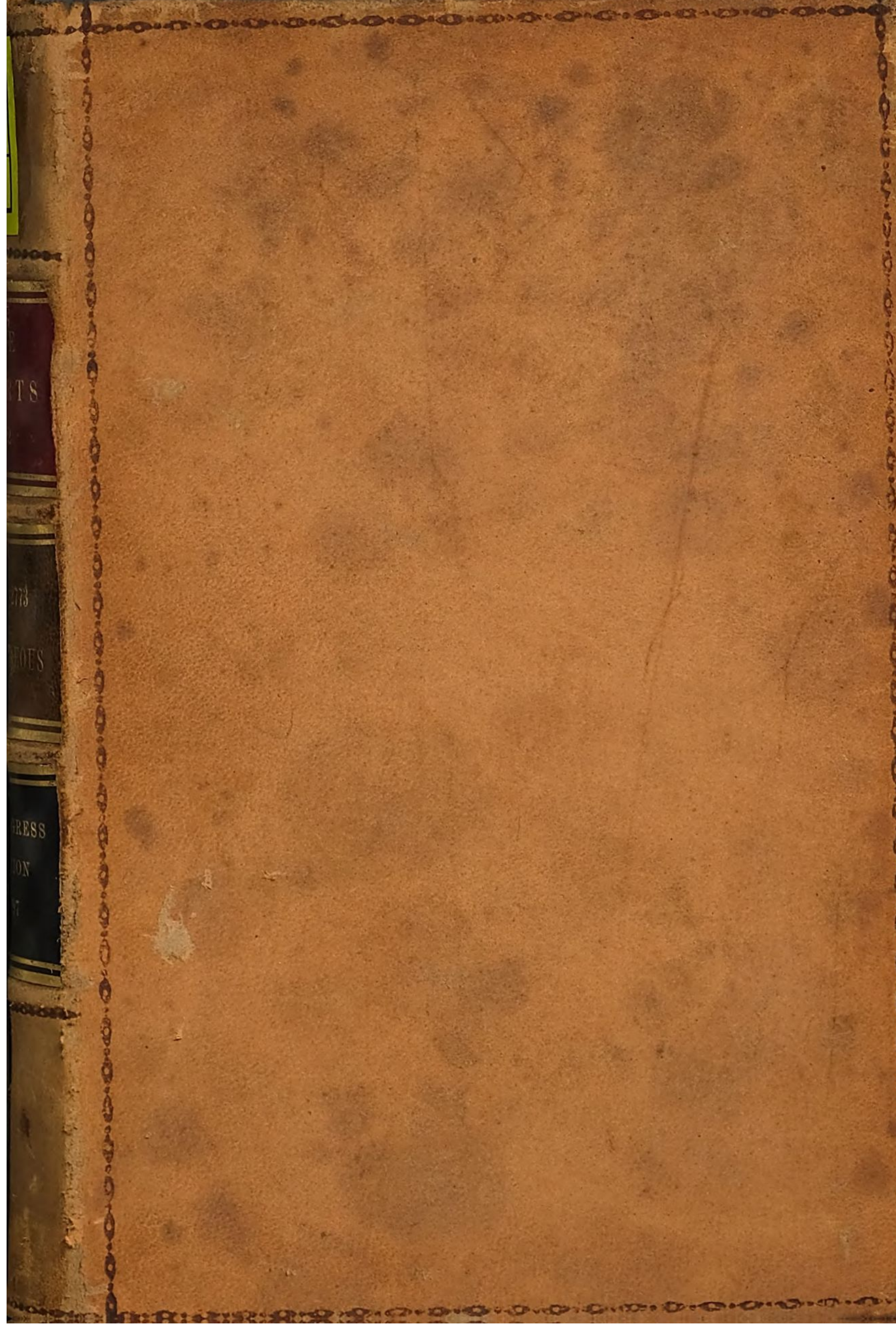
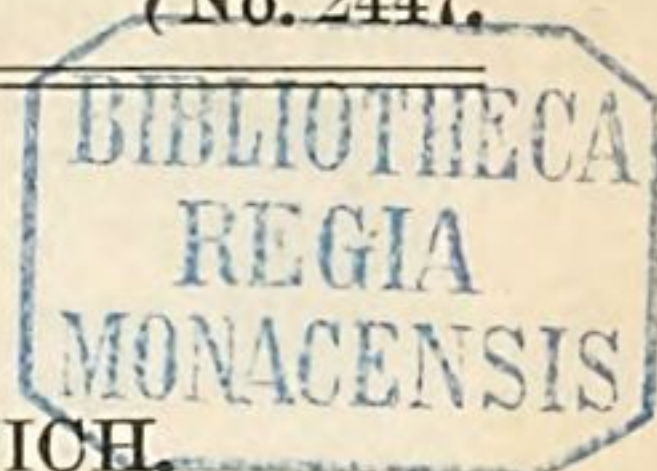




Am. B. 3040

(480) 12

Proceedings



PUBLIC BUILDING AT MENOMINEE, MICH.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 252.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 252) for the erection of a public building at Menominee, Mich., respectfully report as follows:

Menominee, the county seat of Menominee County, is situated on Green Bay at the mouth of the Menominee River, and has a population of 16,000, being the metropolis of what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and ranking twelfth in size among cities of the State. It is a point of great commercial importance, but is noted chiefly for the manufacture and shipment of timber products, in which it stands first in the United States. Three hundred million feet of lumber, besides laths and shingles, are annually manufactured here, and 4,000 men are employed by the sawmills and other factories within the city limits.

The city has the Holly system of water works, an efficient paid fire department, electric lighting throughout the city, 15 miles of electric street railway, and 10 miles of paved streets.

Four railroad lines touch at Menominee, 11 trains arriving and departing daily, and 3 steamboat lines make regular trips to this port during season of navigation.

There are 2 daily and 4 weekly newspapers published in the city, which have a large circulation.

Menominee is a second-class free delivery post-office, employing 6 carriers and 3 clerks. The office now occupies a single storeroom containing about 2,000 square feet, half of which is set apart as a lobby, the balance being used for the entire business of the office, including money-order and registry departments.

By reference to the report of the Auditor for the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the following will be observed regarding the business of the Menominee office for that year: Gross receipts, \$14,256.29; salary, \$2,400; clerk hire, \$1,900; rent, light, and fuel, \$608.94; other incidental expenses, \$22.72; free delivery, \$4,919.28; total expenses, \$9,850.94; leaving a net revenue of \$4,405.35. It is believed that a space of about 5,000 square feet, properly arranged with separate compartments for each department of the service, will soon be actually required for carrying on the rapidly increasing business of this office. The rent of the present quarters is \$700 per annum.

Menominee has a customs office, which is in charge of a deputy collector and inspector, and at present has no place of business owned by the Government.

The city is situated on an excellent harbor, is surrounded by a fertile farming country, and is rapidly growing in population and business.

Your committee believe that the efficiency of the public service will be advanced by the passage of the bill, and therefore report same to the House with the recommendation that it pass with the following amendment:

Strike out, beginning in line 11, after the word "dollars," all down to and including the word "appropriated," in line 13.



PUBLIC BUILDING AT WOODLAND, CAL.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5165.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 5165) entitled "A bill to provide for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a public building thereon, at Woodland, in the State of California," respectfully report the same with the recommendation that it do pass.

Woodland is situated on the line of the California and Oregon Railroad which forms a part of the Southern Pacific system. It is the county seat of Yolo County, which is one of the richest and most prosperous agricultural counties in the State of California. It is a well and substantially built town and has many expensive structures of brick and stone. It has five banks with an aggregate capital of \$1,468,600. It is the home of many wealthy people and is reputed to be the richest town of its size in northern California.

The buildings for the transaction of the county business are located here, and the town has erected an expensive and ornamental building for municipal purposes. Woodland is situated in the center of a rich agricultural country and has a large wholesale and retail trade. It is also a manufacturing place of considerable importance. It sustains two daily and four weekly newspapers.

Besides its excellent public schools it has an academy and also a college. According to the census of 1890, Woodland had a population of 3,069, and the suburban population who are patrons of the post-office in that town probably exceeds that number.

The gross receipts of this post-office for the year ending June 30, 1896, were \$8,344.27, and the net revenue \$4,929.71. The amount of money-order business transacted by the postmaster at Woodland, Cal., for the year ended June 30, 1896, was: Orders issued: Domestic, number, 3,381; amount, \$21,827.17; fees, \$188.07. International, number, 76; amount, \$1,443.38; fees, \$17.30. Transfers, \$2,180. Orders paid: Domestic, number, 2,671; amount, \$22,461.06. International, number, 26; amount, \$503.69. Deposits made, \$2,760.

Woodland is an established and permanent town which will remain for all time the business center of a rich and prosperous region of country with varied resources.

The post-office at this place will always be an important one, and true economy dictates that the Government should build and own a building for the transaction of its business rather than to pay rent for an indefinite time.



PUBLIC BUILDING AT WAUSAU, WIS.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2002.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2002) for the erection of a public building at Wausau, Wis., submit the following report:

The city of Wausau is situated in nearly the center of Marathon County, in the State of Wisconsin, in the northern central portion of the State, on the Wisconsin River, eight hours distance from the city of Milwaukee by rail, and has a population of 13,000 people, is surrounded by a prosperous and an enterprising farming community, and is the entrepôt for the thriving and industrial towns of the county.

The manufacture of lumber is the principal industry, yet the location of other industries here make it a manufacturing city of no mean proportions, representing tanneries, iron foundries, sash and door and wood working, chair, veneer, novelty, and box factories, whose success attests to the desirability of this point as a manufacturing center.

The railroad facilities are of the best. The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, with four trains a day, and the Chicago and the Saint Paul Railroad, with two trains a day, besides the freight trains, provide connections favorable for freight rates, and give access to all points in the State and afford competition with all the leading manufacturing and shipping points in every direction, and, with the completion of projects now under construction, will have direct connection with eastern points by both rail and water.

Two national banks, each with a capital of \$100,000, and a State bank, with a capital of \$60,000, are sufficient to meet the financial demands of business, and they are so organized and controlled that their capital stock can be increased to meet any future need of business.

One daily newspaper, in addition to the Chicago and Milwaukee dailies, together with the six weekly newspapers represent the press, which, with the many other organizations, social clubs, societies, political, religious, and secret, all attest to the intelligent inclinations of the people and a high order of society.

The schools of the city are represented by a public high school, supplemented by a school for the minor grades and a ward school of high grade in each ward, reenforced by a commercial school and several denominational schools, so that the people are afforded with the highest grade of instruction and have schools that rank with the best in the State.

The United States land office is located here, and its location is probably permanent, from the fact that its location is in the northern central portion of the State, in the vicinity of the largest amount of public lands held for disposal, and is easily accessible.

The business interests of the city are represented by the Business Men's Association, an association organized, controlled, and directed by the leading and representative business men of the city and representing all of the varied business and industries of the city.

The Wausau post-office is a Presidential free-delivery office of the second class. The more particular statistics are appended herewith.

It is in every way a metropolitan city; its principal streets are paved; it has a perfect system of sewerage, fire protection, waterworks, gas and electric light, Western Union Telegraph Company, and long-distance telephone to Chicago, New York, and Boston. Its people mainly own their homes, and the capital invested in the city is mostly by those living here, and are hereby interested in the improvement of the city, and with a conservative city government, low taxation, and a large extent of undeveloped territory on all sides, there is every incentive for capital to be invested here.

The following letter from the First Assistant Postmaster-General gives the receipts of the office, with amount of business transacted:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1896.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your verbal inquiry of to-day, I have to submit the following items of information relative to the post-office at Wausau, Wis.:

Total gross receipts for fiscal year ended June 30, 1895	\$12, 197. 50
Number of carriers employed.....	5
Number of clerks employed.....	4
Domestic money orders issued (number, 4,497).....	\$25, 249. 71
International money orders issued (number, 142)	\$1, 345. 46
Mails received and dispatched by railroad (or for which provision has been made):	
By Minocqua and New Lisbon R. P. O	daily.. 4
By Eland and Merillan R. P. O	do.... 4
By star routes, 1 daily; 1 three times a week, and 2 twice a week.	

Very respectfully,

F. H. JONES,
First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Hon. ALEX. STEWART,
House of Representatives.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out the words "one hundred" in line 11 and insert "fifty," making the limit of cost \$50,000.

Also strike out, beginning in line 11, after the word "dollars," down to and including the word "appropriated" in line 13.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9897.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred House bill 3136, submit the following report:

The city of Grand Haven, Mich., is situated on Lake Michigan and is the most important port on the east shore of the lake. It is the headquarters and place of location of the following Federal officers: The collector of customs for the district of Michigan, 11 reporting ports; the superintendent of life-saving stations, Eleventh district, with 22 reporting stations, Chicago and Milwaukee being among the number; the post-office; the superintendent of Government harbor improvements; the inspector of hulls, district of Michigan; the inspectors of boilers, district of Michigan; the signal service; the surgeon of the Marine-Hospital Service, and other officers. These Government officials now have their offices in different parts of the city, in old and unsubstantial buildings, inconvenient and undesirable. The quarters now occupied are entirely inadequate to the proper transaction and conduct of the public business as well as for the safe preservation of public records of the different offices above enumerated.

The bill for a public building at Grand Haven has been favorably reported by the Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House and Senate in the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, and such bill has at two different times passed the Senate and House of Representatives, having failed of concurrence in both branches during the same session.

The report herewith attached, furnished by officials of the Government to the Supervising Architect, under date of March 18, 1896, shows the extent of the postal receipts, of the customs receipts, and the character of the service rendered by the various officers and the area actually required for the transaction of the Government's business in each of the departments above referred to.

The harbor at Grand Haven is acknowledged to be the best harbor of refuge on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, and since 1885 the Government has expended in its improvement \$268,954.35, thus attesting its commercial value and importance.

The question of a desirable site for a Government building at this point was on March 5 instant taken up by the common council of the city of Grand Haven, which unanimously passed a resolution tendering to the Government a block of land located in the central part of the city of Grand Haven, known as Central Park, valued, upon a conservative estimate, at \$15,000 at present market value of real estate, which site is entirely satisfactory to all of the people of Grand Haven and is the finest that could be obtained for such purpose in that city.

Grand Haven is a growing, progressive, prosperous, commercial city, with diversified industries and extensive manufacturing enterprises.

There have recently been established the Challenge Corn Planter and Refrigerator Works, employing 350 hands; the Grand Haven Leather Company, employing 75 hands; the Sterling Manufacturing Company, the Ruby Match Company, the American Mirror and Glass Beveling Company, the Silas Kilbourn Company, employing 125 hands; the Dake Engine Works, and the American Brass Novelty Stamping Company, all of which enterprises bespeak for the future of Grand Haven a rapid growth and a high degree of prosperity.

In view of the large number of Government offices located at that point and its growing commercial importance, and in view of the desirability for the economical administration of the Government's service, as well as the convenience and safety of the public records, your committee is of the opinion that a public building should be provided by the Government at Grand Haven, Mich., and that the limit of cost for said building should not exceed the sum of \$50,000. They therefore report the accompanying substitute and recommend its passage.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., March 18, 1896.

SIR: In response to request contained in letter dated February 14, 1896, from your committee, I have the honor to submit the following report upon H. R. 3136, to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable building for the use and accommodation of the United States post-office, custom-house, and other Government offices at Grand Haven, Mich., at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$75,000.

Upon the receipt of a copy of said bill at this Department, letters were written to certain Federal officers for information in regard to the past, present, and probable future needs of the different branches of the public service at Grand Haven, estimated value of land for site, etc.

The Postmaster-General states: "Gross receipts, fiscal year 1885, \$5,412; net receipts, 1885, \$3,012; number of persons employed in 1885, including postmaster, 1; gross receipts, 1895, \$7,811; net receipts for 1895, \$5,266; number of persons employed, including postmaster, 1; present allowance for rent, \$275 per annum."

The postmaster states: "That postal receipts will probably be doubled in next ten years; 800 square feet of floor area now occupied for post-office purposes, and 1,100 square feet of space needed for the next ten years; post-office boxes and drawers now in use, 768; customs service occupies 2,120 square feet of floor space, which is not sufficient, and pay a rental of \$150 per annum; offices of inspectors of hulls and boilers contain 940 square feet, annual rental \$147; Life-Saving Service occupy 810 square feet, which is not sufficient, annual rental \$591; 1,340 square feet are now needed, and 2,300 square feet will be needed in the next ten years; Weather Bureau occupies 578 square feet of floor space and will require 800 square feet in the next ten years, annual rental \$150; inspector of harbor improvements occupies 280 square feet and will need 400 square feet in next ten years; marine hospital occupies offices aggregating 256 square feet."

The Supervising Inspector of Steam Vessels states: "That office should have 640 square feet of space."

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue states: "That a room containing 400 square feet should be provided for internal-revenue office; no quarters required at present."

From computations made, based upon the data received, it is estimated that a suitable building, which should consist of a basement and two stories, about 75 by 60 feet in size, which would afford about 9,000 square feet of floor area on first and second floors, sufficient to accommodate all of the officers above mentioned, could be constructed for about \$97,000, exclusive of cost of site, said building to be of fire-proof construction, faced with stone, heating apparatus, vaults, and approaches included.

A building of the above dimensions, of nonfireproof construction, faced with brick, can be constructed for about \$78,000, exclusive of the cost of site.

The common council of the city of Grand Haven have offered the entire square known as "Central Park" to the Government, as a site for a public building. This square is 396 by 264 feet in size, and would be large enough for the contemplated building, and to allow for any necessary extensions in the future.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
House of Representatives.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT FRESNO, CAL.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2627.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds have had under consideration the bill (H. R. 2627) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon, at Fresno, in the State of California, and find that the said city of Fresno now contains a population of 14,000 and is a thriving, growing city. The receipts of the post-office there for the year ending June 30, 1896, were \$23,582.86, and there were issued money orders to the amount of \$107,147.68, and money orders paid to the amount of \$82,928.32.

Fresno is the chief city of the great San Joaquin Valley of California, and is rapidly increasing in wealth and population.

Your committee recommend that the bill do pass.



PUBLIC BUILDING AT JANESVILLE, WIS.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3620.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3620) for the construction of a Federal building in the city of Janesville, Wis., have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report as follows:

The city of Janesville is the county seat of Rock County, and has a population of 13,000. It is situated on Rock River, at the junction of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway and the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, and is the distributing center for Rock County, which, by the last State census, has a population of 48,414, and is one of the wealthiest counties in the State. The city is surrounded by an agricultural country of great fertility, and is the principal banking and business center of the great tobacco district of Wisconsin. It has about twenty large tobacco warehouses. Its manufacturing industries are many and important, including among others the establishments of the Janesville Cotton Mills, the Rock River Woolen Mills, the Rock River Cotton Company, the Janesville Carriage Works, the Janesville Machine Company, the B. F. Crossett City Mills, and the Hall Furniture Company. These establishments employ a very large number of operatives, and manufacture upon a large scale. The following is a partial list showing the value of the real estate and fixtures of such establishments, as compiled by the last Wisconsin census, and now on file in the office of the register of deeds of Rock County, namely:

Rocky River Woolen Mills.....	\$226,000
Wisconsin Carriage Top Company.....	42,000
Janesville Cotton Mills.....	273,000
Hanson Furniture Company.....	40,000
New Doty Manufacturing Company.....	105,000
M. D. Taylor Machine Company.....	29,500
Thoroughgood & Company.....	50,000
Globe Works.....	15,300
Janesville Carriage Works.....	75,000
A. C. Kent.....	40,000
The Burns Gear and Carriage Company.....	14,300
Phoenix Planing Mill.....	19,000
Edw. Murdock.....	18,000
Janesville Cotton Mill.....	97,000
F. M. Marzhiff & Co.....	165,000
Louis F. Knipp Brewing Company.....	38,600
Empire X Spring Company.....	17,000
Richardson Norcross Company.....	130,000
Janesville Machine Company.....	265,000

G. Gray & Co.....	\$10,700
Janesville Clothing Company.....	50,000
Rock River Cotton Company.....	150,000
Janesville Hay Tool Company.....	35,000
C. Bailey, bats and twine.....	18,500
Ford Milling Company.....	140,000
B. F. Crossett, City Mills.....	100,000
Tuckwood Machine Company.....	10,000
William Ernst, cigars.....	8,000
Bladon & Company, box factory and bindery.....	12,000
John Soulman, cigars.....	9,000
C. A. Blanchard, cigars.....	10,500
Lewis Knitting Company.....	39,000
Buoh Brewing Company.....	22,500
Hall Furniture Company.....	50,000
The Dry Extract Company.....	25,000
Norcross & Doty Milling Company.....	8,000
Janesville Barb Wire Company.....	100,000

The city has a very superior system of water works, the plant of which cost nearly \$300,000. The public-school system is most excellent, requiring the use of seven large school buildings, including a \$60,000 high-school building, which is one of the best in the State. In addition to these there are two parochial schools and the Wisconsin State Institute for the Blind.

Three daily and five weekly newspapers are published in the city.

Among the many fine public buildings of Janesville, the county courthouse and the building of the Young Men's Christian Association may be mentioned.

Janesville has four banks, two national and two State, all of which are prominently numbered among the strong financial institutions of southern Wisconsin.

The gross receipts of the post-office for the fiscal year 1895 were \$22,160.07 and the total expenses (including free delivery, \$5,155.54) were \$12,757.07, leaving the net receipts \$9,403.

The salary of the postmaster, which is based upon the receipts of the office, is \$2,600, and indicates with certainty that the amount of business transacted at the post-office is, relatively speaking, exceptionally large, and further indicates the great commercial and manufacturing prosperity of the community.

The post-office of this flourishing and enterprising city is now located in a single room, for which an annual rental of \$1,000 is paid. There are no modern conveniences, such as fireproof vaults, water-closets, or private rooms of any kind. All the business of the office, including that of the registry department and the free-delivery system, employing 7 carriers, has to be conducted at great inconvenience in one room, and despite the free-delivery system the office is still largely patronized by the general public.

In view of the size of the city, its marked business character and advantages, the exceptionally large amount of business done at the post-office, the annual net receipts of which are approximately \$10,000, the want of modern conveniences and appliances in the present rented room used for the purposes of the office, and the urgent need of adequate facilities for the proper transaction of the public business, your committee are of the opinion that the city of Janesville should have a Federal building in keeping with its character as a commercial center, and they report back the said bill with the recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendment:

After the word "purchase," in the fourth line of said bill, insert the words "acquire by condemnation, or otherwise provide."

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WASHINGTON, PA.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1689.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1689) for the erection of a public building at Washington, Pa., report the same and recommend its passage.

Washington is the county seat of Washington County. It is one of the oldest and wealthiest towns in the State, being adjacent to the great oil, gas, and coal fields of western Pennsylvania, and containing many manufacturing enterprises. It is also the seat of Washington and Jefferson College, and other educational institutions; there are the Washington Female Seminary and the Trinity Hall Military School. It has electric lights and an electric street railway line; also a waterworks plant, a town hall, and many large hotels and business establishments. It is a well-built town of 12,000 inhabitants. The post-office receipts there during the year ending June 30, 1896, were \$19,906.81.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out all of line 13 after the word "dollars."

Strike out all of lines 14 and 15.



MRS. LUCY ALEXANDER PAYNE.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COFFIN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1501.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, have considered the same and report:

The claimant in this case, Mrs. Lucy Alexander Payne, is the widow of Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fifth United States Cavalry, who graduated from the United States Military Academy and was appointed second lieutenant, Fifth Cavalry, June 18, 1866; promoted first lieutenant May 23, 1867; resigned September 12, 1868. Appointed second lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, February 3, 1873, and first lieutenant September 8, 1874. Promoted to captain June 4, 1875, and retired as of that rank April 24, 1886, on account of disability originating in the line of his duty.

Captain Payne's record is a very honorable one, and he rendered very brilliant and gallant service in the campaign against the Utes, especially in what is known as the Milk River fight, wherein the gallant Major Thornburgh lost his life. After the fall of Major Thornburgh the command devolved upon Captain Payne, who made a gallant and successful resistance against overwhelming numbers of Indians, bringing his command out of the dangerous position with great credit. He was particularly mentioned by his commanding officer for his conduct in this affair, and was recommended for promotion, which, for some reason, never came to him.

He was twice wounded during the fight referred to, and was a great sufferer before his death. His widow is now in feeble health, suffering from the strain brought on by her faithful attendance on her husband during his last illness. She is without means and dependent upon her pension for the support of herself and two minor children.

Captain Payne died December 19, 1895, from disease originating in the service, and his widow is now receiving the pension of \$20 per month provided by the general law.

In view of the conspicuous and valuable service rendered to his country by the deceased officer, and in the light of the widow's invalid condition and pressing necessities, your committee recommend the passage of the bill, amended, however, by fixing the rate of pension at \$30 per month.

HENRY FARMER.

JANUARY 7, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOZLEY, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 396.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 396) granting a pension to Henry Farmer, have considered the same and report as follows:

The bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1129, first session, and the same, fully setting forth the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 1129, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 396) granting a pension to Henry Farmer, have examined the same, and report:

This claimant, Henry Farmer, served as a private in Captain Chile's company, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, in the Cherokee war.

He applied for pension under the law of July 27, 1892, but his claim was rejected on the ground that the records of the Treasury Department fail to show that claimant rendered thirty days' service as the act provides. The report from the War Department is as follows:

"Henry Farmer was enrolled at Clinton, Anderson County, Tenn., June 21, 1836, as a private in Captain Chile's company, Second Regiment Tennessee Mounted Infantry, to serve twelve months unless sooner discharged, and was discharged with the company July 31, 1836, at Athens, Tenn."

The Auditor reports as follows:

"Captain Chile's company was enrolled June 21, 1836, at Clinton, Tenn., under the governor's proclamation of June 6, 1836, issued in compliance with the requisition of the Secretary of War dated May 25, 1836. The company was received into the service of the United States July 8, 1836, by Brig. Gen. John E. Wool, and was mustered out July 31, 1836, at Athens, Tenn. The members of the company, including Private Henry Farmer, were paid from July 8, 1836, with the addition of three days' travel pay. It is not understood why they were not paid from enrollment."

Another report from the War Department states that the date of muster is not shown.

It is evident that the Pension Office based their action on the report from the Auditor instead of that from the Record and Pension Bureau of the War Department, which latter gives the full service. It also appears that the action of the Auditor's Office in paying for only twenty-seven days was on account of the fact that the troops were not formally received into the United States service until the 8th of July. The troops were actually in the service; they were on duty and subject to the call of the commanding officer, and according to the report from the Record and Pension Division of the War Department there is no reason for saying that claimant did not actually serve more than the required thirty days.

This claimant is now 75 years old and suffers from a cancer on his lip and also from bronchitis. Affidavits of A. B. Davidson and William Nickle certify to the physical and financial condition of the claimant.

This is certainly a case for the action of Congress, and your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

SAMUEL STEINMAN.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. R. 5756.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5756) to correct the military record of Samuel Steinman, of Scott-dale, Pa., beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass:

It is shown by the records of the War Department that Samuel Stineman, aged 13 years, was enrolled and mustered into service August 22, 1862, as a drummer in Company E, Thirteenth West Virginia Infantry, to serve three years; that he served faithfully until March 10, 1863, when he is reported as having deserted. It does not appear that he returned to his company and regiment. It is further shown by such record that under the name Samuel L. Stineman he was enrolled and mustered into service January 2, 1864, as a private in Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years, such enlistment being in violation of the Twenty-second (now Fiftieth) Article of War; that he served faithfully under this enlistment and was mustered out and honorably discharged June 30, 1865; that in an application for removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge from the first enlistment, he declared on December 20, 1888, that he served with his company and regiment until his father came, in March, 1863, and took him home where he was compelled to remain; that he reenlisted as a private in Company B, Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania Infantry, and was honorably discharged therefrom; that on January 29, 1889, the application for the removal of the charge of desertion was denied by the War Department, under the act approved July 5, 1884, the only law under which it could then be considered; also that it appears that his reenlistment was made for the purpose of securing bounty or other gratuity to which he would not have been entitled had he remained under his original term of enlistment and because the case did not come within any of the other provisions of the act approved March 2, 1889, the only law at present in force governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion.

The excuse made by the soldier in this case for the act, out of which has grown the record charge of desertion, is his youth and the compulsory act of his father in taking him from his command. That he was extremely young to serve in the capacity of a soldier is borne out by his military record in the War Department, which shows that at the time of his enlistment, on the 22d day of August, 1862, he was but 13 years of age, and it also appears that in March following his father visited his regiment

and insisted upon his going home. The affidavit of the soldier states that at the time he left his command he secured a pass from Captain Carter to admit him on board a steamboat up the river with his father on their way home. He frankly states that, boy like, he wanted to go home, and that the pass was secured without much persuasion; that his father being a farmer and without other help compelled him to remain with him during that summer; that the provost-marshal at Greensburg would take no notice of the soldier after having reported to him once, and the soldier assumes that it was on account of his youth; that some time in December he persuaded his father to allow him to go to Greensburg to learn the printing trade; that on the way he met a recruiting officer and with him returned to Point Pleasant, and on January 2 enlisted a second time, as stated in the War Department report; that on his second enlistment, on going out to his father's farm, his father signed his papers, being prompted so to do by \$200 local bounty, which he does not deny receiving, but that the money was no inducement to him, as he gave his father all except a few dollars, which he spent foolishly, and \$25 which he was silly enough to give to the recruiting officer, who was some retired second lieutenant, whose name the soldier has forgotten. The circumstances stated in the affidavit of the soldier are, in a measure, corroborated by the affidavit of L. Winscheimer, made on April 29, 1896.

It must be conceded that the soldier, under his first enlistment, was within the limit of age which entitled his father to demand and secure his release from military service. It is also a fair presumption, from the fact which has been established by affidavit, that his father visited his regiment and took the young man home; that such visit was made for the intent and purpose of securing his release from the Army. It needs no argument to satisfy the mind that a boy so youthful in years could, in his actions, be absolutely dominated by the will, wish, and command of his parent, and that the departure from the regiment was not of the boy's own volition, but in obedience to the requirements of his father. Under such circumstances there could have been no voluntary intention or purpose formed by the soldier to desert, and that the parent, and not the boy, is responsible for the circumstances out of which arose the charge of desertion. The unfavorable remark found in the record of the War Department, that the second enlistment occurred in order to obtain a bounty, is fully overcome by the statement in the affidavit of the soldier that he gave it all to his father save a few dollars, which he foolishly expended, and the \$25 which the recruiting officer received. The fair inference, from the statement in the affidavit, with reference to the second enlistment, is that the recruiting officer and the parent were quite solicitous to have the boy enlist, and are more responsible for the second enlistment, because of the payment of bounty, than was the boy.

Your committee, in view of the youth of the soldier at the time of his leaving his command, being of an age which, under the common law, entitled the parent as his natural guardian to control him, and the fact that in less than a year thereafter he again enlisted and served faithfully until after the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge, and that the desertion, if any occurred, was not of his own volition, but resulted from the act of, and the right to direct and control him, which belonged to and was exercised by his parent, believe the soldier should not be held responsible for an act which it was not in his power to prevent, and that the unjust charge should be removed from his record.

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JOHN L. SANDERS.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9382.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9382) granting an increase of pension to John L. Sanders, submit the following report:

John L. Sanders, private Company D, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, served from March 1, 1862, to April 18, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. The records show that he was sent North on sick furlough August 20, 1863. He was treated in hospital for chronic diarrhea in September, 1863, and for pneumonia in November, 1864. He is now pensioned under the general law for chronic diarrhea and vertigo and intolerance of heat, result of sunstroke.

The legal approval was for "effects of sunstroke and for chronic diarrhea," but the medical division of the Pension Office held that there were no other results of sunstroke than vertigo and intolerance of heat, although the board of surgeons at Stockville, Nebr., where he was examined August 19, 1891, rated him seventeen-eighteenths for heart disease, and said: "In our opinion heart disease is a result of sunstroke," and "the sum of his disabilities entirely disqualifies him for the performance of manual labor, and clearly entitles him to second-grade rating." And the secretary of the board at the same place, on October 3, 1894, rated him eighteen-eighteenths for heart disease.

Soldier had sunstroke in service. Disease of heart is a frequent result of sunstroke. He has disease of heart; no other cause appears except sunstroke. The board of examining surgeons say they believe his disease of heart is a result of his sunstroke, and that he is totally disabled. Your committee believe this to be correct, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment:

In line 7, strike out the word "mouth" and insert the word "month."

JAMES M. SIMERAL.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2605.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2605) granting an increase of pension to James M. Simeral, having considered the same, respectfully report:

It is shown by the records of the War Department that the said James M. Simeral was mustered into the service on June 13, 1861, as orderly sergeant of Company B, First Iowa Cavalry, at Burlington, Iowa. He was elected second lieutenant of Company L, same regiment, September 24, 1861, and first lieutenant of same company in February, 1863. On the muster rolls of that regiment to April 30, 1863, he is reported "present." Subsequent rolls to February 29, 1864, show he was "absent on detached service as assistant commissary of musters, in Third Division, Army of the Frontier." Subsequent rolls to October 31, 1864, "absent with detachment, First Iowa Cavalry, Seventh Army Corps." Detachment rolls from March to October 31, 1864, show him "present, commanding detachment." The roll of the company for November and December, 1864, "present." January and February, 1865, "absent on veteran furlough." Subsequent rolls to August 31, 1865, "absent on detached service at Columbus, Ohio." Roll for September and October, 1865, "present." November and December, 1864, "present." So reported on return for January, 1866.

He was mustered out with the company February 15, 1866, having served four years eight months and two days. The record shows Lieutenant Simeral in the field, having served in every battle fought by General Steel on the Red River expedition, and, on his retreat, was in command of the scouting force on both sides of the retreating army, having skirmishes every day. In October, 1862, according to his affidavit, at the battle of McGuire's Ford, Arkansas, his horse fell upon him, injuring his right leg. On December 7, at the battle of Prairie Grove, his horse was shot from under him, falling on his right leg and injuring him severely. From these injuries resulted varicose veins of right leg, forming the basis for a claim for pension, which was granted in 1886. The board of examining physicians found in his case that he was entitled to a six-eightieths rating for the disability caused by varicose veins of right leg and two-eightieths for that caused by varicose veins of the left leg.

In his original examination, on the 18th of August, 1886, they found that he was entitled to a half-total rating for the disability caused by varicose veins, but reported nothing for that caused by general debility. In 1890, on his reexamination for increase, the examining board advanced his disability two-eighteenths, which gave him his present pension of \$12 per month. Since 1890 the infirmities of the said James M. Simeral have increased to such an extent that he has chronic rheumatism in left arm and both legs, in addition to varicose veins. Said James M. Simeral is now in his seventy-fourth year, and wholly dependent upon his relatives.

Your committee therefore believe this case to be a meritorious one, and recommend the bill for passage.



JACKSON LUCAS.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2439.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2439) granting a pension to Jackson Lucas, late of Company C, Tenth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

[Senate Report No. 853, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2439) granting a pension to Jackson Lucas, have examined the same, and report:

The bill proposes to pension petitioner at the rate of \$12 per month.

The papers in the case show him to have filed a claim for pension under both laws, and that each of said claims stands rejected upon the ground of no pensionable disability. The claim under the act of June 27, 1890, is based on the disabling effects of disease of lungs, rheumatism, disease of heart, kidneys, and eyes, impaired hearing, and catarrh. He has been four times examined by boards of surgeons, the first reporting no ratable disability, the second six-eighths, and the third no disability; likewise the fourth. In this connection the committee note that in the last report of the Denver board it appears that, although the height of the soldier is stated to be 5 feet 8 inches, his weight is set forth as but 136½ pounds, and that said board say "not disabled for manual labor except by reason of rapid, hypertrophied, and irritable heart. Heart's action during examination, 120 per minute."

In 1892 Dr. T. W. Miles, a practitioner of seventeen years' standing, testified that in his opinion, based upon a personal examination, the claimant was at least one-half disabled; at same time Dr. A. Coleman, sixteen years' practice, testified similarly; in 1894, Dr. A. K. Worthington, eleven years' practice, examined the petitioner and stated: "The claimant is not able to do efficient manual labor." At the same time H. E. Pack, an official of the East Denver Savings Bank, testified to a personal acquaintance with claimant, that he had employed him for errands and like light labor, and said:

"Lucas can not do any work, by reason of these two ailments, other than little jobs, kindling fires, emptying ashes, and the like, and I have observed him for three years past, while doing such little things, break down often. He has, most of the time, lived in an empty store building belonging to the bank and I have seen him nearly every day."

At the same time Dr. S. B. Norton, forty years' practice, testified that in his opinion claimant was not able to do more than one-third of a day's labor. R. E. Waterman testifies similarly to what Mr. Pack has.

It is to be noted that the testimony of the witnesses quoted is at variance with the reports of the examining surgeons, though the last medical examination does not, in the opinion of the committee, show claimant to have been well nourished and entirely free from disease. Mr. Pack's opportunities for observation appear to have been exceptionally good, and the committee believe that a preponderance of the evidence shows that the petitioner is disabled to a degree warranting a rating of \$8 per month under the act of June 27, 1890, and, as vicious habits are not factors in the case, the passage of the bill as hereby amended is recommended.

Amend by striking out, in line 7, the word "twelve," and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

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WILLIAM HOFFNER.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9413.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9413), granting an increase of pension to William Hoffner, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report as follows:

William Hoffner enlisted August 29, 1861, as private, Company B, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, and was honorably discharged August 30, 1865, after an honorable service of four years and two days.

He filed a claim for pension March 17, 1879, and was pensioned for disease of eyes, the result of an injury, at \$4 from August 31, 1865, and \$24 from May 13, 1885. His pension was increased to \$50 per month, from February 23, 1888, and in June, 1889, a reissue was made to allow him \$72 per month from February 23, 1888, for "disease of eyes, result of an injury, and resulting total blindness."

This action, admitting total blindness as the result of "disease of eyes, result of an injury," was based on a medical opinion written by Dr. Geo. L. Fox, an eye specialist, and concurred in by Dr. J. A. Lydston, an eye specialist, and Dr. T. Mead, medical reviewers, and approved personally by Dr. John Campbell, medical referee of the Pension Bureau, and the opinion was also concurred in by Dr. Freice, acting medical examiner, C. M. F., a medical reviewer, and Dr. J. E. Carpenter, acting medical referee.

On May 4, 1894, this soldier's pension was reduced to \$2 per month, dropping resulting total blindness, same being due to congenital disease and not due to the injury; but the pension of \$2 per month to be continued for "disease of eyes" of service origin.

The ground of reducing pension was the evidence adduced by a special examiner, that the soldier had impaired vision, or was "near-sighted," prior to enlistment. There is not a syllable of testimony that soldier ever had any injury to his eyes, or ever had any disease of eyes, before his enlistment, or any other evidence except that he was "near-sighted;" neither is there any testimony in the case to show any other cause for total blindness, except the injury proved to have been incurred in service and accepted by the Pension Bureau. The approval for deduction is signed by Dr. Geo. L. Fox, acting medical examiner, and approved by Dr. J. T. Raub, medical reviewer, and Dr. Thomas Featherstonhaugh, medical referee.

In this case the allowance for total blindness as a result of the injury

of eyes was approved by seven medical officers of the Pension Bureau, clearly showing that great care was taken to prevent mistakes in the allowance.

The action of reduction was approved by only three medical officers of the Pension Bureau, one of whom, Dr. Fox, is the one who wrote and signed the opinion on which total blindness was originally allowed. This reduction was based on the theory that congenital nearsightedness progressed into blindness, without any facts to support that theory; while on the other hand, the opinion of the seven medical officers was based on the fact—proven and accepted—that the injury could and did produce the blindness.

The committee prefer to accept the opinion of seven medical men based on fact rather than the theoretical opinions of three whose desire seems to have been with them equal to the controversion of fact by a theory; and therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Insert the words “authorized and” in line 4, immediately before the word “directed.”

Strike out the words “of Junction City, Kansas,” in lines 4 and 5.

Strike out the word “member” in line 5, and insert the word “private” in lieu thereof.

Add after the word “month,” in line 8, the words “in lieu of the pension which he is now receiving.”

Also amend title so as to read “Granting an increase of pension to William Hoffner.”



CHARLES EDSON.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2481.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2481) granting an increase of pension to Charles Edson, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report the bill back with an amendment, striking out the word "fifty," in line 5, and inserting the word "thirty" in lieu thereof, and as so amended recommend the passage of the bill.

The report of the Senate Committee on Pensions is hereto appended.

[Senate Report No. 1040, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2481) granting a pension to Charles Edson, have examined the same and report:

The bill proposes to pension the petitioner at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension of \$12 per month which he now receives under the act of June 27, 1890.

The papers in the case show the pensioner to have served under the name of George Hancock as a private in Company C, Fifth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, from September 15, 1864, to June 28, 1865, and it does not appear that while serving therein he contracted any permanent disability. No claim for pension under the general law has ever been filed, but in May, 1892, an application under the act of June 27, 1890, was made, based on rheumatism, first noticed by claimant about 1879. A medical examination by the Ogden (Utah) board disclosed "progressive muscular atrophy" (claimant had erred in his description of his disability), which was then rated at "second grade" (\$30), but under the act claimed only \$12 per month could be allowed.

In March, 1896, and in support of the bill under consideration, a petition, signed by 29 citizens of Ogden, Utah, was filed, reciting that the pensioner was suffering from "total disability to perform any kind of manual labor, inability to take care of himself, and requires the aid of an assistant the whole time, being unable to walk alone or to get up out of a chair without assistance; this condition was caused by progressive muscular atrophy, resulting in paralysis of both hips and legs, and has existed for five years last past. The said Charles Edson is a poor man, has a family, is a good citizen, and in every way worthy."

There is also on file a certificate from the present president of the Ogden pension board of surgeons, dated February 17, 1896, stating:

"At this time he [referring to Mr. Edson] is totally disabled from performing any manual labor by reason of locomotor ataxia. He will, in my judgment, never recover, and now requires the constant aid of a nurse. There is no evidence of vicious habits. He probably has but a short time to live, and I have never seen a pension applicant so honestly in need of assistance."

It will be observed that this certificate last quoted indicates a degree of helplessness which, if of conceded service origin, would entitle the petitioner to \$72 per month, but while the origin of the disabling cause is, in this case, confessedly

obscure, the contention is not advanced that it should be attributed to the soldier's service.

The facts which influence the committee in their recommendation are the petitioner's honorable service in the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, known to history as the "Fighting Fifth," having had 175 men killed out of the original 967, and of recruits (petitioner was one of these recruits) 120 killed out of 1,520, he having participated in the engagements before Petersburg in the autumn and winter of 1864-65, at Fort Steadman and Dinwiddie Court-House, Va., in March, 1865, and Sailors Creek and Farmville, Va., in April, 1865, his regiment during this period having been a part of the Second Corps; and it should be here noted that the soldier was but 19 years of age when he enlisted, and secondly, the petitioner's deplorable condition and the total inadequacy of his income to afford the necessities incident to said condition.

The prognosis of his disease is inevitably unfavorable, and a specialist on locomotor ataxia writes, "the average duration of this disease is seven years; recovery is scarcely to be hoped for;" therefore, in this case (the disease having now existed several years) a fatal termination at an early day is expected. Precedents exist for granting the relief sought by this bill, and in 1886 Congress passed bills H. R. 473 and 2971, for relief of William Boone and Francis Deming, upon a showing of facts similar to those presented herein; and the present Congress, in case of Francis E. Hoover (H. R. 1094), has recognized a like principle. As to the rate recommended, it can not be held to be an unusual one, since the present House Committees on Invalid Pensions and on Pensions have favorably passed, thus far, on 130 bills carrying a pension of \$50 or more per month.

This is an exceptional case and demands that extraordinary relief within the power of Congress to grant, and consequently the committee recommend the passage of the bill as hereby amended:

Amend title of bill so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Edson," and add, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," the words "said pension to be in lieu of that which he now receives."



RICHARD BROOKINS.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

MR. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1690.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1690) granting a pension to Richard Brookins, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill after being amended as follows:

In line 5, after the word "month," insert the words "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

Strike out after the word "Cavalry," in line 7, "from February fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, to February fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, and from January second, eighteen hundred and eighty-two, to January third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven."

Also, strike out all the printed bill after the word "Colored," in line 13, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Infantry."

[Senate Report No. 1056, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1690) granting a pension to Richard Brookins, have considered the same and submit the following report:

Richard Brookins was enlisted on the 5th day of February, 1867, and was assigned to Company M, Ninth United States Cavalry. He was discharged on the 5th day of February, 1872, by expiration of term of service.

He enlisted again on the 12th day of January, 1882, and was assigned to Company H, Ninth United States Cavalry. He was discharged on the 3d day of January, 1887, at Fort McKinney, Wyo., on surgeon's certificate of disability, being unfit for duty because of chronic rheumatism.

E. D. Dimmick, captain of Company H, Ninth United States Cavalry Volunteers, who recommended the discharge of said soldier, stated that he was disabled by "chronic rheumatism contracted in the line of duty. Said soldier has been more or less unfit for duty for the past year. Has been unfit for duty for the last sixty days."

D. Weisel, acting assistant surgeon United States Army, at Fort McKinney, Wyo., states in the certificate of disability that said soldier was unfit for duty because of "chronic rheumatism of unknown duration, certainly two months, affecting more particularly the lower extremities, believed to have originated in the line of duty. Degree of disability, total."

On the 17th day of April, 1880, Mr. Brookins filed an application for pension, in which he alleged that while scouting about the 10th of May, 1871, his leg was injured by his horse falling with him, jamming his carbine against his leg. He was rejected because of his inability to prove his case.

On the 2d day of May, 1887, he filed another application for pension, in which he alleged that in June, 1884, by exposure he contracted rheumatism, and that the disease was aggravated by subsequent exposure until he became totally disabled. On the 21st day of August, 1888, he filed an affidavit, in which he claimed pension on account of disability from asthma and disease of breast. The claims were rejected by the honorable Commissioner on the ground that the claimant had sustained no ratable disability.

On the 28th day of July, 1890, Mr. Brookins filed an application for pension under the act of June 27, 1890. He based this application upon service rendered under the name of Dick Spencer in Company K, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment of United States Colored Troops, from October 12, 1864, to October 16, 1865. In this application he alleged that he was permanently disabled by reason of rheumatism and general debility.

This claim was also rejected on the ground that there was no ratable disability.

The various examining boards who have examined the soldier have found that he was afflicted with rheumatism in a ratable degree, and there is considerable medical and lay testimony on file to show that the claimant had been severely disabled for many years past, and that he has rheumatism and sciatica so badly in his hips and legs as to wholly incapacitate him for the performance of manual labor.

The statement of the captain of his company as officially made and the report of the acting assistant surgeon as to the soldier's physical condition are conclusive that he did suffer from chronic rheumatism, and that the disability was contracted while in the service.

There can be no doubt of the fact that the soldier did contract chronic rheumatism while in the service, and it only remains to determine whether he is disabled to a pensionable degree or not. The evidence of his comrades, the evidence of physicians who have examined him, and the statements officially made by the various examining boards are conclusive that the soldier is disabled from performing manual labor by reason of the severe attacks of rheumatism.

The evidence shows without question that the disability has increased until now he is unable to earn a support by manual labor. This colored man is absolutely without means of support except what he could earn by his daily toil, but being incapacitated by reason of his disability he is dependent upon the charity of friends and neighbors. The object of this bill is to pension him at the rate of \$12 per month because of his disability. In consideration of the evidence submitted, both medical and lay, and because of the eleven years' faithful service rendered by this man, your committee are of the opinion that he is entitled to a pension, and that the rate stipulated in the bill is proper and just. We therefore recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

RANSOM S. ANGELL.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3152.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3152) granting an increase of pension to Ransom S. Angell, having carefully considered the facts in the case, adopt the accompanying Senate report (No. 1135) as their own, and respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

SENATE REPORT.

The evidence in this case is that Ransom S. Angell, the claimant, enlisted January 29, 1864, in Company G, First Wisconsin Cavalry, and served until July 19, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was granted a pension of \$2 per month from July 20, 1865, which was increased to \$4 per month from September, 1877, and a further increase was made to \$8 per month January 29, 1890; original pension and increases for injuries to left side, inflammation of internal organs, and traumatic pleurisy. Claimant filed a new declaration April 6, 1895, for further increase, on the ground that above injuries have affected lungs and nerves of the heart, causing neuralgia of the heart, partial paralysis of left arm, and spinal irritation, causing almost total incapacity for manual labor. The claim is rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that claimant does not show that present disabilities are due to original injuries. The affidavit of Dr. James P. Aylm is to the effect that claimant is suffering from neuralgia of the heart, partial paralysis of the arm, etc., as a result of his former injuries. Dr. H. P. Boardman also testifies to the suffering of claimant and his total incapacity to perform manual labor. The affidavits of his neighbors is to the same effect. The evidence of his original injuries is conclusive.

CATHERINE CLIFFORD.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9318.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9318) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Clifford, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

The beneficiary of this bill, Catherine Clifford, is now drawing pension at \$12 per month, under the general law, as the widow of James Clifford, who served from October 21, 1864, to July 20, 1865, as private of the Twenty-fifth Independent Battery, Indiana Light Artillery, and who died from disabilities contracted in said service.

Testimony filed with the committee, medical and lay, show clearly that Catherine Clifford has, for the past eleven years, been a constant sufferer from chronic inflammatory rheumatism, confined to the house, and the major portion of the time confined to her bed by such disease, and is totally and permanently helpless from such cause, and has no other means of support than her pension of \$12 per month, which is inadequate to supply her necessities, to say nothing of the care and attention which she needs almost constantly.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment striking out all of the printed bill after the word "Battery," in line 5, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension of thirty dollars per month, in lieu of the pension which she is now receiving."



LOWELL H. HOPKINSON.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POOLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3785.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3785) granting a pension to Lowell H. Hopkinson, having carefully considered the evidence relating thereto, report thereon as follows:

Lowell H. Hopkinson served in Company H, Eleventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, from April 20, 1861, to October 25, 1862, when he was honorably discharged on surgeons' certificate of disability, on account of severe wound of right elbow, received at Manassas, Va., August 29, 1862. He served in Company A, Fifty-ninth and Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry from November 14, 1863, to July 30, 1865. During this service he was treated for chronic diarrhea and pleurisy contracted while a prisoner of war. He was taken prisoner at Coldharbor, Va., June 3, 1864, and paroled December 10, 1864. He was pensioned under the general law for gunshot wound of left arm and disease of kidneys, and was receiving \$5 per month when, on September 17, 1890, he was allowed a pension of \$8 per month under act of June 27, 1890. He was granted an increase to \$12 under said law, from November 12, 1895, which rate he is now receiving for disease of urinary organs, gunshot wound of left arm, loss of part of right index finger, lumbago, and paralysis.

The certificate of last medical examination rates him two-eighteenths for wound of arm, four-eighteenths for loss of part of index finger, seventeen-eighteenths for paralysis and resulting urinary disease, and ten-eighteenths for malarial poisoning. He requires the regular personal aid and attendance of another person.

The wound of left arm and disease of kidneys are established as of service origin, but the other disabilities are not. If they were he would be entitled to \$72 under the general law. The paralysis and urinary disease are connected by the examining board as cause and effect. Paralysis seems to be the principal disability. Claimant can not rise from his bed without assistance, but by means of a rope, attached to a ring over his bed, he is able to raise his shoulders while an assistant swings him into a wheel chair, where he sits and moves about the room.

Evidence of two credible witnesses, filed with this committee, shows that claimant in his helpless condition has absolutely no means of support aside from his pension of \$12 per month. It is recommended that the bill be amended by striking out the word "fifty," in line 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirty," and that as amended the bill do pass.

ELLA D. CROSS.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3415.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3415) granting a pension to Ella D. Cross, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

At the last session of this Congress an exactly similar bill for the relief of the beneficiary named was introduced in the Senate (S. 997), reported favorably (Senate Report No. 89), and passed that body February 19, 1896 (Record, 1919). It was favorably reported by the Committee on Invalid Pensions (House Report No. 844), debated in Committee of the Whole (Record, 5582), and passed the House May 29, 1896 (Record, 5920), after which it was sent to the President, but suffered a pocket veto.

The facts in the case may be summarized as follows:

Claimant is the widow of Richard E. Cross, late lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth New Hampshire Infantry, known as the "Fighting Fifth." September 5, 1861, he was mustered in as a private, and served continuously until August 4, 1864, after which time he was pensioned for gunshot wounds of chest, hand, and leg. He died September 16, 1894, leaving the claimant and an invalid daughter.

December 10, 1894, his widow applied for a pension, and the case was several times submitted and resubmitted for admission, the gunshot wound of chest being accepted as the death cause. The medical referee, however, rejected the claim, on the ground that death was due to apoplexy. The evidence tends to show that the soldier died from heart disease, and the examining surgeons at Washington find that this disease was due to the gunshot wound in chest. If there is any doubt at all in the matter, we think it should be resolved in favor of the claimant. She is poor and in broken health.

The soldier had an excellent military record, to which his three wounds partly testify, and he participated, with his famous regiment, in some of the severest battles of the war.

Your committee again respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

THOMAS H. CARPENTER.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1841.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1841) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the retired list of officers, have considered the same and find that the facts in the case are substantially set forth in Senate Report No. 1295, Fifty-second Congress, second session, part of which report is hereunto appended and unanimously adopted as the report of this committee.

[Senate Report No. 770, Forty-sixth Congress, third session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was recommitted the bill (S. No. 129) authorizing the restoration of the name of Thomas H. Carpenter, late captain, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers, have duly considered the same and beg leave to make the following report:

Capt. Carpenter was appointed a first lieutenant from civil life in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry May 14, 1861, and was promoted to the rank of captain May 4, 1863. He shared the different vicissitudes of the Army of the Potomac until the battle of Gettysburg. He was promoted to the brevet rank of major for gallant and meritorious services at that battle, where he was so severely wounded while charging the enemy on the morning of July 3, 1863, as to render him permanently unable to perform active military duty, and he has not up to the present time recovered from the disability caused by the wound which he received.

At Capt. Carpenter's request, in January, 1864, and while still using crutches, he was assigned to duty as assistant provost-marshal for the State of Iowa, and rendered such services as he was able to perform in his disabled condition until October of that year, when he was ordered to the headquarters of his regiment, at Fort Preble, Portland Harbor, Maine, where he continued for some time to perform such services as he was able to render. He was twice examined by Surg. Gen. Barnes, and was by him pronounced wholly unable to perform military duty, not only from the effects of a wound in the left thigh, but from inguinal hernia, resulting from services rendered in the line of duty as an officer. Dr. Barnes was also of opinion that either disability disqualified him for the performance of military duty. After performing such duty as he could at Fort Preble, from October, 1864, to August, 1865, using a cane when on duty as officer of the day, he was ordered before a retiring board, then in session at Wilmington, Del. A surgical examination there by Surgs. Baily and Edwards developed the fact that he had received a gunshot wound in the left thigh, that his knee was stiffened thereby, and that he was suffering from oblique inguinal hernia, requiring the use of a truss; but nevertheless the board, with these facts before it, found that he was not incapacitated for the performance of the active duties of his office in the field.

In February, 1866, on account of Capt. Carpenter's evident unfitness for the performance of active military duty, he was again ordered before a retiring board, sitting in Philadelphia. For some months previous to his appearance before this board

he had been suffering severely from a sore throat and had obtained a surgeon's certificate on that account as a ground for a leave of absence. The surgeons on the board, not finding any disease of the throat (as he had recovered from that affection before appearing before them), appeared to take it for granted that he was capable of performing active service in the field, notwithstanding it was shown and admitted by them that he was suffering from permanent stiffness and lameness of the left leg, and also from hernia, requiring the support of a truss, and without such support his entrails would be liable to come down, and when down to strangulation might result in death. They regarded the danger from this cause so great as to advise him to provide himself with a duplicate truss when in the field, to avoid danger in case one should break. Nevertheless the board found and reported that he was not incapacitated for active service. The action of this board was such as to force him to resign. In sending in his resignation he said:

"Having been pronounced permanently lame, but fit for duty in the field, by the surgeons of the retiring board, I am forced to resign my commission as captain in the Seventeenth U. S. Infantry."

By staying in the Army he could, of course, have drawn full pay for years and done no duty, for no commanding officer would have ordered anyone in his condition to perform active duty, and retirement would have been the ultimate result. But Capt. Carpenter did not look upon it in that light at that time.

In June, 1868, he attempted to have his case reopened, and to that end called on Gen. Hancock, who then had his headquarters in Washington, D. C. Gen. Hancock remembered the case, and admitted the wrong and contradictory report of the surgeons, and called the attention of Gen. Schofield (then Secretary of War) to it. Gen. Schofield, as a first step toward righting an evident wrong, as he said, ordered Capt. Carpenter before a retiring board in New York City. The proceedings of this board show that he was suffering from lameness and hernia, but notwithstanding these facts, and the declaration of the board that he was thereby disqualified for appointment to an office in the Army, it found and reported that he was not incapacitated for active service at the time.

The certificate of Surg. Billings of March 15, 1869, approved by Surg. Gen. Barnes, shows that Capt. Carpenter was then suffering with hernia and from the effects of a gunshot wound, causing stiffness of the knee, by which he was rendered unfit for the duties of an officer serving with troops. The certificate of Surg. Basil Norris, of February 28, 1880, shows that Capt. Carpenter was still suffering from hernia and from the wound in his left thigh, and that from these causes, or either of them, he was disqualified for military duty. He was examined by a great number of surgeons (outside of the retiring boards) and all of them, without a single exception, have given it as their opinion that in consequence of his injuries he was unfit for military duty; and the certificates of the following surgeons and physicians to the same effect are filed with the papers in the case, and can be readily referred to if necessary: Dr. A. O. Blanding, late surgeon Twentieth Iowa Volunteers; Dr. A. T. Hudson, late surgeon Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry; Dr. George F. Wetherell, late assistant surgeon Twenty-sixth Iowa Infantry; J. S. Billings, assistant surgeon and brevet lieutenant-colonel, U. S. Army; Dr. Washington Reynolds, of Kittanning, Pa.; Harvey E. Brown, brevet major and assistant surgeon, U. S. Army; and Henry C. Parry, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, Fort Preble, Me.

The official record of Capt. Carpenter's service, and Adj. Gen. Townsend's letter of August 16, 1865, show that he was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and that in consequence thereof he was only assigned to light duty afterwards. Letters are also on file with the papers from Maj. S. H. Lathrop, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry; Lieut. Col. Andrews, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry; and Col. Greene, Sixth U. S. Infantry, testifying to the manner in which he performed his duty as an officer. His restoration with a view to retirement was recommended by the House Military Committee of the Forty-first Congress, and a bill authorizing his retirement passed the House on the 29th day of February, 1879, but reached the Senate too late for consideration.

In conclusion, the committee beg leave to say that they are of opinion that the findings of the three retiring boards were erroneous, unjust, and not warranted by the true facts of the case. They believe that Capt. Carpenter was not fit at the time he was respectively examined by them to do field or garrison duty, or even to carry a sword and scabbard, as it was impossible for him to walk any distance without feeling great pain in his body and stiffness in his wounded leg; and there seems to be no doubt in the mind of your committee that if Capt. Carpenter had continued in the performance of military duty he would have aggravated his disease (hernia), and which would probably have resulted in his premature death.

From the above state of facts, the committee feel justified in reporting the bill back to the Senate favorably.

WILLIAM C. DODGE.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SNOVER, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 981, the bill having been recommitted for correction.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred House bill 981, for the relief of William C. Dodge, respectfully report:

That the claim of Mr. Dodge for compensation has been favorably reported and passed the Senate four times, and has been favorably reported five times by committees of the House, but each time failed to be reached for final action.

The facts in the case, as set forth in the previous reports, are as follows:

It appears from the testimony that the operation of filling cartridge cases with powder had always been performed by hand down to 1864, and that it was a very dangerous work, explosions frequently occurring, destroying life and property, despite the utmost precautions.

June 17, 1864, an explosion occurred in the cartridge-filling shops at the arsenal in Washington, D. C., where 150 operatives were employed, which killed 21 persons and seriously injured many others, who were buried among the burning ruins.

That in consequence of this disaster the petitioner conceived the idea that this work might be done by a machine, and after consultation with the officers in charge, who expressed doubts as to the feasibility of his plan, but encouraged him to try, he devised a machine, had a small one made, and submitted it to the Department for trial. Colonel Benton, then in charge of the arsenal, in his official report, under date of December 27, 1864, after describing the machine and the tests to which he had submitted it, concludes with this statement:

"The principle of this machine is a good one, and a machine properly constructed on it would, I think, give greater uniformity of weight to the charges, and work could be turned out more uniformly, rapidly, and safely than at present done by the hand process."

The result was so satisfactory that four days thereafter the Department gave petitioner an order to furnish a full-sized machine which should fill 100 cartridges at a time.

After much trouble and expense the machine was delivered August 18, 1865. It was officially tested and approved, and in his report, dated February 15, 1866, Colonel Benton says:

"It can be worked at the rate of six slides-full per minute, or about 360,000 per day, so that one such machine would fill as many cartridges as could be made by any one establishment. If a greater number, however, were required to be filled, the capacity of the machine could be easily increased by increasing the number of holes in the slides and drawers.

"For cartridges like those of Sharp's and those with copper cases (now used), the use of this machine affords a considerable saving of time, as one machine can do the work of many hands."

The great merit of the invention, however, consists in providing means for insuring uniformity of charge, which the present Chief of Ordnance, in a letter to the committee, says is "a very important matter," and that he "knows of no machine prior to that invented by the petitioner that provided any means for that purpose."

He also says: "Mr. Dodge's invention seems to antedate anything of the kind in this country."

The invention has been embodied in all machines since built and used by the Government, the present machines being so modified as to also put the bullets into the metallic shells, and then crimp the shells on the bullets to unite them and render the cartridge water-tight. Prior to this invention all cartridges made by the Government had been filled by hand. Since this invention they have all been filled by machines operating on this principle, and doubtless always will be, not only because of the saving in time and expense, but also because of the greater uniformity with which they can be filled, and which General Dyer, then Chief of Ordnance, said was of more value to the Government than the proposed saving of life and property.

It also appears that the machines have been built by the Department and furnished to foreign governments at their request, by permission of the Secretary of War; and that this invention of Mr. Dodge's, with others, has been recognized by such governments, the King of Spain having conferred on him a decoration, and the King of Italy a gold medal.

The benefits of this invention to the Government are many. The saving in the cost of filling the cartridges made since its adoption has been from \$20,000 to \$30,000. It has greatly reduced the risk to both life and property, has enabled the Department to concentrate the business at a single arsenal, thereby enabling the Government to dispense with a large number it formerly had located at various points, and the expense of keeping them up, and enables the work to be performed with immensely greater rapidity in cases of emergency, and far more perfectly.

From the nature of the invention, it is one that is of value to the Government only, as it is a thing that can not be sold to or used by the public at large.

The petitioner has never been paid a cent, either for the machine furnished on the order of the Department or for the use of his invention. The Chief of Ordnance says that "he is entitled to remuneration," and the Secretary of War also says he ought to be paid.

The petitioner also claims that the Government has used for several years a patented improvement of his in cartridges, but as that was a matter of minor importance, the committee have not given it any consideration in arriving at their conclusion in this case.

The committee are unanimously of the opinion that the petitioner is justly entitled to remuneration, both for the machine furnished and for the use of his invention, and therefore report back the Senate bill, with the recommendation that it be passed, with an amendment fixing the amount to be paid Mr. Dodge at \$10,000.



CALVIN T. HAZELWOOD.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HUTCHESON, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9475.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9475) for the relief of Calvin T. Hazelwood, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

This is a claim for losses by Indian depredations from the years 1866 to 1871, committed by the Kiowa and Comanche Indians in Texas.

The original claim was filed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs on January 8, 1872, for the sum of \$5,635, with evidence that clearly established the loss.

Upon an investigation by the Indian Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs recommended an allowance of \$2,940 in his report to the Secretary of the Interior, and on March 16, 1885, the Secretary of the Interior approved this report, and recommended the same to Congress for payment. (See Ex. Doc. 125, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, p. 64.)

The papers and the evidence that had been filed in the Indian Office by the claimant were sent to Congress with the report of the Secretary of the Interior and were there lost or mislaid.

Suit was instituted on this claim in the Court of Claims after the passage of the act of March 3, 1891, giving that court jurisdiction to inquire into and finally adjudicate this class of claims, and a call was made on the Indian Office and on the Clerk of the House of Representatives for the papers and evidence in the case; to which calls the Commissioner of Indian Affairs replied that the same had been sent to Congress, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives replied that the same came to the House and were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and could not be found.

A call was then made on the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for a copy of his report made on the case to the Secretary of the Interior, which was furnished by said Commissioner and filed in the court, and is as follows:

SEPTEMBER 2, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the claim of C. T. Hazelwood for \$5,625, the estimated value of 49 head of horses, alleged to have been taken by Kiowa and Comanche Indians from his ranch in the county of Palo Pinto, Tex.

The agent reports that the Indians in council say "they all had a hand in the depredation, as they were all on the warpath a portion of the time," but they refuse to make satisfaction.

The claimant avers that the horses were taken at different periods, intervening between August, 1866, and October, 1871.

Two witnesses, who were herders of the claimant, swear that 5 horses were taken in August, 1866; 12 in May, 1867; 6 in September, 1868; 11 in July, 1869; 13 in June, 1870, and 4 in October, 1871. This would make in the aggregate 51 horses lost, instead of 49.

The testimony of these witnesses is positive in its character, and in connection with the admissions of the Indians, is believed to be sufficient to prove the depredation.

As regards the value of the horses, the testimony is not satisfactory. Claimant values them at \$115 per head.

It is believed that \$60 per head would be nearer their true value, as there is no evidence to show that they differed from the prevailing mustang or pony breed in that country, making a total of \$2,940, for which amount I respectfully recommend the claim be allowed.

A portion of the claim for the depredations in 1866, 1867, and 1868 (loss of 23 horses), is barred by the seventeenth section of the act of June, 1834, not having been presented until January 8, 1872.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDW. P. SMITH, *Commissioner*.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

NOTE.—The bar mentioned in the above was removed by the act of March 3, 1891.

The case was then submitted to the court on the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and of the Secretary of the Interior, it being shown that the witnesses by whom the depredations had been proved were all dead and that it was impossible to produce other proof.

The court found, as a matter of law, that the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the report of the Secretary of the Interior were not competent evidence on which the court could act, and dismissed the case; and this left the claimant without any remedy at law.

There can be no doubt about the justice of the claim.

The loss of the papers and the evidence was in nowise through the fault or negligence of the claimant, and as his case is clearly proven, and the court has decided that the Indians who committed the depredations were in amity with the United States at the dates of the several depredations, and it further appearing that the claimant is now, and all his life has been, a citizen of the United States, the committee are of the opinion that he should be paid the sum he asks, viz, \$2,940, and therefore report the same favorably.

Your committee also find on examination that a number of claims proved up in precisely the same manner, and in which the evidence was not lost, but the original evidence was before the court, have been adjudicated and judgments rendered by the court in favor of the claimants, and the same have been paid; and hence that this claimant should be refused compensation for a claim of a similar nature when the loss of the papers was in nowise occasioned by his fault or neglect would be manifestly unjust.

It may not be amiss to remark that the court has decided that all cases filed in the Indian Office prior to March, 1885, and which had been proved up and recommended by the Secretary of the Interior for payment, were not preferred claims under the act of March 3, 1891, and hence had to be tried before the court as other cases which were not preferred.

Therefore the committee report the claim favorably.



PATRICK HANLEY.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8706.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8706) to correct the military record of Patrick Hanley, having considered the same, would respectfully report such bill back to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.

The facts upon which your committee rely for the clemency sought to be extended by this bill are briefly as follows: The soldier ran away from home and enlisted, without bounty, in Company H, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin, on the 20th day of August, 1862. He was then about 17 years old. He remained with his company in camp within his own State until December 19, 1862, when he obtained leave to visit his home, and while absent on such leave his regiment was ordered to the front, leaving the soldier behind. When he learned that the regiment had left, he followed them to Chicago. When he arrived there the regiment had left. Not being able to learn of its whereabouts, he enlisted in the Mercantile Battery, but was rejected on account of physical defects.

On the 10th day of June, 1863, he again tendered his services to his country and was assigned to the Navy, where he served faithfully for the full term of his enlistment and was honorably discharged. Had he been accepted when he enlisted in the Mercantile Battery, the soldier could have been relieved under the general law.

It is apparent the soldier never did intend to desert, and although he had to enter the service against the wishes of his parents, when he was fairly in the service and beyond the influence of his parents he served faithfully during his full term.

The total bounty paid him for his entire enlistment was \$25.

The record of such soldier, Army and Navy, is hereto attached and made a part hereof.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C., May 7, 1896.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 6th instant to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I have the honor to state that one Patrick Hanley enlisted in the Navy at Chicago, Ill., June 15, 1863, as seaman for one year. Served on board of the *Covington*, *Fairy*, and hospital *Pinckney*, and was discharged June 25, 1864.

Respectfully,

F. M. RAMSAY, *Chief of Bureau.*

Hon. S. A. COOK,
House of Representatives.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 17, 1896.

SIR: * * * It is shown by the records that Patrick Hanley was enrolled August 20, 1862, and was mustered into service October 14, 1862, in Company H, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, to serve three years. He appears to have served faithfully to December 19, 1862, when he deserted. He never returned thereafter, although his company remained in service to August 31, 1865. No evidence has been found showing he was a minor at the date of his enlistment or was enlisted without the consent of his parents, or that he was released or discharged from such service by the order or decree of any court of competent jurisdiction on habeas corpus or other proper judicial proceedings.

It does not appear from the files of this office that an application for removal of the charge of desertion has been presented to this Department, and in the absence of testimony the status of the soldier can not be determined under the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, the only law now in force governing the removal of charges of desertion.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

Hon. S. A. COOK,
House of Representatives.



CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

JANUARY 8, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. RAY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2984.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, having carefully considered Senate bill 2984, report as follows:

The right and power of courts to punish for contempts is inherent and absolutely essential to the existence of the court as such.—(Rapalje on Contempts, etc.) Its exercise is more frequent in chancery practice, it being, in many cases, the only way in which a court of equity can enforce its orders and decrees.

This power is not lightly to be interfered with or curtailed, and very little legislation has been attempted or deemed necessary on the subject.

Section 725 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides as follows:

The said courts shall have power to impose and administer all necessary oaths, and to punish, by fine or imprisonment, at the discretion of the court, contempts of their authority: *Provided*, That such power to punish contempts shall not be construed to extend to any cases except the misbehavior of any person in their presence, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, the misbehavior of any of the officers of said courts in their official transactions, and the disobedience or resistance by any such officer, or by any party, juror, witness, or other person, to any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of the said courts.

In fact this is but declaratory of the common law, and is restrictive if anything. Section 1070 (Rev. Stat. U. S.) expressly confers this power on the Court of Claims.

The power is recognized in consular courts (sec. 4104, Rev. Stat. U. S.) It was given to courts in bankruptcy (sec. 4975, Rev. Stat. U. S.), to the judges at chambers in such proceedings. (Rev. Stat. U. S., sec. 4973.)

Indeed it has been held that—

In the absence of a constitutional provision on the subject legislative bodies have not power to limit or even regulate the inherent power of courts to punish for contempts. This power being necessary to the very existence of a court, as such, the legislature has no right to take it away or hamper its free exercise. (Rapalje on Contempts, p. 13, and cases there cited.)

This has no application to the circuit and district courts of the United States, they being creatures of Congress. (*Ex parte Robinson*, 19 Wall., U. S. 505, 510.)

It is a well-settled rule that that court alone in which a contempt is committed, or whose order or authority is defied, has power to punish it or to entertain proceedings to that end. (Rapalje on Contempts, p. 15.)

The tendency of legislation in this country, however, has been to narrow the definition of the offense, diminish the class of persons to whom it can be imputed, and restrict the power of the courts over it,

especially by limiting their power to fine and imprison. (Rapalje on Contempts, p. 14, and cases there cited.)

The Senate bill (S. 2984, passed the Senate June 10, 1896) divides contempts into two classes, "direct contempts" and "indirect contempts." "Contempts committed during the sitting of the court, or of a judge at chambers, in its or his presence, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice," are classified as "direct contempts" and may be summarily dealt with and punished by the court or judge at chambers, while "all other" contempts are classified as "indirect contempts," and a jury trial is given if demanded by the alleged offender.

Your committee are of the opinion that a failure of a witness duly served, or of a juror duly summoned, to obey the mandate of the court so nearly and immediately affects and obstructs the due administration of justice that such offenses ought to be classed with direct contempts and summarily dealt with by the court or judge having jurisdiction. If a reasonably good excuse is offered no punishment will follow, but if the failure is inexcusable a jury trial would cause delay, expense, and seriously impede the administration of justice. Contumacious witnesses and jurors should not be permitted to delay the proceedings of a court.

The proposed substitute carefully guards the rights of the accused and gives ample opportunity to present to the court written evidence purging himself of the alleged contempt.

The Senate bill, while granting a jury trial in all cases of alleged "indirect contempts" (those not committed in the presence of the court or judge at chambers), failed to point out a procedure and seemingly left the trial for a future day and possibly in another court. No provision was made for obtaining a jury in case no jury was present, and hence great and serious delays might occur.

Your committee think it wise that when a jury trial is demanded specific power shall be vested in the court to speedily obtain a jury and proceed to the trial of the alleged contempt. No injustice can be done the accused. Preliminary proofs are required; process must issue and the alleged offender be brought before the court or judge; a written accusation must then be made and filed; an answer is permitted, and a day is then fixed for the hearing. When the jury is obtained the trial is to proceed as in a criminal case and upon evidence produced as in criminal cases, and the accused must be confronted with the witnesses against him. The manner of selecting the jury is pointed out and peremptory challenges provided for.

These provisions, necessary for the reason that the proceeding is new, can not result in injustice to the accused, for he is provided with every safeguard the law throws around alleged offenders against the criminal law.

The provision of the substitute, which says that interrogatories embracing the questions of fact material to the inquiry shall be framed by the presiding judge and submitted to the jury, to be by it answered in writing, while provoking some criticism, is, in our judgment, wise and necessary.

When the evidence has been presented to the court and jury the question of contempt or no contempt will rest on the decision of the jury as to whether the accused has or has not done certain acts. It is not for the jury to say whether the order or decree of the court alleged to have been offended against is wise or unwise, lawful or unlawful. It is not for the jury to say whether the act done is forbidden by the order or decree. The court is to construe and interpret its own order, and if the act found by the jury to have been done (or omitted when

the order requires the doing of an affirmative act) has been done or omitted, contrary to the provisions of the order, decree, or judgment of the court or judge, and under conditions and circumstances showing contumacious conduct, the court or judge should be permitted to determine the effect of the act or conduct complained of.

The whole bill is restrictive upon the courts and judges, and in our judgment it would be unwise to impose on the jury the task of determining the single question "guilty or not guilty" of violating the order or decree of the court. The construction of a statute is always for the court, and not the jury. The construction of an unambiguous writing is always a question of law for the court, and not a question of fact for the jury. So the court making the order or decree should be permitted to construe it; the appellate courts will reverse or modify it if wrong, but while it stands as the order of the court a jury should only be called on to determine the question whether certain acts commanded or forbidden have or have not been done.

The passing of the determination of this question over to the jury is quite as far as we ought to go if we would maintain the character and dignity of our courts. When we have done this we have gone quite as far as just-minded men will ask us to go. The facts are for the jury, the law for the courts to decide. No jury cares to be burdened with questions of law, and the accused is safe only when the determination of legal propositions is left to the decision of the proper tribunal. If we go further we tread upon dangerous ground and may undermine our courts, the only true bulwarks of our liberties.

The proposed substitute has been presented to and approved by a representative of five of the principal labor organizations of the country. The language is carefully guarded and in express terms provides that the presiding judge shall pronounce judgment according to law and in accordance with the findings of the jury. The jury is made the sole arbiter of every question of fact. These findings can not be disregarded or set aside by the court. No man can be pronounced guilty except on the finding of a jury.

The bill further provides for preserving the testimony and for an appeal in all cases of indirect contempts. This is in the interest of the liberty of the citizen, and while we should be careful not to open the door to petty appeals made for delay, we should give every reasonable opportunity for the correction of errors when personal liberty is involved.

Your committee, having carefully examined the whole question, favorably report the accompanying substitute for Senate bill 2984, and recommend that the whole of Senate bill 2984 after the enacting clause be stricken out and the following inserted in lieu thereof, to wit:

That contempts of court are divided into two classes, direct and indirect, and shall be proceeded against only as hereinafter prescribed.

SEC. 2. That contempts committed during the sitting of the court or of a judge at chambers, in its or his presence or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, or by neglecting or refusing to obey the mandate of any lawful subpoena to attend any court or before a judge or commissioner and testify as a witness or produce books, documents, or records, or by neglecting or refusing to obey the mandates of a lawful summons or subpoena to attend and serve as a juror in any court or authorized proceeding, are direct contempts. All other are indirect contempts.

SEC. 3. That a direct contempt may be punished summarily without written accusation against the person arraigned, but if the court or judge at chambers shall adjudge him guilty thereof a judgment shall be entered of record in which shall be specified the conduct constituting such contempt, with a statement of whatever defense or extenuation the accused offered thereto and the sentence of the court thereon; but when the alleged contempt consists in neglecting or refusing to obey the mandates of a subpoena or summons to attend as a witness and give evidence or produce books, papers, or documents, or to attend as a juror, due proof of the lawful

service of such subpoena or summons shall first be filed and the contumacious witness or juror allowed to file written proofs by affidavit denying such service or giving excuses for the neglect or failure to obey such mandates, and thereupon the court may proceed to a hearing of the alleged contempt.

SEC. 4. That upon the return of an officer on process or an affidavit duly filed, showing any person guilty of indirect contempt, a writ of attachment or other lawful process may issue and such person be arrested and brought before the court or judge at chambers; and thereupon a written accusation setting forth succinctly and clearly the facts alleged to constitute such contempt shall be filed and the accused required to answer the same, by an order which shall fix the time therefor, and also the time and place for hearing the matter; and the court or judge at chambers may, on proper showing, extend the time so as to give the accused a reasonable opportunity to purge himself of such contempt. After the answer of the accused, or if he refuse or fail to answer, the court or judge at chambers may proceed at the time so fixed to hear and determine such accusation upon such testimony as shall be produced. If the accused answer, the trial shall proceed upon testimony produced as in criminal cases, and the accused shall be entitled to be confronted with the witnesses against him; but if a trial by jury is not demanded, such trial shall be by the court without the intervention of a jury if the alleged contempt consists in the violation of an order or process of the court, or by a judge at chambers in case the alleged contempt consists in the violation of an order or lawful process granted by a judge at chambers, and upon application of the accused, a trial by jury shall be had as in any criminal case. In case an application is made for a trial by jury and the alleged offender is entitled thereto under the provisions of this act, the court or judge may impanel a jury for the trial of the question from the jurors then in attendance, or send the case to a term of the court for trial at a future day, or if no jury is in attendance the court or judge at chambers, as the case may be, may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected and summoned as provided by law to attend at the time and place fixed for the trial of such alleged contempt, from which panel of jurors a jury for the trial of the case shall be selected in the manner jurors are selected for the trial of misdemeanors, and the plaintiff and defendant in the proceeding shall each be entitled to three peremptory challenges, and the trial shall then proceed as in case of misdemeanor: *Provided, however,* That in each case interrogatories shall be framed by the judge presiding at the trial, which shall embrace the questions of fact material to the inquiry, and be submitted to the jury, to be by it answered in writing, and to each interrogatory the jury shall separately answer in writing, over their signatures, and in case the jury shall answer any interrogatory in the affirmative the fact therein brought in question shall be deemed established. On the findings of the jury in answer to such interrogatories the court or judge shall proceed to pronounce judgment in accordance therewith according to law. If the accused be adjudged guilty judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment.

SEC. 5. That the testimony taken on the trial of any accusation of indirect contempt may be preserved by bill of exceptions, and any judgment of conviction therefor may be reviewed upon direct appeal to or by writ of error from the Supreme Court, and affirmed, reversed, or modified as justice may require. Upon allowance of an appeal or writ of error execution of the judgment shall be stayed upon the giving of such bond as may be required by the court or a judge thereof, or by any justice of the Supreme Court.

SEC. 6. That the provisions of this act shall apply to all proceedings for contempt in all courts of the United States except the Supreme Court; but this act shall not affect any proceedings for contempt pending at the time of the passage thereof.

CONTEMPTS OF COURTS.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DE ARMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following as the

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

[To accompany S. 2984.]

The undersigned members of the Committee on the Judiciary, being unable to agree with the committee in its action upon the bill (S. 2984) entitled "An act in relation to contempts of courts," wish to state briefly some of the reasons for our dissent.

It is evident that legislation concerning contempts of courts is suggested by a belief that the existing law or practice upon the subject is such that there is need of improvement. What, then, is the supposed defect?

Are the Federal tribunals wanting in power to punish for contempts of court? Or is legislation demanded or desirable to correct abuse in the exercise by some of these tribunals of ample powers already possessed by them?

There is but one answer—neither reason nor excuse for legislation "in relation to contempts of courts" can be found, except upon the theory of an abuse by some of the courts of the power which all of them have in large measure to punish summarily such contempts.

Then there should be no legislation at all upon this subject, or there should be legislation to circumscribe the powers or reform the practice of the courts and strengthen the safeguards of the citizen.

Viewed thus, we believe the amendment, by way of substitute, proposed by the committee should be rejected, and the Senate bill should be passed.

The committee have included in the classification of what are called "direct contempts" failure or refusal to obey a subpoena for witnesses or a summons for jurors. If such failure or refusal amounts to a "direct" contempt, it is not easy to perceive how or why a failure or refusal to obey any other lawful command of a court, whether affirmative or negative, is an indirect and not a direct contempt of court.

But it is urged that a contempt committed in failing or refusing to obey a subpoena for witnesses or a summons for jurors should be punished summarily, as direct contempts are punished. Direct contempts, according to the Senate bill, are "contempts committed during the sitting of the court or of a judge at chambers, in its or his presence or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice."

About this definition is a degree of accuracy which must commend it to the favorable consideration of lawyers, while the committee's enlargement of this definition into that which they offer as constituting direct

contempts may, perhaps, be regarded by legal lexicographers as a novelty.

It is submitted that such contempts as lie in disregard of a subpoena or summons may, and in practice would, be dealt with summarily under the Senate bill if it were law. For instance, there would be no trial if the person charged with being guilty of such a contempt should admit that he neglected or refused to render obedience to the command of the subpoena or summons. In such case the "written accusation" mentioned in the Senate bill and in the committee substitute could be confined within the limits of a single short sentence. There would never be a trial upon a plea of guilty. Besides, a few words inserted in the Senate bill, by way of amendment, would directly, in terms, provide for the summary punishment of such indirect contempts as direct contempts, properly so called, may be punished.

The object of the Senate bill is to afford persons charged with indirect contempts a trial by jury, as in criminal cases. The effect of the committee substitute, if enacted into law, would be to give the accused the form of a jury trial, with the substance withdrawn. For, instead of accepting the plan of the real jury trial, as embodied in the Senate bill, the committee provide for the submission to the jury of interrogatories, prepared by the court, and to be answered by the jury in writing. Upon the answers the court will determine the guilt or innocence of the accused. About the question of guilt or innocence the jury, according to the committee, shall have nothing to say. That shall be determined by the court, which is to continue to be not only judge and jury, but accuser as well.

Believing that the citizen should be better protected in his rights in proceedings for alleged contempts of court, and believing also that additional protection for him is to be found in real and not mock jury trials, we oppose the recommendation of the committee, and favor the passage of the Senate bill. For while that bill might be improved by amendment in furtherance of its object and not against it, we are of opinion that unless the House pass the Senate bill as it is there will be no legislation upon the subject by the present Congress.

If, however, the committee substitute is to be passed instead of the Senate bill, there should surely be taken out of it the provision for interrogatories to the jury and special findings by the jury, and it should be clearly provided that the verdict of the jury shall be "guilty" or "not guilty;" nothing more, nothing less.

DAVID A. DE ARMOND.
D. B. CULBERSON.
W. L. TERRY.
J. W. BAILEY.

OFFICERS WHO SERVED DURING THE REBELLION IN THE REGULAR
ARMY TO BEAR THE TITLE, ETC., OF THEIR HIGHEST RANK.

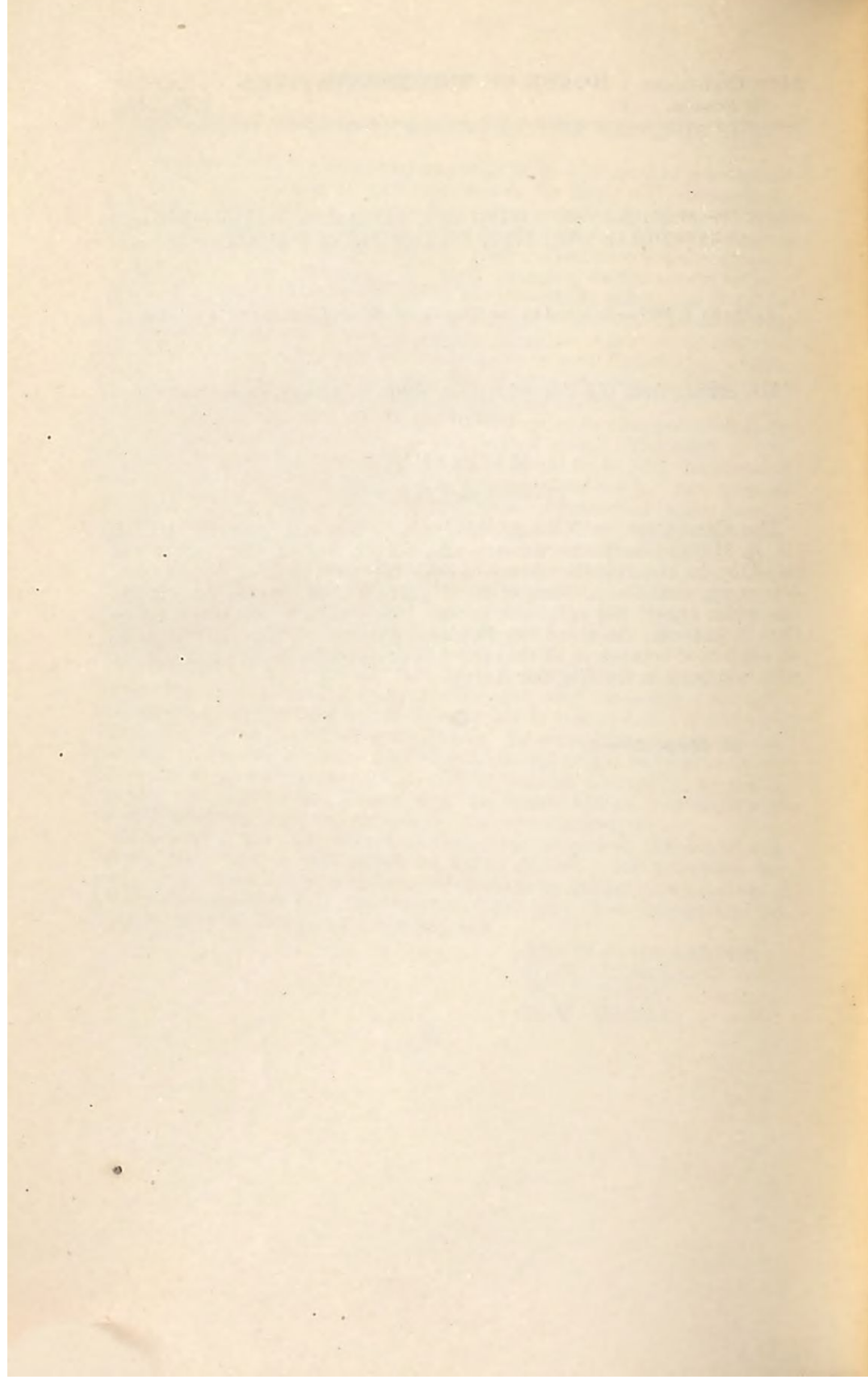
JANUARY 9, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9710.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9710) to authorize officers who served during the war of the rebellion in the Regular Army to bear the title and, on occasions of ceremony, wear the uniform of their highest rank, having considered the same, report the bill back to the House with a recommendation that it do pass. Section 1226, Revised Statutes, already authorizes to all officers of volunteers all that this bill proposes to confer upon officers who had been in the Regular Army.



TURTLE MOUNTAIN BAND OF PEMBINA CHIPPEWA INDIANS.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9921.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs have had this bill under advisement for many months and have concluded that the Turtle Mountain Band of Pembina Chippewa Indians are entitled to some relief. These Indians have been seeking an adjustment of their claims against the Government for many years, but have not met with any success up to the present day; and while awaiting settlement they have suffered by reason of their inability to sustain themselves properly. The Board of Visitors, appointed under the fourth article of the treaty of 1863, in their report for 1871, say:

The condition of the Pembina Indians, we regret to report, is deplorable and almost hopeless. They are extremely poor, and owing to the scarcity of game their means of subsistence are scanty and precarious. The Turtle Mountains have long been their hunting grounds and have never been ceded to the United States. They regard these mountains, therefore, as their own, and express a strong desire to have a reservation definitely located for them in that region.

It appears that this band of Indians, numbering, in 1892, 1,759 souls, have always been peaceable and friendly to the whites, and have on many occasions assisted this Government in its wars with unfriendly tribes. They have sought relief in vain, while Indians who have been unfriendly and have caused great loss in both life and property in frequent outbreaks have been much better treated by us. While we have paid others for their lands we have taken the property of these Indians and have never compensated them for it.

This matter has been before Congress for many years, and has received some attention. By a provision of the Indian appropriation bill of 1892 a Commission was appointed to enter into negotiations with these Indians, with a view to a proper adjustment of the affair. As a result of these negotiations, a treaty made, entered into, and signed by said Commissioners and the Indians on the 22d day of October, 1892, seems to furnish the only solution of the question. The Commission, in making its report, says:

The Commission is well aware that the agreement secured does not meet the exact object for which the Commission was appointed, as expressed by the act of Congress. This law contemplates the release of claim to all lands in North Dakota and the removal of the Indians to some other place.

Neither is the agreement such a one as the Commission desired to make. The matter, however, resolved itself to this: Either to accept these terms or nothing at all. And in view of the complete failure of former attempts to secure an agreement it

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was deemed best, for many reasons, to accept this contract, especially in view of the fact that Congress would have to act on it before it became binding. The Commission, however, deem it but just to state, after an examination of the whole matter and comparisons with other treaties, that a less liberal agreement on its part would have been unjust to the Indians.

Your committee, relying upon the report of the Commission, which has never been controverted, believe the title set up by the Indians to be good. The Commission reports upon this point as follows:

This leaves, as near as this Commission can ascertain, a tract of land of between 8,000,000 and 10,000,000 acres, lying north and west of Devils Lake, the Indian title to which has never been ceded to the Government, and which is claimed by the Chippewas and their right recognized by neighboring tribes. There are many other records recognizing both this boundary and the Chippewa claim, to which we need not here refer.

This Commission is therefore forced to report that the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians have as valid an original Indian title to this entire tract of land as any Indian tribe had to any tract. The band insists on this claim, and asks the Commission to show that it is not both valid and just; and in support of their claim that the amount agreed upon is but a meager sum as compared with what the Government has paid for the relinquishment of the Indian title to other tracts, they argue that the Government is, in fact, paying but 10 cents per acre for land, a large portion of which is classed among the best agricultural land in the State, while on the other hand the Government has lately contracted to pay the Arickarees, Mandans, and Gros Ventres bands, whose combined number is only 1,135, the sum of \$800,000 for 1,600,000 acres of land, which, on account of the limited rainfall, is almost worthless; that the Government pays the Fort Totten Sioux \$2.50 per acre for land which at the least is no better than the Turtle Mountain country, and also pays the Wahpeton and Sisseton Band of Sioux \$2.50 per acre for land ceded by them.

This treaty or agreement has never been ratified. President Harrison transmitted it to Congress during the Fifty-second Congress for its approval, but nothing was done with it. The President's message, accompanying a report of the Acting Secretary of the Interior, is as follows:

Message from the President of the United States, transmitting communication from the Secretary of the Interior, accompanied by an agreement between the Turtle Mountain Indians and the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit herewith, for the consideration of Congress, a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, dated 4th instant, accompanied by an agreement concluded by and between the Turtle Mountain Indians and the Commission appointed under the provisions of the Indian appropriation act of July 13, 1892, to negotiate with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they have in and to any and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the proposed commissioners, subject to the approval of Congress.

BENJ. HARRISON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, February 6, 1893.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, February 4, 1893.

The PRESIDENT:

I have the honor to submit herewith a report of the Turtle Mountain Indian Commission, dated December 3, 1892, and accompanying agreement made by them with the Turtle Mountain Indians on October 22 last.

This report and agreement have been examined by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the assistant attorney-general for this Department, as shown by their reports herewith, and a draft of a bill to ratify the said agreement is herewith presented.

I have the honor to submit, also, a letter of the 23d ultimo, from Hon. H. C. Hansbrough, relative to this matter.

While the agreement is not in exact accordance with the act of Congress providing for the Commission and defining its duties, it is forwarded for the favorable action of Congress as the best available.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. CHANDLER, *Acting Secretary.*

The present Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in his report for the year 1896, at page 96, again brings the matter to the attention of Congress for action. He says:

Nothing has been accomplished during the year in the way of settling the Turtle Mountain question. The agreement concluded October 22, 1892, with the Pembina Chippewas, which it was thought would bring their affairs to a satisfactory termination, has not yet been ratified by Congress, though drafts of bills have several times been submitted, with recommendation that the agreement be ratified. One was submitted December 9, 1895, with the statement that these Indians were in a continued state of disquiet and unrest, as the result of the failure to ratify their agreement. The Indians strongly favor the ratification, and I know of no reason for not ratifying it, except that it is opposed by a certain Canadian half-breed faction which, instigated by outside parties, has always been more or less of a disturbing element on this reservation.

A number of Pembinas were tried and sent to jail for the alleged offense of cutting timber on Government land in the Turtle Mountain district. The Indians claimed, however, that the cutting was done on land which they have always claimed as their own; that they have never ceded this land to the Government except by the unratified agreement of 1892, and that the cutting and sale was done the winter before, to enable them to procure food. The ratification of the agreement with these Indians can not be too strongly urged.

The attorney representing these Indians has asked of your committee a favorable report on H. R. 3541, and has petitioned that the treaty hereinbefore set forth be not ratified or confirmed. Your committee is of the opinion that the only proper course to pursue in the premises is to confirm the agreement made between Commissioners and the Indians and to discountenance any attempt to nullify the proceedings heretofore had, which seems to have met with the approval of the various adult male members of the tribe. So far as your committee can see, the adoption of H. R. 3541 would result in the enactment into law of a scheme which would complicate the condition of affairs instead of aiding them, and would give to the Indians double the amount of consideration which they have heretofore agreed in writing to accept, and your committee therefore recommends that a substitute measure, which is herewith submitted, be passed, and that H. R. 3541 be reported adversely.

When this treaty was submitted to Congress for confirmation, as hereinbefore set forth, the opinion of the Attorney-General was called for and received, and your committee beg to make his opinion a portion of this report. It is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
Washington, February 2, 1893.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have examined the draft of a bill, prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to ratify the agreement made with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians by the Commission appointed to negotiate with said Indians.

The provision under which said Commission was appointed is to be found in the act of July 13, 1892 (27 Stats., 120-139), and is as follows:

"That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a commission, to consist of three persons familiar with Indian affairs, not more than two of whom shall be of the same political party, who shall negotiate with the Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, in North Dakota, for the cession and relinquishment to the United States of whatever right or interest they may have in and to any

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and all land in said State to which they claim title, and for their removal to and settlement upon lands to be hereafter selected and determined upon by the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the proposed commissioners, subject to the approval of Congress. Said commissioners shall also report to the Secretary of the Interior the number of said Chippewa Indians and the number of mixed bloods, if any, who are entitled to consideration by the United States Government; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expense of the proposed negotiations."

It will be seen that this Commission has failed to accomplish the purposes contemplated by the act of Congress authorizing its appointment. One important object sought to be accomplished—that is, the removal of these Indians from the land now occupied by them—is as far if not farther from accomplishment than before any steps were taken in that direction. Indeed, to accept the agreement presented would be to give the Indians the privilege of remaining where they are indefinitely, and thus to perpetuate the difficulties heretofore encountered in dealing with them. Under these circumstances, the agreement does not fulfill the requirements of the act of Congress authorizing the negotiations. The Indian title to the ceded lands has not been investigated by me, as an opinion thereon was not requested, and the act seems to recognize that the Indians have some claim and authorizes its extinguishment.

If, however, it is to be approved, the draft of a bill submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs seems sufficient for that purpose. Article 5 of said agreement, as amended in the draft submitted by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is somewhat ambiguous, and in order that there may be no doubt as to the period during which schools are to be maintained, and that the intention of the parties to the agreement may be carried out, I suggest the addition to said article, as amended, of the words "during said period." I would also recommend the addition of a proviso to prevent the application of any of the money paid to these Indians to the payment of claims for Indian depredations, a draft of which proviso I submit herewith.

Very respectfully,

GEO. H. SHIELDS,
Assistant Attorney-General.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Your committee desires to call attention to the fact that this opinion was based upon a bill exactly similar in all respects to the substitute measure recommended by your committee, and the suggestions and recommendations of the Attorney-General are embodied in that substitute.



RIGHT OF ALIENS TO HOLD LANDS IN THE TERRITORIES.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CATRON, from the Committee on the Territories, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9709.]

The Committee on the Territories have had under consideration House bill 9709, and report the same back without amendment and recommend its passage.

The bill refers solely to the rights of aliens to acquire and hold lands in the Territories and not in the District of Columbia. It is an amendment of an act entitled "An act to restrict the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens," etc., approved March 3, 1887, except so far as it affects land in the District of Columbia, and provides that that section shall not apply (in the Territories) to lands which may be acquired by any alien who shall become a bona fide resident of the United States or shall declare his intention to become a citizen of the United States.

Also, that if any such resident alien shall cease to be a bona fide resident of the United States, then such alien shall have ten years from the time he ceases to be such bona fide resident in which to alienate his lands.

Also, that persons not citizens of the United States shall not be prevented from acquiring or holding lots or parcels of lands in any incorporated or platted city, town, or village, or in any mine or mining claim in any of the Territories.

That aliens shall not be prevented from acquiring lands by inheritance or in the ordinary course of justice in the collection of debts, nor from acquiring liens on real estate, nor from lending money and securing the same upon real estate, nor from enforcing such lien, provided any such lands so acquired shall be sold within ten years or the same shall escheat to the Government. It also provides for the mode of enforcing the escheat.

The present law has operated to practically exclude all foreign capital from the Territories, and has in a great measure paralyzed business there; the mining industries have been very much crippled thereby, and improvements in cities and towns have been greatly retarded, as no foreign capital has been invested in the same since the passage of the act of which this is an amendment.

The great object of the amendment is, however, to increase the investment of foreign money in the construction of dams, reservoirs, and ditches for irrigation and mining purposes, so as to develop the vast resources of those arid regions and bring them into a profit-producing condition, and furnish homes to the surplus population of the States.

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Such moneys are not now accessible because of the present law. It is believed that much capital from foreign countries will be soon invested in such ditches, reservoirs, and dams if this bill becomes a law, and those arid regions be very greatly populated and improved by the people of the United States desiring to locate on the public lands. The proposed bill provides that it shall not be construed to alter or change in any manner the laws regulating the disposal of the public domain.

Your committee believe the bill in question will prove of great benefit to the Territories and to the whole Union, and they therefore recommend its passage.



PUBLIC BUILDING AT AMERICUS, GA.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7) for the erection of a public building at Americus, Ga., and appropriating money therefor, have had the same under consideration and report as follows:

Americus is the largest city in southwest Georgia, and is the logical distributing point for all that section of the State, and is growing very rapidly. Five railroads enter the city; the number of trains entering and leaving the place daily is 28. The general offices of the Georgia and Alabama Railroad, a large trunk line, are located there. The place has a very large banking capital. There are five banks in the city, all doing a good business. It has extensive manufacturing enterprises, electric railway, waterworks, gas and electric lights, free delivery of mail, and all improvements and conveniences usually found in much larger cities. The population of the place is more than 10,000 people. Within the last two years more than \$3,000,000 has been invested there. The present post-office building, which is rented by the Government at the annual rental of about \$1,200, is totally inadequate for the service. A lot on which to erect the building can now, we are reliably informed, be obtained at a reasonable sum, and in view of the rapid growth of the place, its commercial importance, and the inadequacy of the present rented quarters, we think the best interests of the Government will be subserved by the erection of a public building at Americus.

Your committee report the bill back with an amendment, striking out "fifty" and inserting "thirty-five," and, as amended, earnestly recommend its passage.



BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND LONG ISLAND.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9865.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9865) "extending the time for the completion of the bridge across the East River between the city of New York and Long Island, now in course of construction, as authorized by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1887," submits the following favorable report:

The construction of this important bridge (commonly called the Blackwell's Island Bridge) was begun as required by the act of Congress, and has been continued to this date, excepting for the time during which the condemnation proceedings for the right of way were under consideration in the courts of the State of New York.

Two of the main piers in the East River have been built and completed and another is in course of construction. The company has condemned or purchased and paid for much of the land necessary for the right of way. The company has acted in good faith throughout, and promises prompt and diligent prosecution of the work, and has the means necessary to meet the costs of the same.

The committee suggest that the bill be amended by striking out the words "and two," in line 12 of the bill, thus curtailing by two years the extension, and as thus amended your committee feel justified in approving the bill and recommending its passage at the present session of Congress, as without such action the rights of the company, as granted by the Government, will expire on the 3d day of March ensuing, and great pecuniary loss will result to those who have furnished the capital for the construction of the bridge.

The following report of the Chief of Engineers of the War Department was submitted to the House of Representatives when the bill was originally considered, and is annexed to this report for its information:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1886.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith H. R. 10044, a bill "authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River, between the city of New York and Long Island," and to invite attention to the following copy of the report of the Board of Engineers for Fortifications and for River and Harbor Improvements, to whom it was referred.

The views of the Board are concurred in by this office.

"OFFICE BOARD OF ENGINEERS, ARMY BUILDING,
"New York, December 17, 1886.

"Respectfully referred to the Chief of Engineers.

* * * * *

"The Board of Engineers has carefully considered the Senate and House bills

2 BRIDGE BETWEEN NEW YORK CITY AND LONG ISLAND.

'authorizing the construction of a bridge across the East River, between the city of New York and Long Island,' and have the honor to report that a bridge joining the city of New York and Long Island City, crossing the channels at about right angles near the middle of Blackwell's Island, having its piers or abutments on the land side of the harbor lines of the East River, and a clear elevation of its lower chord, 150 feet above mean high water, at the middle of each channel of the river, and no part of the lower chord of the channel span less 142 feet above mean high water, will not 'obstruct, impair, or injuriously modify the navigation of the river,' as provided by said bridge.

"On behalf of the Board.

"THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY,
"Colonel of Engineers, President of Board."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DUANE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT,
Secretary of War.



BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. LOUIS RIVER.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

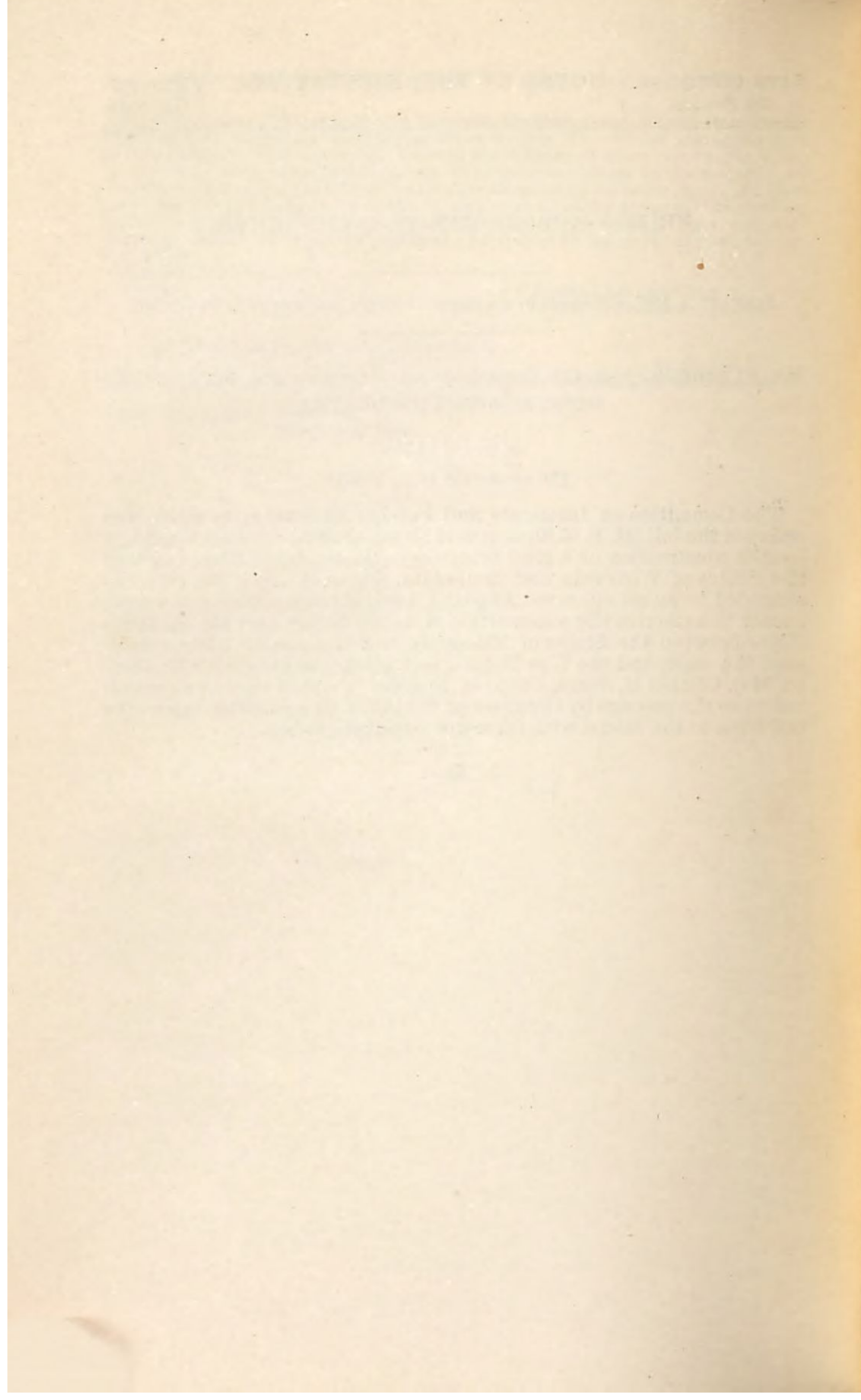
Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9752.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9752) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, approved April 24, 1894," as amended by an act approved August 4, 1894, entitled "An act to amend an act to authorize the construction of a steel bridge over the St. Louis River between the States of Minnesota and Wisconsin," have considered the same, and the War Department, having on December 26, 1896, by Maj. Clinton B. Sears, Corps of Engineers, stated that no objection exists to the passage by Congress of the bill, your committee report the bill back to the House with favorable recommendation.





PUBLIC BUILDING AT FOND DU LAC, WIS.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2287.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2287) for the erection of a post-office building at Fond du Lac, Wis., submit the following report:

The city of Fond du Lac is located at the head of Lake Winnebago, in the county of Fond du Lac, in the east central part of Wisconsin. It has water communications with the Great Lakes, and is, and has been for many years, one of the leading commercial cities of the State. Its railroad facilities are fully as good as can be found in any city of Wisconsin, as it is located upon the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and upon the Chicago and Northwestern, the two leading lines of the Northwest. The Wisconsin Central Railroad, which has become a part of the great trunk road from the Pacific to Chicago, runs its principal line through the city of Fond du Lac.

The State census of 1895 gives the population at 13,051, being a gain of 1,027 over the census of 1890.

The assessed valuation in 1895 of its manufacturing institutions was \$670,581. Value of manufactured articles, \$2,962,750.

The post-office is a depository for money-order funds received from smaller offices, the average receipts from such source being about \$500 a day. The building now occupied is old and poor, and affords no security for the keeping of money. It was broken into by burglars last summer and several hundred dollars of Government and other funds stolen. It was also burglarized three years ago, the Government losing a considerable amount. The office is very insecure for the keeping of money-order funds, being exposed to such raids at any time.

The annual rental paid by the Department for this building is \$600, and for fuel and light, \$310. The receipts and disbursements in all the departments of the Fond du Lac post-office for the year ending December 31, 1895, amounted to \$370,932.63. Net gain, \$6,579.21.

The committee of the Fifty-third Congress reported in favor of a Government building at Fond du Lac, and in their report they said:

The gross receipts from the post-office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, amounted to \$15,477.25 and the expenses were \$10,669.37, leaving a net revenue of \$4,807.90, and for the four quarters ending March 31, 1894, the gross receipts were \$17,176. The amount paid annually for rent, light, and fuel is \$904.35.

In the mailing divisions there are recorded the arrival and departure

of 30 mail trains daily, carrying 49 letter pouches and 43 sacks of papers weighing 2,580 pounds; and for the year 29,218 sacks were handled, weighing 1,021,700 pounds, and in addition to this Fond du Lac supplies 16 post-offices direct by mail or stage lines where there is no train postal service.

Fond du Lac is an important city, and her future is established. The city enjoys the advantage of the free delivery of her mails, which privilege her growing importance within the past few years has demanded.

The committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill.

O

EMMA T. MARTIN.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9129.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9129) granting a pension to Emma T. Martin, report thereon as follows:

John C. Martin enlisted May 28, 1861, in Company E, Third New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, was wounded in the head at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863, and was discharged June 23, 1864. He married Jane M. Newman in Pennsylvania, in 1851, and lived with her until 1867, when he disappeared.

In 1868 he was married to claimant, who was then only 15 years of age. He told her that he had been married, but that his wife was dead, and she believed him. In 1871, three years after his marriage to claimant, his first wife died, and he continued to live and cohabit with claimant as his wife, introducing her as such after the bar to marriage with her was removed, for a period of twenty-one years, when he died, never having informed claimant of his deception, of which she never learned until she applied for pension. So far as this claimant was concerned the relation entered into was honorable. She supposed the marriage to be legal when contracted, and continued in that belief until after the death of the soldier, and for twenty-one years after the bar was removed she lived with him as his wife, and was everywhere introduced and recognized as such, and bore him three children.

Soldier was examined most thoroughly June 14, 1892, by the secretary of the Vandalia, Ill., board, who said:

Applicant has been confined to his bed for the past five or six months, and positively needs an assistant every minute of his life. He is mentally and physically gone. His duration of life can surely be numbered by months, and probably by days. In my opinion his condition is the result of the wound on head. * * * Lungs normal.

He died in July, 1892, and your committee believe his death was due to his service, and that the claimant is entitled to a pension as his widow, and the passage of the bill is therefore recommended.



BRIDGE ACROSS THE COLUMBIA RIVER.

JANUARY 9, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9736.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9736) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Columbia River in the State of Washington, submit the following report:

The bill is the ordinary bridge bill granting the right to construct and operate a bridge over the Columbia River to the Columbia and Red Mountain Railway, and it contains the limitations and restrictions that are incorporated in all the recent bridge bills. It has been submitted to the Secretary of War and by him to General Craighill, who, under date of December 29, reports:

I beg to say that the navigation interest appears to be amply protected by the provisions of the bill, and I know of no objections to its passage by Congress so far as those interests are concerned.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended by adding, after the word "Secretary," in line 8 of section 2, the words "of War," and as thus amended report the bill favorably and recommend its passage.



PUBLIC BUILDING AT NEWPORT, KY.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HICKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 172.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 172) which increases the limit of cost of a public building at Newport, Ky., from \$75,000 to \$120,000, respectfully report:

The cost of a site for such building will probably be \$25,000, and the amount remaining of \$50,000 will not be sufficient to construct such a building as said city really needs.

Newport, Ky., is a city of 30,000 people, with the two cities of Dayton and Bellevue, each about 6,000 population, together with the United States military post of Fort Thomas, receiving their mail from the Newport office. The receipts of the office are about \$35,000 per year. We therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT MAYFIELD, KY.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HICKS, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2718.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2718) for the erection of a public building at Mayfield, Ky., having considered the same, respectfully report:

Mayfield is situated on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, and has in addition to mail facilities nine daily mails from star-route lines running into said city. Is a progressive and growing city with large manufacturing interests.

It is the geographical and business center of territory extending from the Tennessee River to the State line on the Mississippi River, about 100 miles, and from the Tennessee State line to the Ohio River, a distance of 75 miles, and there is no Federal building of any description in said territory.

The population of Mayfield is 6,000, with a large contiguous territory depending on it for mail facilities. Its many corporations, which refuse to submit to litigation in the State courts, invariably have the venue changed to the Federal courts, thus compelling litigants and witnesses to travel long distances at great and unavoidable cost, because there is no building in said city large enough to furnish post-office or court facilities to the population.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out all of lines 13, 14, and 15, on page 1.

On page 3, line 13, strike out the word "herein" and insert the word "when."

In line 1, page 4, strike out the words "by this act."

PUBLIC BUILDING AT PLATTSMOUTH, NEBR.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1215.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1215) for the erection of a public building at Plattsmouth, Nebr., having considered the same, respectfully report:

Plattsmouth, Nebr., had a population of 4,175 in 1880, which increased to 8,392 in 1890, according to the census reports of those years. Its increase in population and business has been steady during the last five years. It is situated on the Missouri, at or near the mouth of Platte River. The main line of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company passes through the city, and that company has extensive railroad shops located there. The main line of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company running from Omaha to Kansas City also passes through the city. Plattsmouth is the county seat of Cass, one of the richest and best agricultural counties in the State. The county has recently erected an elegant court-house, costing nearly \$100,000, and there are fine school buildings and many large substantial business and manufacturing establishments in the city.

The post-office is located in a business house, poorly arranged for the purpose, and the Government is compelled to pay large sums for rent.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

In lines 11 and 12 strike out the words "one hundred" and insert "seventy-five," making the limit of cost \$75,000.

Strike out all after the word "dollars" in line 12 down to and including the word "building" in line 15.

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LIBRARY

1911-1912

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LIBRARY

1911-1912

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HENRY SCHNETBERG.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALTERMAN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1541.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1541) granting an increase of pension to Henry Schnetberg, have considered the same and recommend that it do pass, amended, however, by changing the title so as to read, "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Schnetberg," and by adding after the last word the words "the same to be in lieu of the pension now drawn by him."

A similar bill was favorably reported to the House by your committee in the Fifty-third Congress, but owing to lack of time it was not taken up for action. The report accompanying that bill (No. 1404, Fifty-third Congress), fully setting forth the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report.

[House Report No. 1404, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7129) granting a pension to Henry Schnetberg, have had the same under consideration and respectfully report as follows:

Mr. Schnetberg served from December 21, 1846, to July 14, 1848, in Company B, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, Mexican war, and during that period participated in many of the battles of the war. Subsequently, and notwithstanding the fact that he was nearly sixty years of age, he enlisted in the Union Army and rendered considerable service during the war of the rebellion.

In 1875 the claimant filed an application at the Pension Office alleging that while in Mexico he contracted rheumatism, and a medical examination, ordered in connection with the claim, showed that he was totally disabled by the disease.

He was unable to furnish the proof required by the Pension Bureau, however, and the claim was disallowed.

On July 5, 1884, a special act of Congress was passed granting him a pension of \$8 per month, and he is now in receipt of that amount. When the act of January 5, 1893, was passed allowing a pension of \$12 per month to pensioners of the Mexican war who are wholly disabled for manual labor and in destitute circumstances, Mr. Schnetberg made application thereunder, but his claim was rejected on the ground that he was pensioned by special act, and was not, therefore, entitled to the increase provided for those who were pensioned for service under the general law.

A petition signed by 117 citizens of Indiana County, Pa., urging Congress to pass the bill for claimant's relief is on file with the papers, and in addition to this the necessity for such action is fully set forth in the following letter from Hon. H. K. Sloan, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania:

"INDIANA, PA., March 29, 189—.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to hand you petition of representative citizens of this community—the judge of our court, our clergy, lawyers, physicians, merchants, and laboring men—praying for the passage of a special act of Congress to pay Capt.

Henry Schnetberg the pension granted by act of Congress to Mexican veterans for the period which elapsed between the day he became 62 years of age and the date upon which said act of Congress became a law, a period of nineteen years ten months and nineteen days. The captain is now a man of almost 92 years of age, nearly blind, almost totally deaf, and physically helpless. He and his old wife have been living on the pittance of \$8 a month granted by the act of Congress above mentioned. I believe this act was afterwards amended and the pension increased, but it seems Commissioner of Pensions Raum made some sort of rule whereby the Mexican veterans are obliged to establish as a fact that they were paupers before they could receive the benefit of the increased pension.

"The petition would have been signed by every man, woman, and child in this community had the opportunity been given them so to do. I scarcely know what you can do in the matter, but if this relief is given it will do nothing more than a mere act of justice to one of the grandest patriots that lives anywhere for the services he rendered, not only in the Mexican, but also during the war of the rebellion. This would enable the old man and his old wife to spend their few remaining days of life in some degree of comfort, and in a measure be a fitting return for the services he so gladly and freely gave to his adopted country in the past.

"I earnestly hope, therefore, that you may find some way in which to afford this old man some relief. I have written Mr. Kribbs, Member from the Twenty-eighth district, and trust he may aid you in whatever manner he can.

"Yours, very respectfully,

"H. K. SLOAN.

"Hon. DANIEL B. HEINER,

"*Washington, D. C.*"

In view of the foregoing facts and circumstances your committee return the bill with a favorable recommendation.



ESTHER JACKSON.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALTERMAN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8909.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8909) granting a pension to Esther Jackson, have considered the same and respectfully report as follows:

The claimant is the daughter of Thomas Jackson, who served as a soldier in the war of 1812, and she is also the granddaughter of one Thomas Jackson, who rendered long and arduous service in the Revolutionary war. The service of both the father and grandfather is officially reported under seal from the records of the adjutant-general's office, Hartford, Conn.

The testimony accompanying the bill shows that Esther Jackson, the beneficiary, will be 86 years old next February and that she is a helpless cripple from a recent fracture of the femur. It is also shown that she was never married and that she is entirely dependent upon two aged married sisters for care and support.

There are several precedents for the proposed legislation, and in view of the extreme age and necessitous condition of the claimant, your committee recommend that the bill do pass, with the following amendments:

Strike out the words "United States volunteer" in lines 6 and 7, and substitute therefor the words "of Captain Lester's company of Connecticut Volunteers."

Add after the last word in the bill the words, "and pay her a pension rated at twelve dollars per month."



MRS. ANNIE M. CLEMENS.

JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOZLEY, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3692.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3692) granting a pension to Mrs. Annie M. Clemens, have considered the same and report:

The claimant is the widow of George Clemens, late a private of Company H, Tenth United States Cavalry. He was discharged from the service September 16, 1870, because of blindness originating in the line of duty, and at the time of his death, which occurred January 20, 1891, he was receiving a pension of \$72 per month for total blindness.

The widow's application has been rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that epithelioma, the cause of the soldier's death, was not due to the disease of eyes nor otherwise shown to be due to service. An appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, but that official declined to set aside the rejection, it being held that the opinion of the medical referee upon the medical questions involved should be sustained.

The testimony of Dr. H. H. Mudd, a prominent physician of St. Louis, Mo., is as follows:

That he attended the soldier for epithelioma of orbit and nose in the year 1890 in the months of September, October, November, and December. At the time he commenced observation there was a tumor involving the minor canthus of right eye. The bone was involved so the nose, the frontal sinus, and the orbit right side communicated and were part of diseased mass. The globe of the eye was involved also. He (soldier) had suffered for many years with neuralgia, pain in, and more or less persistent soreness of the eye. The eyes presented evidence of old chronic inflammation and may have accounted for the development of the epithelioma. There is no more positive evidence of the origin of the disease of which he died. It is impossible to show direct origin of such a growth.

The claimant is in feeble health and stands in much need of the pension.

Your committee believe that the doubts in this case may very properly and justly be resolved in the claimant's favor and the passage of the bill is therefore recommended.

JOSHUA BISHOP.

(JANUARY 11, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.)

Mr. DENNY, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2338.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2338) for the relief of Joshua Bishop, submit the following report:

This bill is the same as H. R. 6137, now pending in the House and previously reported by this committee with a favorable recommendation.

Your committee therefore recommend that this bill be substituted for said House bill, and that said House bill lie on the table.



RAILROAD BRIDGE ACROSS THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9733.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9733) to authorize the Union Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, and the War Department, to which the same was referred December 19, 1896, having, under date of January 5, 1897, reported to the committee "that the bill makes ample provision for the protection of navigation interests, and know of no objection to its passage by Congress, so far as those interests are concerned," report the bill back to the House with a favorable recommendation.



CERTAIN DEPUTY MARSHALS IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

JANUARY 12, 1897.--Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRODERICK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3050.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 3050, have had the same under consideration, and report the same to the House, with recommendation that it do pass.



ESTATES OF ALICE HARDAWAY AND SAMUEL N. WHITE.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NEILL, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 485.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom were referred the bills (H. R. 9441 and H. R. 6051) for the relief of estate of Alice Hardaway, deceased, and the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased, respectfully report as follows:

These claims for stores, supplies, and property, taken by the Federal forces for their use during the late civil war were referred by the House Committee on War Claims of a previous Congress to the Court of Claims for a determination under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman Act.

Much testimony was taken and submitted to the court pursuant to its rules, and the preliminary question of loyalty to the Government was found in favor of the claimants, but the court did not pass upon the questions as to the amounts of stores, supplies, and property taken and furnished, as it held that the single action of the House Committee in referring said claims was not sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon it to hear and determine those questions under said act of March 3, 1883.

The claims being therefore dismissed for want of jurisdiction, the above numbered bills were introduced for the relief of the claimants.

Your committee have fully considered the facts of each claim, and upon this consideration and because the Court of Claims have found loyalty proven in each case, and it being manifest that all parties have proceeded in entire good faith before the Court of Claims and at considerable expense in taking testimony, they recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution transmitting said bills to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in each case as provided in the act "to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

HEIRS OF J. H. McVEIGH.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MAHON, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 486.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8097) entitled "A bill for the relief of the heirs of the late J. H. McVeigh," beg leave to submit the following report:

This bill provides for the payment of \$19,000 for the use and occupation of property at Alexandria, Va., from 1862 to 1865, by United States authorities. If the claimants have a just claim it ought to be paid, and there is no reason why the proper facilities should not be afforded them to establish its validity.

The committee therefore recommend that the claim be referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Tucker Act, and report herewith a resolution to that effect and recommend its passage.



INVESTIGATION OF SOLDIERS' HOME, LEAVENWORTH,
KANS.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRACEY, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. No. 450.]

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution (No. 450), authorizing the chairman of the special Committee to Investigate the Soldiers' Home at Leavenworth, Kans., to expend the sum of \$1,000, or such part thereof as may be necessary to complete the investigation of said Home, beg to report that they respectfully recommend the passage of the same.



WIDOW OF CHARLES F. CRISP.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRACEY, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. No. 437.]

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the resolution directing the Clerk of the House to pay out of the contingent fund of the House to the widow of Charles F. Crisp, late a Representative in Congress from the State of Georgia, the expenses of the last illness and funeral of said Charles F. Crisp, beg to report that they respectfully recommend the passage of the same with the addition of the amount of such expenses, viz, \$1,480.38.



JAMES J. GIBBS.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5327.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5327) to grant a pension to James J. Gibbs, submit the following report:

James J. Gibbs served in Capt. Gideon White's company of Tennessee Home Guards. The War Department records show that the organization was not in the United States service. The evidence filed with the committee shows that in 1864 the company to which he belonged was on a raid after guerrillas. Claimant and others appear to have been posted as guards around a house which was being searched for rebel guerrillas, with orders to shoot on sight anyone whom they saw trying to escape. During the search claimant received a gunshot wound, entering the left breast and making its exit just below the shoulder blade, the ball going clear through him. The surgeon who dressed the wound passed a silk handkerchief clear through the wound, to clean it out. The claim was rejected in the Pension Office, claimant not having been in the military service of the United States.

Your committee are satisfied, from the evidence, that the wound was received in line of duty in the service of his country, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment to the title, striking out all of the title after the name "Gibbs."

ELIZABETH GNASH.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3035.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3035) granting a pension to Elizabeth Gnash, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

The records of the War Department show that Thomas Gnash, husband of the claimant, enlisted in Company G, Third Iowa Cavalry, and served from December 31, 1863, to August 9, 1865, when honorably discharged. He filed and established a claim under the general law for chronic diarrhea and rheumatism. At his last examination, made by the board at Bloomfield, Iowa, May 17, 1893, he was rated twelve-eighteenths for chronic diarrhea and eight-eighteenths for rheumatism and results, and on the certificate of that examination his pension was increased to \$17 for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart. This pension he continued to draw until March 10, 1895, when he died. The widow's claim for pension under the general law was rejected January 10, 1896, on the ground that soldier's death resulted from acute pneumonia, not a pathological result of the disability for which he was pensioned. The testimony of Drs. J. W. Young and G. W. Gilfillan, who were the attending physicians during soldier's last illness, shows that soldier's death resulted from pneumonia, complicated with disease of heart, for which he was pensioned. Both physicians unite in the statement that, in their opinion, soldier would have recovered from his pneumonia had it not been for his disease of heart.

Disease of the heart, as shown by the evidence, was a factor in causing the soldier's death, and therefore death was proximately, if not immediately, caused by soldier's service, and the committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

ALICE DEK. SHATTUCK.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILES, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9481.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9481) granting an increase of pension to Alice DeK. Shattuck, having carefully examined the facts presented, respectfully report:

Lucius H. Shattuck enlisted August 13, 1861, as hospital steward, United States Army, and served continuously until February 24, 1867, when he was honorably discharged. He died June 29, 1877, of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

The claimant was married to the soldier October 13, 1875. She applied for and was pensioned under general law from date of soldier's death.

Testimony, medical and lay, filed with the committee shows that the beneficiary is now 52 years old, is wholly destitute of any property or income outside of her pension at \$12 per month, and that she is afflicted with epilepsy or some disease producing frequent convulsions, and that she requires the constant aid and attendance of another person because of her affliction.

A letter from the Commissioner of Pensions says that she is a most estimable lady, and was formerly a very thorough and efficient clerk in the Pension Bureau; but unfortunately lost her position because of her physical condition.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out all of the printed bill after the word "Shattuck," in line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "Widow of Lucius H. Shattuck, late hospital steward United States Army, on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month."

MARIA E. HESS.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7122.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7122) granting Maria E. Hess, widow of Florian Hess, a pension, after carefully examining the evidence in the same, report as follows:

Florian Hess was wounded in the left arm in a fight with Sioux Indians about November, 1862, and was pensioned therefor at various rates under the general law, reaching the rate of \$36 per month before his death, which occurred February 24, 1892. The widow has no title under the act of June 27, 1890, because her husband was not mustered into the United States military service. He was pensioned under the provisions of the third paragraph of section 4693, Revised Statutes, having been wounded while serving with United States troops under command of United States officers.

Soldier's title being conceded, widow has title under the general law if soldier death was due to service. Her claim has been rejected in the Pension Office on the ground that soldiers's death was not due to the wound of arm for which he was pensioned. The evidence showed that the soldier received a very serious wound of the left arm and shoulder, a ball passing entirely through the neck of the humerus, shattering it badly, necessitating the removal of several pieces of bone. The following is copied from surgeon's certificate of disability in his case:

We certify that we have carefully examined the said Florian Hess * * * and find him incapable of earning subsistence by manual labor because of gunshot wound fracturing the neck of the left humerus and causing comminuted fracture of the bone, requiring excision of part of same, causing the shoulder joint to be entirely useless, together with upper and fore arm.

ALFRED MULLER, A. A. S. U. S. A.
C. WESTHAKER, M. D.

FEBRUARY 27, 1866.

In the report of medical examination made in 1874 the surgeon says: "I find his general health failing as a result of his wound."

In 1875 Dr. Alfred Muller, examining surgeon, says in his report:

The disability is permanent and increasing, as, from time to time, still now exfoliations take place, combined with severe pains. His general health is also very poor; his body much emaciated, and he is in fact not able to perform any manual labor.

The following is from the certificate of Dr. J. S. Schock as to cause of death:

Florian Hess died the 24th day of February, 1892. The deceased, Florian Hess, had suffered for three years with chronic gastritis, which resulted in thickening and

constriction of the pyloric end of stomach, with ulcers. These ulcers were the direct cause of death, being the source of the hæmatemesis. Have treated the deceased, Florian Hess, for the past three years, during which time he always had a cachectic, anæmic appearance, which he claimed dated from his "wound fever at the hospital," and it never left him.

In an explanatory affidavit dated August 14, 1894, Dr. Schock says:

That while the deceased, Florian Hess, was a chronic sufferer from chronic gastritis, it was at no time considered serious, for his wound and suffering therefrom kept him weak and feeble and had more to do with his death than the gastritis. During the last weeks of his suffering his system was unable to sustain the drain of his injuries, and septic fever set in from absorption, which hastened and was the indirect cause of his death; and directly traceable to his wounds.

In the opinion of the committee it is clearly shown by the evidence that soldier's terrible wounds and the discharge therefrom, together with the suffering caused thereby, undermined soldier's health and strength, rendering him easily susceptible to, if not directly causing the disease of stomach to which, together with the direct results of his wound he succumbed, and therefore it is believed that soldier's death was due to his service, and his widow should be pensioned, and the passage of the bill is therefore recommended, with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the name "Florian Hess," in line 6 of the printed bill, and add "who was pensioned under certificate numbered sixty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-six, as a private in Captain J. Rollin's Company of Minnesota Volunteers."



MAZIE V. SULLIVAN.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9337.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9337) granting an increase of pension to Mazie V. Sullivan, report thereon as follows:

Mazie V. Sullivan is the widow of George R. Sullivan, who served as a private in Company G, Eleventh Maryland Volunteer Infantry. She is pensioned as his widow under act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month, not being able to show that his death was due to his army service. Two years ago or more her right hand became diseased so that she was unable to help herself, as she had previously done, by sewing. The disease progressed until she was compelled to have her hand amputated, and now she is absolutely unable to do anything for her own support. She has no income or means of support aside from her pension of \$8 per month, no property except household goods of little value, and no one legally bound for her support.

Your committee consider this a meritorious case and recommend the passage of the bill after being amended by striking out "twenty-five," in line 7, and inserting in lieu thereof "twelve."

PURCHASE OF CERTAIN LAND OPPOSITE THE NORFOLK
NAVY-YARD.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of
the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TATE, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1211.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1211) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land opposite the Norfolk Navy-Yard, have fully considered the same and recommend its passage for the reasons set forth in the report of the Senate committee accompanying said bill, which report is hereby adopted and made a part of this report.

A similar bill was reported favorably by Mr. Tyler from the Naval Committee of this House on the 2d of May, 1894, second session Fifty-third Congress, in which report the following language was used, which is made a part of this report:

The necessity of this property being owned by the Government becomes more apparent year after year, as the Navy increases in size and efficiency, and a corresponding increase in accommodations and facilities at the yards is demanded. For this property to pass into private hands for commercial purposes would seriously impair the usefulness of the Norfolk yard. Further delay in its purchase may either result in its loss to the Government altogether or, on account of the increasing value of such property in Norfolk and its vicinity, a larger appropriation than that proposed by this bill will be required.

[Senate Report No. 313. Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1211) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land opposite to the Gosport Navy-Yard, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

The committee recommend the passage of the bill for the reasons stated in the letters of the Acting Secretary of the Navy and the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, as follows:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 23, 1896.

SIR: Referring to the bill (S. 1211) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land opposite to the Gosport Navy-Yard, I have the honor to inform you that said bill having been referred to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, that officer returned the same with the following indorsement:

“Numerous boards of officers have, since 1857, recommended the purchase of this property at this the second yard in importance on the Atlantic Coast. The channel of Elizabeth River between the navy-yard and the port warden’s line on Cedar Grove side is only 600 feet in width, which is entirely too narrow for the safe handling of the larger vessels that are now sent to this yard, and should this property be

2 PURCHASE OF LAND OPPOSITE THE NORFOLK NAVY-YARD.

bought for business purposes the improvements would necessarily include wharves, which, with the vessels at them, would render the channel very difficult of navigation, as the large ships would not have room to turn.

"The purchase of this property would enable the Government to increase its dockage room within the port warden's line, a thing much to be desired.

"It would be to the best interests of the Government to purchase this property at this time."

The Department, concurring in the above views of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, recommends the within bill to the favorable consideration of the committee.

Very respectfully,

W. MCADOO, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
United States Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY,
Washington, D. C., February 8, 1896.

SIR: In reply to Senator Bacon's request to be furnished with a statement of the efforts made by the Navy Department to acquire land opposite the navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. (now known as Cedar Grove), would state that on March 5, 1892, Secretary Tracy, in reply to an inquiry from Senator Butler, of the Naval Committee, inclosing bill S. 1543, said: "The acquisition by the United States of the land described in said bill has been repeatedly recommended by officers of the Navy charged with the duty of investigating and reporting upon the subject, and its purchase for navy-yard purposes in connection with the navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., is undoubtedly desirable, and will ultimately become essential. Its possession is not essential at the present time, and whether said land should be purchased this year or whether its purchase should be postponed until a later date is a matter for the determination of Congress."

The bill of Senator Butler, appropriating \$200,000 for this purchase, passed the Senate April 22, 1892. This same bill (S. 1543, Fifty-second Congress) was reported to the House January 13, 1893, by Mr. Cummings, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, with an amendment reducing the amount to be appropriated to \$150,000.

This report of Mr. Cummings goes on to say:

"The land it is purposed to purchase is on the southern branch of the Elizabeth River, opposite the Gosport Navy-Yard. The width of the river to the port warden's line at that place is 600 feet. United States vessels awaiting repairs and refitting are frequently moored in the river opposite the navy-yard, impeding commerce and at times rendering navigation dangerous. The obstruction will become greater if the river is filled to the warden's line and manufactories or warehouses are built thereon. Indeed, it would be almost impossible to launch a vessel within the 600 feet. There is hardly room to turn one around.

"By purchasing the property the water area could be greatly widened and vessels that now anchor in the main channel be provided with an anchorage inside of the warden's line, where they would not obstruct and endanger navigation. Aside from this, the property, if acquired by the Government, would be of great use in the construction of a wet dock, of wharves, and for other purposes.

"The purchase has been recommended by different boards appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the matter. The first board submitted its report on September 14, 1857. After detailing the result of its investigations it made the following recommendation:

"In view of these facts and the consideration herein presented, we recommend as a means for the accommodation of Government ships in ordinary, and for other advantages tending to the improvement of this station, the purchase of such a portion of the lands and shore opposite to the navy-yard, and in the vicinity of the lands already owned and improved at St. Helena, as may be necessary for the purpose." * * *

"The Naval Committee of the Forty-sixth Congress adopted a resolution unanimously requesting the Appropriations Committee to make an appropriation in the sundry civil bill to enable the Navy Department to buy the property.

"In the Forty-seventh Congress the Committee on Naval Affairs reported a bill to the House providing for its purchase. After detailing the unanimous testimony of the different naval boards for twenty years, boards composed of the most distinguished officers in the naval service, the report said:

"Bearing in mind the rapidly increasing demands for water fronts for commercial and business purposes, at the same time taking into consideration the rapid development of Norfolk as a port for direct exportation of cotton—now the third in importance in the country—which presages an increased demand for wharf property that

may at any time deprive the Government of the opportunity to purchase this property, in addition to which there is also the constantly increasing volume of interstate commerce passing through this channel, and, above all, appreciating the importance of the Norfolk Navy-Yard as a yard to which vessels have free access at all seasons of the year, and at which point work can be done with comfort all the year round, and believing that the requirements of this important naval station demand the purchase of this property, at the same time finding the price demanded is below that recently obtained for similar water fronts in the immediate vicinity, we recommend the passage of the bill as reported.'

"What is true then is true now. The development of Norfolk and the steady increase in its commerce are enhancing the demand for wharf property, and unless the Government takes some steps for the purchase of this land its increasing value will necessitate a much larger appropriation.

"Your committee report the bill to the House as amended and recommend its passage."

On December 12, 1894, another board was appointed with a view to deciding upon some basis of exchange of such parts of the St. Helena property adjoining the Cedar Grove property as are not needed for Government purposes for such of the Cedar Grove property as it was most desirable to obtain possession of. But the owners were not then empowered to enter into any terms of exchange.

In the naval appropriation bill approved March 2, 1895, was a paragraph under the head of "Public works, Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy-yards and stations," and subhead, "Navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia."

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to exchange such of the land at the navy-yard, Norfolk, Virginia, being a part of a tract known as Saint Helena (on the east side of the Elizabeth River), which the Government does not need, for a part of the adjoining tract, known as 'Cedar Grove,' and now belonging to private parties, upon such terms as may be determined upon by a board of officers, accepted by the present owners of Cedar Grove, and approved by them, as may in his opinion serve the best interests of the Government."

Another board was accordingly appointed to appraise the value of such of the St. Helena property as they thought it would be to the best interests of the Government to exchange for "Cedar Grove" property, but the owners of the "Cedar Grove" were not willing to accept the appraised value put upon the St. Helena property, so the negotiation ended. This board, however, considered \$150,000 as a fair valuation of the Cedar Grove property.

Respectfully submitted.

E. O. MATTHEWS,
Chief of Bureau Yards and Docks.

The SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.



CHANGE IN JUDICIAL DISTRICT IN MISSOURI.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURTON, of Missouri, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9901.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9901) to detach the county of Audrain from the western district of Missouri and to attach the same to the eastern district of said State of Missouri, report:

The proposed change is prayed for by a large majority of the members of the bar of said county, and upon the grounds of convenience.

By reason of the location of said county and its railroad connections, it would be more convenient for the citizens of said county who may be required to attend the United States courts as litigants, witnesses, jurors, or attorneys therein, if said county were attached to the eastern district of said State, and to the St. Louis division thereof.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.



J. HERMAN BARNESLEY.

JANUARY 12, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRACEY, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following

ADVERSE REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 456.]

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the resolution providing that the compensation of J. Herman Barnesley, now on the folders' roll, be increased from \$720 per annum to \$1,200 per annum, he, the said J. Herman Barnesley, performing in an efficient and satisfactory manner the duties of an assistant doorkeeper and of messenger to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, said extra compensation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, beg to report that they respectfully recommend that the same do not pass, for the reason that the resolution is in violation of the law which prohibits any increase of salaries to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

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AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WADSWORTH, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9961.]

The Committee on Agriculture, having had under consideration the estimates submitted as necessary for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, present the accompanying bill to the House and submit the following report:

The amount appropriated for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was \$3,255,532, and the amount carried by this bill is \$3,152,752, a net decrease of \$102,780, as follows:

Appropriated for salaries for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.....	\$464,400
Amount provided by this bill, salaries.....	468,690
Amount estimated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.....	494,350
Appropriated for "miscellaneous" for fiscal year ending June 30, 1897....	2,791,132
Amount provided by this bill, "miscellaneous".....	2,684,062
Amount estimated for fiscal year ending June 30, 1898.....	2,611,062

The amount carried by this bill for salaries is \$25,660 less than the estimates, but is \$4,290 in excess of the amount appropriated for this purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897.

The total amount carried by this bill for "miscellaneous," Department of Agriculture (including Weather Bureau), is \$107,070 less than the amount appropriated for the same purpose for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, although your committee has provided for an increase of \$25,000 under the head of salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, but is \$73,000 in excess of the estimates, which, however, do not include the item for seeds, which, for the current year, amounted to \$150,000.

The amount provided for salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, is exactly the same as the amount finally estimated for, and is \$330 less than the amount appropriated for the same purpose for the current year.

The few proposed changes in internal organization of the Department, provided by this bill, have been sanctioned by your committee, believing the same will be conducive to more economic and effective administration of the affairs of the Department.

The slight increase in salaries provided in this bill (amounting in the aggregate to \$4,290) have been approved and are hereby recommended, for the reason that after careful investigation and consideration they are believed to be just and meritorious. The only material increase carried by this bill over the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, is the \$25,000 under the head of salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, previously mentioned.

The inspection of meat provided for in the act of March 3, 1891, has not yet been extended to all parts of the country, and there are numerous abattoirs and packing houses which have requested such inspection, and which have not, up to the present time, received it. This inspection has been extended as rapidly as a competent force of inspectors could be trained and organized. The expenses of this Bureau have therefore increased from year to year since the inauguration of this inspection.

The increase in expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, over the year ending June 30, 1895, was \$61,993.99. During the first three months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, the increase in expenditures was \$34,497.73, indicating that there can be only a very small balance remaining unexpended at the end of the current fiscal year.

The extension of the meat inspection should certainly be continued, as the establishments which have not been granted the inspection can not compete on equal terms with those that have it, and they consequently suffer a hardship on this account. If this policy is to be continued—and it was evidently the intention of Congress at the time the meat-inspection bill was passed that all meats slaughtered for the interstate or foreign trade should be so inspected—the appropriation must be sufficiently enlarged to cover the increased expenditures.

Congress has always heretofore made somewhat larger appropriations for this Bureau than was absolutely necessary for the work in hand in order to have an emergency fund which could be drawn upon in case of the outbreak of any dangerous contagious disease among live stock, or in case of extraordinary demands for inspection of meats going to foreign countries requiring certificates. The estimates for the coming year do not include such emergency fund, and can not, therefore, be reduced without crippling the inspection and putting it beyond the power of the Department to cope with any emergency which might arise.

The present wide distribution of the Asiatic cattle plague, or rinderpest, in Asiatic and African countries from which hides are shipped to the United States, and the prevalence of foot and mouth disease in European countries with which we have extensive trade may be mentioned as some of the existing dangers to the live-stock industries of this country.



AMERICAN REGISTER FOR BARK E. C. MOWATT.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9734.]

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, having under consideration the bill (H. R. 9734) to provide an American register for the bark *E. C. Mowatt*, report the same as follows:

This bark was dismasted and wrecked during a hurricane; abandoned at sea, and picked up by the British steamer *Anerly* March 9, 1896, in 32° north latitude, 91° west longitude, and towed by the *Anerly* into St. Thomas, West Indies. The bark left St. Thomas July 14, 1896, in tow of the tug *C. W. Morse*, and was towed into New York Harbor with her cargo still in, arriving July 24, 1896. The hull was sold by the underwriters to Gustavus A. Müller and John W. Mowatt, of Philadelphia, both citizens of the United States, for \$3,750. The bark has been thoroughly repaired and put in a staunch and seaworthy condition in United States shipyards at a cost of \$12,723.09, which amount is in excess of the requirements of the general law relative to the registry of wrecked foreign-built vessels (sec. 4136 Rev. Stat.).

As this case conforms to the general law referred to in all respects except that the vessel was wrecked on the high seas instead of within the waters of the United States, your committee believe she should be registered as a vessel of the United States, and accordingly report the bill favorably, with a recommendation that it pass.

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MEDALS OF HONOR.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 223.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the resolution (H. Res. 223) relative to the medal of honor authorized by the acts of December 21, 1861, and July 16, 1862, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

A joint resolution was passed and became a law at the first session of the present Congress, providing that a ribbon should be issued to any person to whom a medal of honor had been awarded or might hereafter be awarded under the provisions of the joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, and the act approved March 3, 1863. These acts of Congress applied to all soldiers, but did not include sailors who received the medal of honor under acts approved December 21, 1861, and July 16, 1862. This resolution proposes to give to the sailors the same privileges that the soldiers received, and no more.

The committee unanimously recommend its passage.

MIRUM C. PECK.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MOZLEY, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9619.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9619) granting a pension to Mirum C. Peck, have considered the same and report:

The claimant is the widow of Hartwell B. Peck, who enlisted May 8, 1848, for the war with Mexico in Company D, Santa Fe Battalion of Missouri Volunteers, and was honorably discharged October 17, 1848. The service is a matter of record at the War Department, and the records also show that a detachment of which Peck was a member while acting as escort to Major Bryant, paymaster, between Leavenworth and Fort Mann, on the Arkansas River, had a severe engagement June 18, 1848, with hostile Comanche and Osage Indians.

The claimant filed an application at the Pension Bureau under the Mexican war pension act of January 29, 1887, but the same was disallowed upon the ground that the Mexican war having ended May 30, 1848, the period of the soldier's service during that war did not cover the sixty days' time necessary to give title under that act.

It will be observed, however, that the soldier's actual service covered a period of five months and nine days. He enlisted in good faith for the war with Mexico and participated in an engagement with hostile Indians while protecting the property of the United States. The value of his services to the country was equally as great as a sixty-day march to Mexico would have been, and the latter would have given his widow title to pension under the general law.

The soldier died January 16, 1865, and his widow, the beneficiary, is now about 66 years old, very poor, and so much affected by lung disease as to be unable to do anything toward earning a support.

The facts are fully shown by the testimony on file at the Pension Bureau.

The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended with an amendment adding after the last word the words "and pay her a pension rated at eight dollars per month."

FEES OF REGISTERS AND RECEIVERS.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9948.]

The Committee on the Public Lands reported favorably H. R. 4804 January 27, 1896, and it passed the House and Senate and the President returned the bill with his disapproval.

Your committee have now eliminated that part of the bill which is criticised in the message of the President and recommend the passage of the bill herewith reported.

The following is a copy of the original report:

[House Report No. 138, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on the Public Lands has had under consideration H. R. 4073, and herewith report a substitute for the same and recommend its passage. House bill 4073 is intended to reduce the fees of registers and receivers for testimony reduced by them to writing for claimants in contest cases in establishing homestead rights from the present statutory fee of 15 cents per folio to 10 cents per folio. The committee has deemed it advisable to extend the reduction of such fees to all matters wherein registers and receivers are allowed fees for reducing testimony to writing, because in the opinion of the committee the proposed fee is ample for such service.

Section 2 of the substitute bill, if it should become law, will repeal subdivision 12 of section 2238 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Subdivision 12 of said section of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

"12. Registers and receivers in California, Oregon, Washington, Nevada, Colorado, Idaho, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, and Montana are each entitled to collect and receive fifty per centum of the fees and commissions provided for in the first, third, and tenth subdivisions of this section."

The committee understands that this subdivision became law upon the theory that the cost of living was so much greater in the States and Territories mentioned in said twelfth subdivision that it was necessary to allow the additional fees to be collected within their limits.

The committee believes that the time is past when it is necessary or just that additional fees should be allowed registers and receivers in the above-mentioned States and Territories. These fees as a rule must be paid by men who are seeking to build homes, and who in most cases are least able to bear the burdens imposed upon them by these additional fees. Everywhere throughout the country, including the above-named States and Territories, the prices of farm products and the products of all labor have fallen greatly, and it seems but just that the fees which are imposed upon the classes above mentioned, in case they become involved in litigation over land and other claims, should be reduced.

Subdivisions 1 and 3, which will be affected by the repeal of subdivision 12 of section 2238, are as follows:

"First. A fee of one dollar for each declaratory statement filed and for services in acting on preemption claims.

"Third. A commission to be paid by the homestead applicant at the time of entry of one per centum and the cash price as fixed by law of the land applied for; and a like commission when the claim is finally established and the certificate therefor issued as the basis of a patent."

The committee reports herewith H. R. 4073 and recommend that it be laid upon the table.

DANIEL E. DE CLUTE.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9689.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9689) for the relief of Daniel E. De Clute, having considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

Daniel E. De Clute enlisted as a private in Company B, Forty-fourth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1861, and was honorably discharged September 25, 1865.

He applied for pension January 21, 1888, for gunshot wound of neck and resulting spinal affection or disease of spine, the wound being received in battle at Stone River, Tennessee, January, 1863, and again applied January 18, 1890, for chronic diarrhea, piles, and paralysis. He was pensioned at \$2 from January 21, 1888, for gunshot wound of neck, and at \$8 from January 18, 1890, for gunshot wound of neck and chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, which was increased to \$17 for same disabilities from September 12, 1894; but his claim for resulting disease of heart, hemiparesis, and spinal irritation was rejected, as not being the result of pensioned disabilities.

The board of examining surgeons, November 18, 1891, rated him fourteen-eighteenths for gunshot wound and results, four-eighteenths for chronic diarrhea and results, and six-eighteenths for disease of heart. On February 14, 1894, the board found him wholly incapacitated for manual labor.

On September 12, 1894, the board said, "He needs the constant aid and attention of another person," and also say, "He had a stroke of paralysis seven years ago; also one on 6th of June, 1894."

On September 11, 1895, the board rated him fourteen seventy-seconds for chronic diarrhea and disease of rectum, eight seventy-seconds for gunshot wound, and fifty seventy-seconds for spinal irritation and paralysis, making \$72 per month, and say, "He needs the constant aid and attention of another person on account of paralysis and dementia."

Soldier has been pronounced insane and his pension is drawn by Seraphina De Clute, his guardian. She appealed to the Secretary of the Interior on the decision of rejection of paralysis, and the Secretary affirmed the decision November 7, 1896, after securing the opinion of the medical referee, who gave an opinion that pensioner was now receiving a pension commensurate with his disabilities contracted in service.

Dr. Thomas J. Tamer, medical director of the United States Navy, testifies substantially that—

Affiant has had personal acquaintance with soldier nearly six years, and examined him April 29, 1895, and found him physically and mentally disqualified for any kind of labor. I am of opinion that the primary cause of this disability has been chronic diarrhea, which has so affected his assimilation that the well-known results are seen in the nutrition of his brain and spinal marrow.

Dr. David H. Wood testified that he examined soldier May 1, 1895, and after describing a condition of mental and physical helplessness, gives the opinion:

The condition of claimant is due to imperfect nutrition, or starvation of the brain and spinal marrow, the result of a long and continued diarrhea.

Dr. Newton Baldwin testified October 30, 1895, substantially:

Affiant has been intimately acquainted with claimant for last ten years, and all that time have known him to be a sufferer from the effects of chronic diarrhea, the greatest difficulty being the spinal difficulty, so common as a sequela of the diarrhea. The spinal disease was well established ten years ago, and, seemingly characteristic, it has gradually progressed until at the present time he is a perfectly helpless mass of flesh—one side entirely helpless and paralyzed—with the other hand, left, he can at times automatically feed himself. The mental condition is now that of an imbecile; the urine is ammoniacal and the bladder paralyzed, necessitating the constant use of a catheter. Is constantly fed by his wife, because he has too little use of his left hand to be relied upon, if he knew enough to feed himself, which he does not. He can not stand alone, and requires the constant aid and attention of another to exist.

Dr. William Wilson testified that he examined soldier October 25, 1895, and found him a physical and mental wreck, requiring as constant attention and care as an infant, and said:

The cause of his helpless condition is paralysis. The entire motor system is affected, the limbs, tongue, throat, muscles of face, bladder, and rectum all involved. Mentally he is an imbecile. There are two scars in the lower cervical region of the spine, where it is claimed he received a gunshot wound in the Army. I have not the least doubt but that his paralysis is the result of that injury.

Dr. Bradley Crippen testified that he and his preceptor (Dr. Littlefield) treated claimant for spinal trouble, the result of the gunshot wound, soon after his return home from the Army, and at various times up to 1888, and in his opinion the paralysis is due to the gunshot wound.

Whether the present helpless condition of soldier be due to chronic diarrhea or to the gunshot wound, about which the medical men who have treated and examined him differ, there is no other cause shown or even suggested than that one or the other, both of which are recognized and admitted to be due to his military service, is directly responsible for the present deplorable helplessness of the soldier.

The committee therefore believe the claim meritorious and recommend the passage of the bill after being amended by inserting the letter "B" in line 5 immediately after the word "Company," by striking out the word "fifty" and inserting "thirty" in lieu thereof in line 7, and by striking out all the printed bill after the word "him," in line 8.

MARY J. SECOR.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4929.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4929) granting a pension to Mary J. Secor, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

The records of the War Department show that Isaac Secor enlisted October 28, 1861, as a private in Company A, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and proof filed in the Pension Bureau shows him to have been killed at Jackson, Tenn., September 24, 1862, while in line of duty, in a railroad accident, the cars having run off the track and crushing him.

Soldier's father, Jonas Secor, was pensioned as the dependent father of soldier from April 30, 1884, the proof showing that soldier contributed to his father's support, while living, and that the father was totally disabled for manual labor since 1870. The proof also shows that soldier's father died December 26, 1887, and that soldier was born August 14, 1843, and his mother died October 15, 1843, while he was an infant.

The proof shows that the beneficiary, Mary J. Secor, was married to soldier's father April 12, 1845, when soldier was about 19 months old, and that she assisted in his care and education up to the time of his enlistment, and lived with soldier's father up to the time of his (father's) death, and bore him ten children, one of which only, a daughter, is still living with her. The proof shows that the only property possessed by the beneficiary is five acres of land, improved by a small, poor dwelling house and a few outbuildings, and that she has no income outside of her own labor; that she is now 69 years old and in feeble health, and consequently in a distressed condition.

From the facts presented, and the many precedents established in similar cases, the committee recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out in line 6 the words "of Lagrange, Cass County, Michigan."

ELLEN CHARLTON.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8204.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8204) granting a pension to Ellen Charlton, having considered the same, report as follows:

Robert Charlton served in Company K, Twelfth Michigan Volunteer Infantry, from February 8, 1864, to June 17, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. His widow, the beneficiary of this bill, filed a claim for pension under the general law, but it was rejected on the ground that the evidence failed to show that soldier's death was due to his army service. She is pensioned at \$8 per month, under the act of June 27, 1890.

Soldier was treated while in service (as shown by records) for malarial fever and diarrhea. Evidence filed in the Pension Office shows that he suffered from rheumatism also in service, and that at discharge he was suffering from both diarrhea and rheumatism, from which he continued to suffer and by which he was greatly reduced. He was never well, strong, or healthy from the time he left the service until he died.

Irwin Simpson, M. D., testifies that he treated the soldier in his last illness, and that his death was caused by facial erysipelas, brought on directly by his debilitated condition and deteriorated blood, the result of chronic diarrhea and chronic rheumatism, for which he treated soldier for several years before his death. He considers the connection between the diseases contracted in the Army and the disease from which the soldier died to be undoubted and unmistakable, and that they not only contributed to, but were the direct cause of, his contracting the erysipelas from which he died.

The widow is now 69 or 70 years of age, and has no means of support except her pension of \$8 and the assistance of her daughter.

The passage of the bill is recommended, with an amendment striking out the words "of Niles, Michigan," in line 6.

EMMA FRANCIS.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9943.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (H. R. 9943) granting a pension to Emma Francis, and the evidence relating thereto, respectfully report:

Emma Francis is the widow of Hiram Francis, who enlisted under the name Harman Francis, in Company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served therein until March, 1864, when he reenlisted as a veteran, went home on veteran furlough with his regiment, and while there persuaded his brother, George, to take his place and answer to and serve under his name. This George did, with the knowledge of the officers and comrades of the company, as shown by the evidence brought out on special examination. Emma Francis's claim was rejected on the ground that her husband was not discharged from the service for which he reenlisted. This is true, and technically his widow has no legal title to pension, but he served one full term, from which he was honorably discharged, and there was nothing dishonorable about his separation from the service under his reenlistment, as the substitution of his brother was made with the knowledge and consent of his officers, and nothing was lost to the service.

The Commissioner of Pensions, in a letter referring this case to your committee, says:

I am of the opinion that a special act for her relief would be equitable and just, and I would recommend that it be passed.

Your committee are unanimously of the same opinion, and report the bill back with the recommendation that it do pass.



GEORGE FRANCIS.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9942.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9942) granting a pension to George Francis, respectfully report as follows:

Hiram Francis, brother of this soldier, enlisted for three years in Company K, Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, under the name Harman Francis, served out his term, reenlisted, and went home with his regiment on veteran furlough. When the regiment returned to the front Hiram did not go back, but persuaded his brother George, this claimant, to take his place, which he did with the full knowledge and consent of his officers, served out the term, and was honorably discharged under the name of Harmon Francis. He received an injury to the right shoulder in the mine explosion at Petersburg while strictly in the line of his duty, and applied for and was granted a pension under the name of Harmon, which pension he continued to draw until after the death of Harmon, when the widow of the latter applied and the facts set forth herein were learned, and the pension which George was drawing under the name of Harmon was stopped, he having technically no legal title, he never having regularly enlisted in the United States military service.

He did, however, enter the service honorably, did render about seventeen months' honorable service, became disabled in line of duty, and was honorably discharged.

The Commissioner of Pensions referred the case to this committee with a letter in which he says:

It is believed that this is such a claim as is contemplated by the joint resolution of Congress adopted May 29, 1830, and for that reason the papers are referred with the recommendation that the same be considered by your honorable committee, with a view to granting relief to George Francis * * * by special act of Congress.

The committee have considered the facts and the recommendation of the Commissioner of Pensions, and unanimously and earnestly recommend the passage of the bill.

JOHN LONG.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRACEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9666.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9666) entitled "A bill to correct and amend the military record of John Long, late private Company H, Thirty-first Missouri Regiment Infantry Volunteers," beg leave to report:

The soldier was enlisted and sworn into the service of the United States as a recruit for Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, at Patterson, in Wayne County, Mo., on August 21, 1862, by Capt. James S. McMurtry, recruiting officer, and was mustered into service on the 10th day of September, 1862. The soldier served with the company, doing all the duties of a soldier, until November 24, 1862. During this three months' service the soldier drew his arms, uniform, and rations, answered rollcall daily, did drill duty daily while in camp, and guard duty just as all the members of said company did; that as soldier, with the company, marched from Patterson to Carondelet, Mo., and return, covering a distance of more than 300 miles.

The company encamped at Ironton, Mo., on its return march from Carondelet, and the soldier while there and while doing drill duty got extremely warm and was exposed to a heavy rain storm, and he thereupon took a severe cold which settled in his eyes. He remained with the company doing duty until the last of October, when he was reported unfit for duty. His eyes had become greatly aggravated by camp duty and camp life. On the 24th of November (the company being on the move, having in the meantime returned to and encamped at Patterson) the soldier's eyes were so bad that the regimental surgeon advised that he go home till his eyes got better. The soldier thereupon went home and never rejoined his company, for the reason that his eyes continually grew worse, and he is now and has been for many years totally blind; that soldier prior to his enlistment lived for years in Wayne County, near where the surgeon directed him to go home and remain until his eyes got better.

Your committee are of the opinion that soldier's answer to roll call daily for nearly three months, his duty performed daily, in drilling and standing guard, his drawing of his rations, uniform, arms and equipments, and when all this was done, under the immediate supervision and command of Capt. James S. McMurtry, captain of said Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, who

was the recruiting officer, who recruited and swore in the said soldier, prove conclusively that the soldier was a private in Company H, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Infantry Volunteers, duly enlisted, sworn, and mustered into service in said company, and that he is entitled to the relief sought in the bill.

Your committee, however, offer the following amendment to the bill:
Amend by striking out all of said bill after the word "sixty-two," in line 11.

Your committee recommend that the bill with the amendment do pass.



TIMES AND PLACES FOR HOLDING TERMS OF UNITED
STATES COURTS.

JANUARY 13, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of
the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRODERICK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2037.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred Senate bill 2037, have had the bill under consideration, and report the same to the House, with the following amendments:

On page 2, in lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "or where the cause of action arose," and in lines 15 and 16, on said page 2, strike out the words "or where the cause of action arose."

The committee recommend that the bill, when so amended, do pass.



RACHEL WADDELL.

JANUARY 14, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9683.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9683) granting a pension to Rachel Waddell, have considered the same and report:

The claimant is the daughter of John Waddell, deceased, who is shown by the records of the War Department to have served as a sergeant in Capt. William Cherry's company, Fourth Virginia Regiment of Foot, commanded by Maj. Isaac Beall, and also commanded at different times by Cols. Robert Lawson and Thomas Elliott, Revolutionary war.

He was appointed June 10, 1776, to serve three years, and his name appears on the rolls for the period from April, 1777, to May, 1778.

The claimant, who is 70 years old, nearly totally blind, and dependent upon the charity of her friends for care and support, was never married. Her brothers and sisters are all dead.

The claimant's relationship to the soldier and all the facts relative to her physical and financial condition are fully attested under oath by old friends of the family who have known her for many years. One of the witnesses knew the soldier himself.

The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended with an amendment striking out the word "twenty," in line 8, and substituting therefor the word "twelve," so as to fix the rating at \$12 per month.

ISABELLA V. JETT.

JANUARY 14, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLACK, of Georgia, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1388.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1388) granting a pension to Mrs. Isabella V. Jett, have considered the same and report as follows:

Mrs. Jett is the widowed daughter of Maj. John Roberts, of Virginia troops in the Revolutionary war. He was appointed captain of the Virginia Convention Guards on the 11th of January, 1779, promoted to major March 5, 1779, and retired May 1, 1781. He died November 30, 1843, leaving a widow, who received a pension on account of his services, and she died about 1863.

Mrs. Jett, the daughter and the beneficiary under this act, is now over 70 years old, without property or income, but entirely dependent for support upon others not legally bound to care for her in her old age.

The facts as to the claimant's age and dependence and her relationship to the soldier are vouched for by the gentleman who introduced the bill in the House.

Her post-office address is Washington, Rappahannock County, Va. A similar bill was unanimously reported to the House by your committee in the Fifty-third Congress, but had not been reached for action when that Congress adjourned.

The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended with an amendment changing the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Isabella V. Jett."

ELIZABETH WELLONS.

JANUARY 14, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STALLINGS, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. R. 8898.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8898) increasing the pension of Elizabeth Wellons, have considered the same and report:

The claimant is the widow of William S. Wellons, who served as a private in the North Carolina Volunteers from September 24, 1814, to February 5, 1815, in the war of 1812.

Mrs. Wellons is now receiving the pension of \$12 per month provided by the general laws for the widows of soldiers of the war of 1812. She is 80 years old, and in exceedingly feeble health. Aside from her pension she has no property save a little farm which does not produce an income to exceed \$25 per annum.

The facts are shown by the papers on file at the Pension Bureau and by the affidavit of John H. Hodges and Z. Sims, citizens of Houston County, Ga.

There are several precedents for the proposed legislation, and in view of the claimant's great age and necessities the passage of the bill is respectfully recommended.



INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

JANUARY 14, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10002.]

The accompanying bill provides for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and makes appropriations therefor amounting in the aggregate to \$7,540,791.67.

The estimates for the Indian service upon which the accompanying bill is based will be found in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1898, pp. 143 to 160 (House Doc. No. 12, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session), and aggregate \$7, 279, 525. 87
The appropriations recommended in the bill aggregate..... 7, 525, 791. 67

Excess of appropriations over estimate 246, 265. 80

The amounts appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year 1897 aggregate 7, 189, 496. 79
The amounts recommended to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1898 aggregate 7, 555, 791. 67

Excess of 1898 over 1897..... 366, 294. 88

The following comparative table shows, according to the several divisions of the bill, the estimates submitted for 1898, the appropriations for 1897, and the amounts recommended for 1898:

Object.	Appropriation for 1897.	Estimate for 1898.	Recommended for 1898.
Current expenses, salaries, etc.....	\$738, 540. 00	\$747, 540. 00	\$746, 540. 00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2, 933, 378. 17	3, 106, 170. 87	3, 116, 912. 74
Miscellaneous supports—gratuities.....	671, 725. 00	669, 125. 00	669, 125. 00
Incidental expenses.....	84, 000. 00	80, 000. 00	80, 000. 00
Support of schools.....	2, 517, 265. 00	2, 563, 590. 00	2, 564, 490. 00
Miscellaneous.....	244, 588. 62	113, 100. 00	313, 723. 93
Payment for lands.....			35, 000. 00
Total.....	7, 189, 496. 79	7, 279, 525. 87	7, 555, 791. 67

The bill as reported embraces the following miscellaneous items not

included in the estimates, and which are not properly chargeable to what are known as the current expenses of the service:

For expenses of Commission Five Civilized Tribes	\$50,000.00
For completion of survey of Indian Territory	100,000.00
Payment to Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc	12,193.93
For bridge over Wind River, Wyoming	10,000.00
For surveying for canal on Wyoming Hot Springs Reservation, Wyo....	2,500.00
For allotting and surveying for Apaches	
Commission to Chippewa and Christian Indians, Kansas	1,000.00
	175,693.93

To this sum should be added the amounts appropriated to carry out the agreements ratified by the bill, viz:

Shoshone and Arapahoe	\$10,000
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas	50,000
	60,000
	235,693.93

Deducting this amount from the \$7,550,791.67 recommended by the bill, there remains \$7,290,097.74, which represents the actual amount recommended by the committee for the current expenses of the Indian service for 1898.

Of the amount recommended by the bill, \$255,000 are reimbursable to the United States.

The total amount recommended to be appropriated for the support of Indian schools, from other than treaty funds, is \$2,564,490, and is divided as follows:

Support of day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for	\$1,200,000
Construction, lease, and repair of school buildings	200,000
Stock and cattle for Indian schools	15,000
Industrial and training schools (23) specifically provided for	1,061,050
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (contract)	20,040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia (contract)	33,400
Transportation of pupils	35,000
Total	2,564,490

The provisions of the bill carrying no appropriations which are new are as follows:

That all restrictions existing against the leasing, sale, or conveyance of the allotted lands of the Puyallup Indians, situate in Pierce County, State of Washington, in so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, are hereby removed.

And

That the clause in section three of the act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-six, page seven hundred and ninety-five), which provides as follows:

"That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by the authority of the council speaking for such Indians for a period not to exceed five years for grazing, or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior,"

be and the same is hereby extended, so far as the same relates to leasing for mining purposes, to the lands embraced in that part of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, not restored to the public domain by the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-seven, page sixty-two), and still reserved by the Government for the use and occupancy of the Indians thereon, to take effect immediately.

And

Whereas the Seneca Indians, in council, Jan. 3, 1893, duly entered into an agreement with Wm. B. Barker, whereby said nation leased to said Barker the Oil Springs, the Cattaraugus, and the Allegany reservations, situate in western New York, for the purpose of boring and testing said territory for gas and oil; * * * and whereas a renewal of said lease having been effected by the assignee of said lessee, the Seneca nation of Indians, as to the reservation situate in Cattaraugus County, in the State of New York; therefore, the renewal of the lease of that portion relative to the reservation in Cattaraugus County above recited be, and the same hereby is, in all things, ratified, accepted, and confirmed.

And

That hereafter where funds appropriated in specific terms for a particular object are not sufficient for the object named any other appropriation, general in its terms, which otherwise would be available may be used to accomplish the object for which the specific appropriation was made.

And

That hereafter not more than ten thousand dollars shall be paid in any one year for salaries or compensation of employees regularly employed at any one agency, for its conduct and management, and the number and kind of employees at each agency shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and none other shall be employed: *Provided*, That where two or more Indian agencies have been or may hereafter be consolidated the expenditure of such consolidated agencies for regular employees shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That salaries or compensation of agents, Indians, school employees of every description, and persons temporarily employed, in case of emergency to prevent loss of life and property, in the erection of buildings, the work of irrigation, and making other permanent improvements, shall not be construed as coming within the limitations fixed by the foregoing paragraphs.

And section 8, which provides for the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the appointment in lieu thereof of a board of Indian commissioners, consisting of two civilians and one military officer.

The report upon this subject will be found in House Report No. 2383, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

And section 9, which provides for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the title of individual members of Chippewa and Christian Indians in Kansas to certain land, etc.

Section 10, agreement with Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes in Wyoming.

Section 11, agreement with Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas.

INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10002.]

The accompanying bill provides for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and makes appropriations therefor amounting in the aggregate to \$7,525,691.67.

The estimates for the Indian service upon which the accompanying bill is based will be found in the Book of Estimates for the fiscal year 1898, pp. 143 to 160 (House Doc. No. 12, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session), and aggregate \$7, 279, 525. 87
The appropriations recommended in the bill aggregate 7, 525, 691. 67

Excess of appropriations over estimate 246, 165. 80

The following comparative table shows, according to the several divisions of the bill, the estimates submitted for 1898, the appropriations for 1897, and the amounts recommended for 1898:

Object.	Appropriation for 1897.	Estimates for 1898.	Recommended for 1898.
Current expenses, salaries, etc	\$738, 540. 00	\$747, 540. 00	\$746, 540. 00
Fulfilling treaty stipulations.....	2, 933, 378. 17	3, 106, 170. 87	3, 116, 812. 74
Miscellaneous supports—gratuities.....	671, 725. 00	669, 125. 00	669, 125. 00
Incidental expenses.....	84, 000. 00	80, 000. 00	80, 000. 00
Support of schools.....	2, 517, 265. 00	2, 563, 590. 00	2, 564, 490. 00
Miscellaneous.....	444, 588. 62	113, 100. 00	288, 723. 93
Payment for lands			60, 000. 00
Total	7, 389, 496. 79	7, 279, 525. 87	7, 525, 691. 67

The amounts appropriated for the Indian service for the fiscal year 1897 aggregate..... \$7, 389, 496. 79
The amounts recommended to be appropriated for the fiscal year 1898 aggregate..... 7, 525, 691. 67

Excess of 1898 over 1897..... 136, 194. 88

This difference is explained as follows:

Amounts embraced in appropriation for 1898 not appropriated for 1897.

Amount submitted under—

Pay of clerk to superintendent of schools..... \$1, 000. 00
Pay of superintendent of irrigation..... 3, 000. 00
Traveling expenses of superintendent of irrigation..... 4, 000. 00
Relief and civilization of Chippewas, in Minnesota..... 50, 000. 00

Amount submitted under—Continued.

Support of Crows	\$2, 000. 00
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos	641. 87
Support of Molels	9, 000. 00
Support of Sioux of different tribes	158, 500. 00
Support of confederated bands of Utes	10, 000. 00
Support of Indians of Fort Hall Reservation	10, 000. 00
Support of schools and buildings	25, 000. 00
Indian school—	
Chamberlain	19, 900. 00
Cherokee	3, 000. 00
Chilocco	1, 250. 00
Carson	6, 175. 00
Flandreau	6, 350. 00
Fort Mojave	14, 000. 00
Fort Totten	3, 500. 00
Lawrence	12, 000. 00
Mount Pleasant	7, 850. 00
Phoenix	59, 450. 00
Rapid City	19, 900. 00
Salem	11, 700. 00
Sac and Fox	14, 525. 00
Santa Fe	23, 050. 00
Tomah	16, 275. 00
Commission, Five Civilized Tribes	10, 000. 00
Irrigation Southern Ute allottees	25, 000. 00
Payment to Kaskaskias, etc	12, 123. 93
Bridge, Wind River	10, 000. 00
Commission, Chippewa and Christian Indians	1, 000. 00
Surveying Big Horn Hot Springs	2, 500. 00
Payment to Shoshones	10, 000. 00
Payment to Turtle Mountain Chippewas	50, 000. 00
Total	612, 690. 80

Amounts appropriated for 1897 not embraced in appropriation for 1898.

Amount of decrease under—

Support Apache, Kiowas, and Comanches	\$1, 000. 00
Support Cheyennes and Arapahoes	2, 000. 00
Amount dropped under fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies of Indiana and Michigan	43, 707. 30
Amount of decrease under—	
Support of Flatheads, Carlos Band	2, 000. 00
Support of Kickapoos	5, 000. 00
Amount dropped under support of Poncas in Nebraska	5, 000. 00
Amount of decrease under incidentals in Utah	4, 000. 00
Amount dropped under—	
Buildings, Chamberlain	25, 000. 00
Buildings, Rapid City	25, 000. 00
Buildings, Sac and Fox Reservation	35, 000. 00
Buildings, Flandreau	50, 300. 00
Indian School, Genoa	8, 400. 00
Buildings, Mount Pleasant	40, 000. 00
Indian School, Perris	6, 500. 00
Indian School, Pierre	1, 500. 00
Indian School, Pipestone	1, 500. 00
Indian School, Shoshone	3, 500. 00
Commission, Five Civilized Tribes	4, 437. 00
Sawmills, Nez Perce Reservation	130. 00
Surveying, Nez Perce Reservation	10, 000. 00
Digest opinions Indian Affairs	3, 000. 00
Commission, Puyallup Reservation	4, 000. 00
Surveying, etc., Colville Reservation	10, 000. 00
Commission, Crows, etc	10, 000. 00
Commission, Klamath	5, 000. 00
Surveying Cheyenne and Rosebud reservations	30, 000. 00
Examining surveys, Cheyenne and Rosebud reservations	6, 000. 00
Artesian well, Yankton Agency	5, 000. 00
Payment to Chippewa allottees, Isabella Reservation	1, 121. 62

Amount dropped under—Continued.

Payment to N. J. Cramer.....	\$300. 00
Payment to Josephine Lofland	200. 00
Payment to A. J. Campbell	10, 000. 00
Payment for property destroyed by Sioux	550. 00
Payment to Jos. Schwartz	350. 00
Payment to E. H. Dow & Co.....	1, 200. 00
Surveying Fort Belknap Reservation.....	1, 500. 00
Surveying Blackfeet Reservation.....	2, 500. 00
Surveying San Carlos Reservation.....	1, 800. 00
Buildings, Southern Ute Reservation.....	10, 000. 00
Surveying Indian Territory	100, 000. 00

Total..... 476, 495. 92

Amounts embraced in appropriation for 1898 not appropriated for 1897... 612, 690. 80

Amounts appropriated for 1897 not embraced in appropriation for 1898... 476, 495. 92

Difference 136, 194. 88

The bill as reported embraces the following miscellaneous items not included in the estimates, and which are not properly chargeable to what are known as the current expenses of the service:

For expenses of Commission, Five Civilized Tribes.....	\$50, 000. 00
For completion of survey of Indian Territory	100, 000. 00
Payment to Kaskaskias, Peorias, etc.....	12, 193. 93
For bridge over Wind River, Wyoming.....	10, 000. 00
For surveying for canal on Wyoming Hot Springs Reservation, Wyo....	2, 500. 00
Commission to Chippewa and Christian Indians, Kansas.....	1, 000. 00

175, 693. 93

To this sum should be added the amounts appropriated to carry out the agreements ratified by the bill, viz:

Shoshone and Arapahoe	\$10, 000
Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas.....	50, 000
	60, 000. 00

235, 693. 93

Deducting this amount from the \$7,525,691.67 recommended by the bill, there remains \$7,289,997.74, which represents the actual amount recommended by the committee for the current expenses of the Indian service for 1898.

Of the amount recommended by the bill, \$255,000 are reimbursable to the United States.

The total amount recommended to be appropriated for the support of Indian schools, from other than treaty funds, is \$2,564,490, and is divided as follows:

Support of day and industrial schools not otherwise provided for.....	\$1, 200, 000
Construction, lease, and repair of school buildings	200, 000
Stock and cattle for Indian schools.....	15, 000
Industrial and training schools (23) specifically provided for.....	1, 061, 050
Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute (contract)	20, 040
Lincoln Institution, Philadelphia (contract).....	33, 400
Transportation of pupils	35, 000

Total 2, 564, 490

The provisions of the bill carrying no appropriations which are new are as follows:

That all restrictions existing against the leasing, sale, or conveyance of the allotted lands of the Puyallup Indians, situate in Pierce County, State of Washington, in so far as the Government of the United States is concerned, are hereby removed.

And

That the clause in section three of the act approved February twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and ninety-one (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-six, page seven hundred and ninety-five), which provides as follows:

"That where lands are occupied by Indians who have bought and paid for the same, and which lands are not needed for farming or agricultural purposes, and are not desired for individual allotments, the same may be leased by the authority of the council speaking for such Indians for a period not to exceed five years for grazing, or ten years for mining purposes, in such quantities and upon such terms and conditions as the agent in charge of such reservation may recommend, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior,"

be and the same is hereby extended, so far as the same relates to leasing for mining purposes, to the lands embraced in that part of the Colville Indian Reservation, in the State of Washington, not restored to the public domain by the act of June twentieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-two (United States Statutes at Large, volume twenty-seven, page sixty-two), and still reserved by the Government for the use and occupancy of the Indians thereon, to take effect immediately.

And

Whereas the Seneca Indians, in council, Jan. 3, 1893, duly entered into an agreement with Wm. B. Barker, whereby said nation leased to said Barker the Oil Springs, the Cattaraugus, and the Allegany reservations, situate in western New York, for the purpose of boring and testing said territory for gas and oil; * * * and whereas a renewal of said lease having been effected by the assignee of said lessee, the Seneca nation of Indians, as to the reservation situate in Cattaraugus County, in the State of New York; therefore, the renewal of the lease of that portion relative to the reservation in Cattaraugus County above recited be, and the same hereby is, in all things, ratified, accepted, and confirmed.

And

That hereafter where funds appropriated in specific terms for a particular object are not sufficient for the object named, any other appropriation, general in its terms, which otherwise would be available may be used to accomplish the object for which the specific appropriation was made.

And

That hereafter not more than ten thousand dollars shall be paid in any one year for salaries or compensation of employees regularly employed at any one agency, for its conduct and management, and the number and kind of employees at each agency shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior and none other shall be employed: *Provided*, That where two or more Indian agencies have been or may hereafter be consolidated the expenditure of such consolidated agencies for regular employees shall not exceed fifteen thousand dollars: *Provided further*, That salaries or compensation of agents, Indians, school employees of every description, and persons temporarily employed, in case of emergency to prevent loss of life and property, in the erection of buildings, the work of irrigation, and making other permanent improvements, shall not be construed as coming within the limitations fixed by the foregoing paragraphs.

And section 8, which provides for the abolition of the office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the appointment in lieu thereof of a board of Indian Commissioners, consisting of two civilians and one military officer.

The report upon this subject will be found in House Report No. 2383, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.

And section 9, which provides for the appointment of a commissioner to investigate the title of individual members of Chippewa and Christian Indians in Kansas to certain land, etc.

Section 10, agreement with Shoshone and Arapahoe tribes in Wyoming.

Section 11, agreement with Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewas.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9168.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9168) to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River at McKeesport, Pa., on consideration report the same favorably to the House and recommend its passage without amendment.

Under date of May 27, 1896, the War Department reported on the same, saying—

This bill is identical with Senate bill 2898, as amended in accordance with the recommendations contained in my report thereon of the 29th ultimo, and I know of no objection to its passage by Congress so far as the interests of navigation are concerned,

which report, with the bill, is herewith submitted.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., May 27, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a letter, dated the 23d instant, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives inclosing for the views of the War Department thereon H. R. 9168, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, "A bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Monongahela River from the city of McKeesport to the township of Mifflin, Allegheny County, Pennsylvania," and, in reply to its reference to this office, I beg to say that this bill is identical with Senate bill 2898, as amended in accordance with the recommendations contained in my report thereon of the 29th ultimo, and I know of no objection to its passage by Congress so far as the interests of navigation are concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILLIKEN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 105.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 105) for the erection of a public building at Aberdeen, S. Dak., have considered the same and recommend its passage.

Appended hereto is the report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the bill when the same was pending in the Senate, which is adopted by this committee and made a part of this report.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, *Washington, D. C., February 8, 1896.*

SIR: In compliance with the request contained in letter dated December 7, 1895, from your committee, I have the honor to submit the following report upon Senate bill No. 105, introduced December 3, 1895, by Hon. James H. Kyle, to provide for the acquisition of a site and the erection thereon of a suitable building, with fireproof vaults therein, for the accommodation of the post-office and other Government offices at Aberdeen, S. Dak., at a cost not to exceed \$100,000.

Upon receipt at this Department of a copy of said bill, letters were written to certain Federal officials for information in regard to the past, present, and probable future needs of the different branches of the public service at Aberdeen, the estimated value of land for site, rents paid, population of city, etc.

The Postmaster-General states:

"Gross postal receipts, year ended June 30, 1885, \$6,451; net receipts, year ended June 30, 1885, \$3,831; number of persons employed, including postmaster, 1; gross receipts, year ended June 30, 1895, \$13,279; net receipts, year ended June 30, 1895, \$5,610; number of persons employed, including postmaster, 7; present allowance for rent, per annum, \$600."

The postmaster states:

"Receipts for 1885, \$6,435; for 1895, \$13,279; estimated increase for the next ten years, at 25 per cent; number of employees in 1885, 2; in 1895, 4; number of boxes and drawers in use, 931; floor area now occupied, 1,500 square feet; annual rental paid, \$900; population in 1885, 3,000; in 1895, 4,500; price of land, \$1,500 to \$3,000, for lots 25 by 145 feet."

From computations made, based upon the data received, it is estimated that a suitable site, 134 by 140 feet in size, and which would allow for the 40-foot fire limit required by the bill, and also allow for a 30-foot extension to the building in the future, can be secured for about \$13,000, and that a building two stories high, with basement, about 84 by 60 feet in size, with a total floor area of 10,080 square feet, which will allow 3,000 square feet for post-office purposes, 5,000 square feet for United States courts, and 2,000 square feet for the United States land office, built of brick,

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ABERDEEN, S. DAK.

with stone trimmings, fireproof or nonfireproof construction, as may be determined, and including heating apparatus, vaults, and approaches, can be erected for—

Estimated cost of site (six lots, at average price, \$2,250).....	\$13,000
Estimated cost of building (fireproof).....	96,000

Total	109,000
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Or—

Estimated cost of site.....	13,000
Estimated cost of building (nonfireproof).....	74,000

Total	87,000
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Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,
United States Senate.

○

EFFICIENCY OF THE REGULAR ARMY.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10009.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9361) entitled "A bill to increase the efficiency of the Regular Army of the United States and to localize the recruiting of regiments in time of war," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend in lieu of said bill the bill H. R. 10009, and that said substitute bill do pass.

In time of war we have been heretofore unable to increase our Army, whether regular or volunteer, except by calling out new and raw regiments under untried officers.

This is a bill to enable the regiments to be filled up and increased in time of war from within.

It is of the utmost importance to provide on the outbreak of war for the increase of the enlisted strength of every company, troop, and battery, and to enlist the active aid of the States by crediting the recruiting of certain regiments to certain localities. In case of necessity this scheme would give the Regular Army alone a war strength of over 80,000 men and officers. It is in accordance with the modern company reserve system of every other nation. The companies proposed are not found too large in other services, and they will not be too large to be handled by trained officers. This is strictly a war measure, intended to provide for emergencies, and effects no scheme of reorganization, while it will assist in any reorganization which the President in such emergency may deem advisable.

Your committee recommend amendment of the bill by substitute, enacting:

(1) That the President of the United States in time of war shall, in his discretion, be authorized to increase the number of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in each troop of cavalry, battery of artillery, and company of infantry of the Army to a war strength not exceeding double the strength prescribed by law.

(2) That to facilitate the raising and recruiting of the war strength of said troops, batteries, and companies, the President, in his discretion, may order that each or any regiment of the Army shall in time of war draw its recruits from a State or States to be designated by the President, the recruits thus obtained to be counted as forming part of the quota of troops from said State called for by the United States.

This bill as amended is recommended by the Major-General Commanding and the War Department.

General Miles says:

The first section of the bill, giving the President power to increase the enlisted strength of the Army in time of war, is recommended for approval as necessary. In view of the changing enlisted strength prescribed for the peace establishment, it

might be better to authorize the President to "double the prescribed enlisted strength both of noncommissioned officers and privates" on such occasion.

Probably in view of the changing conditions for recruiting it would be better to authorize the President, in his discretion, to localize recruiting for regiments without requiring him to do so.

The rest of General Miles's report is as to the sections that are struck out.

No army of the world, except ours, is without a company reserve system by which the trained forces can be immediately increased in case of necessity.

If it should be a question with a foreign nation as to whether we shall be attacked or not, our weakest point is our lack of a large enough permanent establishment. With one an attack would perhaps not be hazarded. Without one the trained armies of European nations would count on playing with our hastily raised levies. Take, for instance, England; her maximum force for foreign service is 60,000 men, which can be embarked in a week or so. While an organized army of 50,000 might constrain her to abandon the idea of war, a widely scattered force of 25,000, not 15,000 of which could be concentrated at any point, and which, as under present methods could not be increased, would put us at great disadvantage at the outset before new regiments could be made effective.

What is more, it would be much cheaper and better to increase our Army from within, as we have found by experience.

During the Mexican war the fighting was largely done by the old Army regiments, as shown by the losses. The success of this war is in great degree due to their training.

During the civil war our early disasters could have been avoided if we could have filled up our old and disciplined regiments. Instead of this they were allowed to fall off.

This was true both in the regulars and volunteers. The old regiments dwindled to mere skeletons, a nucleus of well-drilled veterans to be used only as a last resort. We were finally forced to abandon the suicidal policy of raising new regiments and to draft men to fill up our old ones.

With the machinery of administration of a company running smoothly and easily, as it does in an old regiment, the new recruit learns the duties of his new career; and such things as guard duty, the care of his arms, pitching tents, making himself as comfortable as possible, and a thousand other details which new regiments find a difficult problem to master, are acquired at once and easily; there is no hitch in the preparing and furnishing of food and other supplies, and his instruction in drill and maneuver is more promptly advanced, because he is not distracted by having to learn under difficulties the minor duties of a soldier.

Such a provision should perhaps be supplemented by a system by which men who have been honorably discharged should be retained on reserve rolls subject to call on an emergency. But it is desired not to complicate the bill by details.

The adoption of the three battalion organization for the infantry or the increase in the number of regiments does not interfere with this plan, but it is not made a part of it for the sake of simplicity.

The colonel can always divide his regiment as he pleases for the sake of efficiency. The whole organization of the Army is elastic, under and subject to the orders of the President, except the power to increase its numbers from within as provided by this bill, and which is, as above, "recommended as necessary."

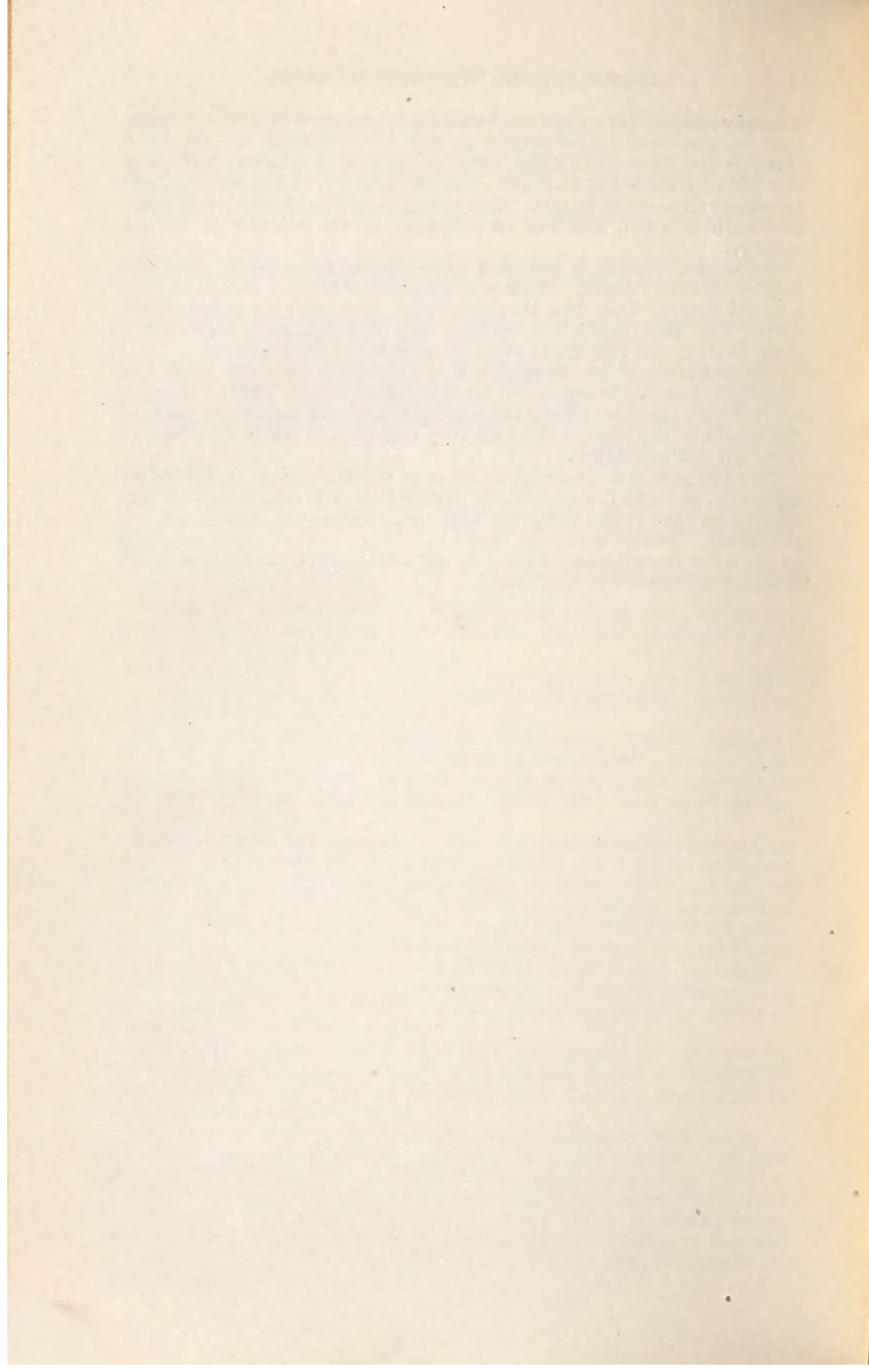
In any sudden war we can not avoid disaster unless we have a respectable body of well-drilled troops at the first outbreak of hostilities. Our 250 companies of infantry, 120 of cavalry, 60 of artillery will under this bill produce a war strength of 50,000 infantry, 12,000 artillery, and 18,000 cavalry—total, 80,000. These recruits will be quickly assimilated and made efficient, and will be animated by the example of the old soldiers.

The second section is intended to popularize enlistment. Men like to go with their friends. Some of the regiments are now recruited from a single State. They find they get better men, who are proud of the corps; that men desert less because they dare not go to the home of their fellows, and that State pride gives pride to the regiment.

The localizing of recruitment will not interfere with the control or administration of the regiments by the United States, but it will make service with these regiments more popular and will enlist the pride of the States in the regiments which they recruit, and which will receive their aid and assistance.

This bill goes into no details. Its sole object is to give the Army elasticity, to make it more able to respond to any emergency. There may be no time to call Congress together. There was none at the fall of Sumter. Troops had to be called out first. Let the power be given to place the recruit where he will be most effective in the old regiments, whether of regulars or volunteers.





ADDITIONAL FOLDERS.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRACEY, from the Committee on Accounts, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 455.]

The Committee on Accounts, to whom was referred the accompanying resolution (House Res. No. 455) authorizing the Doorkeeper of the House to appoint fifteen additional folders to serve during the session and fifteen days thereafter and to pay them a salary at the rate of \$75 per month out of the contingent fund of the House, beg to report that they respectfully recommend the passage of the same.

The committee found, upon investigation, that the public necessity for the appointment of this additional force grew out of the demolition of the building used heretofore, and in which a large number of volumes of public documents were stored, by a storm, which made it necessary to remove all public documents to another building and to rewrap about 50,000 documents, the original wrappers having been partially or wholly destroyed.

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IMPROVEMENT OF RESERVOIRS AT THE HEAD OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TOWNE, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9756.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred House bill 9756, submit the following report:

The river and harbor act passed at the last session of Congress contained an appropriation of \$80,000 to continue the improvement upon the reservoirs at the head of the Mississippi River, which together with the amount of \$5,374.97 remaining on hand from the last preceding appropriation, makes a total of \$85,374.97 available for the purpose. But the act of 1894 contained a condition that the United States should not be subject to any cost or expense due to overflowing land or property necessarily taken in the construction of the Gull Lake Reservoir. This bill removes that limitation. The subjoined letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, United States Army, fully explains the reason for the enactment:

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a letter, dated the 7th instant, from the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of the House of Representatives inclosing, for the views of the Secretary of War thereon, House bill 9756, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, "A bill to amend the river and harbor act of August eighteenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-four."

The river and harbor act which became a law August 18, 1894, in the item making appropriation for the care and maintenance of reservoirs at the headwaters of the Mississippi, authorizes the construction of a reservoir and dam at Gull Lake, Minnesota, but specifically provides that the United States shall not be subject to any cost or expense for lands, mills, or other property necessarily taken or injured for this reservoir and dam. This provision is a continuing one and prevents the application of not only the money appropriated by the aforesaid act, but of that appropriated by the subsequent act of June 3, 1896, in payment for any land, or in liquidation of any damages that may be inflicted upon land by flowage as a result of the construction of this dam.

While the right to overflow some of the adjacent lands has been given gratuitously to the Government, there are a few tracts of improved property the owners of which will not grant the right to overflow without payment by the Government for the damages inflicted. As the construction of the reservoir will necessarily inflict damage upon this land, and as the owners demand payment for such damages, it has been found necessary, on account of the restriction in the act of August 18, 1894, to suspend operations on the work.

The removal of the restriction is absolutely necessary to permit the prosecution of the improvement, and assuming that it is the intention of Congress that the work shall proceed, the passage of the bill under consideration is recommended.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

For the reasons indicated in this letter your committee are unanimously of the opinion that the bill should pass.

BRIDGE OVER RIO GRANDE RIVER AT EL PASO, TEX.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9935.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred House bill 9935, submit the following favorable report:

The bill authorizes the Sierra Madre Construction Company to construct a bridge over the Rio Grande River at El Paso, Tex. It makes provision for the company's obtaining consent of the State of Chihuahua, Mexico, before the construction shall be commenced. The bill was submitted to the War Department, and under date of January 13, 1897, General Mackenzie, Acting Chief of Engineers, states:

Under the provisions of this bill any bridge that may be built is to have the same dimensions as those of the bridge authorized by an act of Congress, approved July 28, 1882. It is believed that these dimensions are adequate, so far as any navigation or commercial interests are concerned, and I see, therefore, no objection to the passage of the bill by Congress.

The bill not only authorizes the construction of a new bridge, but it authorizes the present company to acquire title to any bridge which may now exist at the above-mentioned point and to enlarge and strengthen the same in accordance with the provisions of the bill, so as to meet the requirements of the company.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended so as to strike out of line 12 of section 1 the words "at the option of the said corporation may" and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall;" to insert, after the word "sixteen," in line 5 of section 2, the words "of which to be fifteen feet in length;" to strike out all of section 4 of the bill and insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 4. That all railroad companies desiring the use of said bridge shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains over the same, and over the approaches thereto, upon payment of a reasonable compensation to the owners of said bridge, and should the several railroad companies, or any one of them desiring such use, fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid and upon rules and conditions to which each shall conform in using said bridge, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War upon a hearing of the allegations and proofs of the parties; and all telephone and telegraph companies shall have equal rights and privileges in constructing and operating their lines across said bridge.

As thus amended, the committee report the bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9023.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9023) to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia, having had the same under consideration, recommend that the same do pass with the following amendments:

Insert after section 31 the following:

SEC. 32. That any person arrested in the District of Columbia for alleged violation of law, whose detention in a police station, workhouse, or jail, would, in the opinion of the health officer of said district, expose the occupants of any such police station, workhouse, or jail, to infection by any contagious disease aforesaid, may be confined in any hospital in which are treated patients suffering from such contagious disease as that by which said person is believed to be infected, or in such other place as may be designated by the court.

Number section 32 as 33.

The annexed report of the health officer of the District sufficiently explains the object of the proposed legislation.

The amendments reported by your committee are the amendments submitted by the health officer of the District and sanctioned by the Commissioners.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 15, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to a bill to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia (H. R. No. 9023), I have the honor to submit the following report:

The restriction of contagious diseases in the District of Columbia is governed by the following laws and regulations, copies of which are attached hereto.

(1) An act of the legislative assembly entitled "An act for the prevention of disease in the District of Columbia," approved June 19, 1872.

(2) Rules and regulations of the board of health in regard to smallpox, legalized by joint resolution of Congress April 24, 1880, and again by act of Congress approved August 7, 1894.

(3) Regulations to prevent the spread of smallpox in the District of Columbia, promulgated by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia October 24 and November 9, 1894.

(4) An act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia, approved December 20, 1890, and regulations of the health officer made by virtue thereof.

An act for the prevention of diseases in the District of Columbia.—This act was passed by the late legislative assembly at a time when smallpox was epidemic, and refers only to "formidable epidemic infectious or contagious diseases." There has been no judicial interpretation of the diseases included by this law, but it has, by common

consent, been held to mean such diseases as are now termed major contagious diseases, viz, Asiatic cholera, smallpox, typhus fever, etc. This interpretation receives weight by the subsequent enactment of the law relating specifically to certain minor contagious diseases, viz, scarlet fever and diphtheria.

This act affixes certain penalties for certain acts. It is itself, however, incomplete, depending for its operation upon orders, regulations, and instructions which it authorizes (sec. 1) to be made whenever, in the judgment of the "board of health," the District of Columbia is "threatened with or affected by any formidable epidemic infectious or contagious disease." The subjects to be treated of in these orders, regulations, and instructions are specified in section 2. The act does not authorize the affixing of any penalties to such orders, regulations, or instructions; nor does it direct that the board of health enforce them, so that they may possibly be considered as advisory rather than mandatory, as will appear later in an opinion of the Hon. A. A. Birney, United States district attorney, in reference to certain other regulations made under similar authority.

The law itself is, therefore, incomplete. The orders, regulations, and instructions upon which it depends for its completion can only be promulgated in the actual presence of, or threatened invasion by, a formidable epidemic infectious or contagious disease, and must then be advertised for thirty days; and even when promulgated are of doubtful value.

Rules and regulations of the late board of health in regard to smallpox.—The late board of health, availing itself of the authority conferred by the act referred to above, and of the existence of an epidemic of smallpox, promulgated certain regulations June 19, 1872, which were amended December 26, 1872, and February 14, 1873. These regulations were entirely in harmony with the accepted sanitary teachings of that day. Some of them are at present, however, known to be of no value, and others positively harmful.

These regulations have been twice legalized by Congress, as before stated, and now "have the same force and effect within the District of Columbia as if enacted by Congress in the first instance" (act of August 7, 1894). But there is not and never has been any penalty for their violation.

Regulations to prevent the spread of smallpox in the District of Columbia, issued by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.—During the outbreak of smallpox in this District in the years 1894-95, in view of the impossibility of enforcing existing regulations in reference to that disease, because of the absence of any penalty clause, the Commissioners promulgated additional regulations under the joint resolution of Congress of February 26, 1892, authorizing the promulgation of "such reasonable and usual police regulations" as the Commissioners deem necessary "for the protection of lives, limbs, health, comfort, and quiet of all persons, and the protection of all property." The validity of these regulations is open, however, to serious question, in view of the decision of the police court that any act or condition restricted by act of Congress can not be further restricted by regulations of the Commissioners, and for other reasons.

An act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia.—The following opinion of the Hon. A. A. Birney, United States attorney for the District of Columbia, indicates the value, if any, of this act, and of the regulations made by virtue thereof, and the need for its amendment:

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
February 19, 1896.

DEAR SIR: I have before me your letter of February 15, in which you say that, under your direction, an application had that day been made for a warrant of arrest, which warrant my assistant at the police court had declined to allow to issue; and ask if his decision meets with my approval.

Upon investigation I learn that the case in question was this: A physician filed a death certificate stating the cause of death of his patient to have been "membranous croup." He had not previously reported the existence of this disorder in the patient. Application is made for his arrest for violation of the second section of the act of Congress of December 20, 1890, entitled "An act to prevent the spread of scarlet fever and diphtheria in the District of Columbia." This section provides, in effect, that it shall be the duty of every practicing physician to make report to the health officer "immediately after such practicing physician becomes aware of the existence of any case of scarlet fever or diphtheria under his charge," and a penalty is provided for his neglect to make such report. It will be observed that the only cases provided for are cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria. Section 3 of the act requires physicians in attendance upon cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria to exercise such reasonable precautions to prevent the spread of said diseases as may be prescribed by the health officer of the District of Columbia in regulations. This section and section 6 of the same act impliedly give authority to the health officer to prescribe regulations which are to be respected by physicians generally, but no part of the

act provides any penalty whatever to be imposed upon any practitioner who shall violate these regulations or refuse to be bound by them. The only penalties provided for in the act are, (1) failure to report cases of scarlet fever or diphtheria; (2) the giving of a false certificate; and (3) the visiting of schools, seminaries, or colleges by convalescents from diphtheria or scarlet fever who have not provided themselves with certificates of recovery.

Section 3 has attempted to provide penalties (not affecting physicians, however), but is so confused that, in my judgment, it is incapable of being enforced in a court of justice.

Under the authority of this act, as stated above, the health officer has issued certain regulations, and has assumed by the second to declare, as a matter of law, that the term "diphtheria," as used in the act, "shall be held to include membranous croup, unless," etc. I find no authority whatever for this action of the health officer, and I am therefore of the opinion that such declaration, going as it does far beyond the terms of the statute, is void. As I have above indicated, however, in my opinion no liability whatever attaches in any case for violation only of the regulations.

If it can be made to appear by evidence that the patient in the case complained of died of diphtheria, and that the physician in charge knew it to be a case of diphtheria, and with such knowledge failed to report it to the health officer, my assistant has instructions to cause a warrant to be issued forthwith for his arrest. But in the absence of such evidence (and I am informed that no such evidence was brought to the attention of my assistant) it is my opinion that no warrant should issue, since the proceedings could not possibly be sustained.

With great respect, I am, dear sir, yours, very truly,

A. A. BIRNEY,
United States Attorney, District of Columbia.

Dr. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD,
Health Officer, District of Columbia.

No penalty, it appears, is fixed for the removal or mutilation of the warning signs, which the act requires to be displayed; no penalty for failure to properly isolate the patient; none for failure or refusal to disinfect; and it is even doubtful whether a person actually suffering from scarlet fever or diphtheria could be punished for exposing himself on the public streets.

The frequency with which attempts have been made to prevent the spread of contagious diseases in this District by enacting laws and regulations in reference thereto indicates that the necessity for such legislation has been abundantly proven. The law at present under consideration has been prepared after a careful study of similar laws in force in other cities, and will, it is believed, accomplish what previous enactments have failed to do. Such a measure must necessarily be framed so as to reach and control those who are ignorant of the dangers surrounding cases of contagious disease, and who therefore willfully expose others to contagion; and must be broad and at the same time more or less rigid. It should be drafted so as to reduce to a minimum the personal element in its administration. An effort has been made to accomplish all of this.

The requirements of the proposed law are simply, (1) the report of cases of contagious diseases, (2) the placarding of infected premises as a warning to the public, (3) the isolation of those affected by such diseases and of those exposed to them, (4) the disinfection of infected premises, (5) the vaccination of citizens under certain specified conditions.

The health department recommends that this law be passed. The effort made to secure more authority for this department in the management of the diseases named is solely in the interest of the public welfare, the personal interests of those connected therewith dictating the reduction of authority as much as possible, since their work and responsibility are diminished in proportion thereto.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.



REGULATION OF CEMETERIES.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9099.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9099) for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia, beg leave to report the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Insert in section 15, line 7, after the word "destruction," the following:

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to embalm, inject, or by any similar method preserve the dead body, or part of the dead body, of any human being in said District before the issue of the death certificate by the attending physician or the health officer, and in case the death so certified is due to other than natural causes, unless said death certificate is signed or approved by the coroner of said District.

Your committee incorporates in its report the report of the health officer of the District to the Commissioners.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 15, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to a bill for the regulation of cemeteries and the disposal of dead bodies in the District of Columbia (H. R. 9099), I have the honor to submit the following report:

The establishment and maintenance of cemeteries in this District is governed by sections 594 to 604, Revised Statutes, District of Columbia, relating to the incorporation of cemetery associations.

The disposal of dead bodies is controlled by regulations of the late board of health to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths; the interment, disinterment, and removal of the dead in the District of Columbia, issued August 1, 1874, under authority of an act of Congress entitled "An act to further define and enlarge the powers and duties of the board of health of the District of Columbia," approved June 23, 1874.

Cemeteries.—Cemeteries in this District are now governed only by certain laws enacted for the purpose of regulating the incorporation of cemetery associations, with which aspect of the case the law now proposed does not deal, relating solely to sanitary conditions. Its purpose is to prevent the improper location of cemeteries or crematories for human remains; to prevent the overcrowding of cemeteries, and to require the keeping of certain records. So far as relates specifically to any of these matters existing law is silent.

Disposal of dead bodies.—The proposed bill seeks to establish certain regulations in reference to the keeping of dead bodies prior to burial or cremation, so as to prevent nuisance therefrom, and, if amended as proposed, to prevent the embalming or destruction thereof except under certain conditions, so as to prevent the adoption of

such methods for the purpose of concealing crime—matters which are not now under any definite legal restrictions. It also elaborates somewhat in reference to interments and disinterments, supplying deficiencies in existing statutes.

The necessity for this law is manifest. The rapid growth of the suburbs renders imperative legislation to prevent the location of cemeteries in their midst, especially in view of the dependence of inhabitants of these suburbs on wells as sources of drinking water. So, also, in reference to determining the size of grave sites, depth of graves, number of interments, etc. An overcrowded cemetery is a nuisance and source of disease to the community, even when most favorably located, and should be prevented by law. When once established, as is quite possible under existing conditions, correction is difficult.

Some of the cemeteries in this District do not at present keep any record of interments or disinterments. Under such conditions it is impossible to recover bodies which have been buried, should it be necessary to do so for legal purposes or otherwise, and, if the proposed bill is passed, it will be impossible, without a provision for such a record, to compel a compliance with its provisions. Due provision is, therefore, made for the keeping of such records.

Those parts of the proposed law relating to the keeping of bodies prior to interment are necessary to prevent their retention in such manner and for such a length of time as not to endanger the health of the occupants of the houses in which they are kept, and to become a source of nuisance to the public; also so as to prevent the concealing of dead bodies, or their mutilation, for the purpose of concealing crime.

Crematories for human remains are not now regulated in any way, nor if the law be strictly interpreted are the cremated remains permitted to be disposed of except by burial. The proposed law makes due provision for such matters.

The passage of the bill referred to is earnestly recommended in the interest of public health and order.

Very respectfully,

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

ACT AND REGULATIONS WITH REGARD TO VITAL STATISTICS.

AN ACT to further define and enlarge the powers and duties of the board of health of the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the board of health of the District of Columbia to make and enforce regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of deaths and the interment of the dead in said District.

Approved June 23, 1874.

In accordance with the foregoing act of Congress, and in pursuance of authority thereby conferred, the following regulations are made and promulgated for the information and guidance of all concerned:

Regulations to secure a full and correct record of vital statistics, including the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, the interment, disinterment, and the removal of the dead in the District of Columbia.

Third. That any physician, accoucheur, midwife, or other person in charge who shall attend, assist, or advise at the birth of any child within the District of Columbia, shall report to the registrar aforesaid, within six days thereafter, stating distinctly the date of birth, sex, and color of the child or children born, its or their physical condition, whether stillborn or not, the full name, nativity, and residence of the parents, and the maiden name of the mother of such child or children.

Fourth. That whenever any person shall die within the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the physician attending such person during his or her last sickness, or the coroner of the District when the case comes under his official notice, to furnish and deliver to the undertaker, or other person superintending the burial of said deceased person, a certificate, duly signed, setting forth, as far as the same may be ascertained, the name, age, color, sex, nativity (giving State or country), occupation, whether married or single, duration of residence in the District of Columbia, cause, date, and place of death (giving street and number), and duration of last sickness of such deceased person. And it shall be the duty of the undertaker, or other person in charge of the burial of such deceased person, to state in said certificate the date and place of burial, and having signed the same to forward it to

the registrar aforesaid within twenty-four hours after such death: *Provided*, That in case of death from any infectious or contagious disease said certificate shall be so made and forwarded within eight hours thereafter.

Fifth. That no interment or disinterment of the dead body of any human being, or disposition thereof in any tomb, vault, or cemetery shall be made within the District of Columbia without a permit therefor, granted by the board of health of said District, nor otherwise than in accordance therewith. And no sexton or other person shall assist in or assent to, or allow any such interment or disinterment to be made until such permit shall be given, as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of every sexton or other person having charge of any burying ground, cemetery, tomb, or vault, as aforesaid, who shall receive any such permit, to preserve and return the same to the registrar aforesaid before 6 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the day of burial; and no sexton, undertaker, or other person shall bury or cause to be buried the body of any deceased person within the District of Columbia except in such grounds as are now known and used as burial grounds or such as shall hereafter be by law designated and authorized to be used as such.

Sixth. That no dead body or part of the dead body of any human being shall be in any manner carried or conveyed from, in, to, or through the District of Columbia by any person or by means of any boat, vessel, car, stage, or other vehicle, or by any public or private conveyance without a permit therefor first granted by the board of health of said District; and when the remains of any deceased person are to be conveyed, transferred, or removed beyond the limits of the District of Columbia it shall be the duty of the person or agent or officer of the corporation having charge of the conveyance, transfer, or removal to detach, sign, and return the coupon attached to said permit to the registrar of vital statistics of the board of health aforesaid before 5 o'clock p. m. of the Saturday following the conveyance, transfer, or removal of said remains: *Provided*, That the same effect may be given by said board to a burial or transit permit issued by the proper authority of any other place or jurisdiction when the death of the person named in the permit shall have occurred within such place or jurisdiction.

Seventh. That whenever a permit for burial is applied for, in case of death without the attendance of a physician, or if it be impossible to obtain a physician's certificate, it shall be the duty of the health officer to investigate the cause and circumstances of such death, to make and sign the certificate required by section 4 of these regulations, and if not satisfied as to the cause and circumstances of such death he shall so report to the board of health, who shall refer the case to the coroner of the District for investigation and report, and said coroner is hereby required to make such investigation and report.

Eighth. That it shall be the duty of every physician, accoucheur, midwife, undertaker, sexton, or superintendent of any cemetery, or other person having charge of the same, practicing medicine or doing business within the District of Columbia, to register his or her name in a book or books to be provided for such purpose at the office of the board of health of said District, giving full name, residence, and place of business, and in case of removal from one place to another in said District, to make change in said register accordingly.

REGULATION OF PRIVIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9142.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9142) to regulate privies in the District of Columbia, having had the same under consideration, recommend that the same do pass with the following amendments, submitted by the health department of the District:

Insert in section 3, line 16, after the word "fixed," the following:

Which shall have suitable covers, and be kept closed therewith whenever practicable.

Insert in section 6, line 3, after the word "refuse," the following:

Except for the purpose of disinfecting or deodorizing; and it shall be the duty of the occupant or occupants, owner or owners of any premises on which a privy is located to keep the same, and the contents thereof, disinfected and deodorized at all times.

The following explanation of the bill, contained in a report by the health officer of the District to the Commissioners, renders comment by your committee unnecessary:

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 16, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: Referring to a bill to regulate privies in the District of Columbia (H. R. 9142), I have the honor to submit the following report:

The establishment and maintenance of privies in the District of Columbia is, at present, governed by sections 11 to 16, inclusive, of an ordinance to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof, passed November 19, 1875, legalized by joint resolution of Congress, April 24, 1880, and again by act of August 7, 1894. A copy of the sections referred to is appended hereto. As it is designed that the various laws hereafter passed shall constitute, when taken together, a complete code of sanitary law for the District of Columbia, some of the provisions contained in existing law will be found in the bill now under consideration.

The present law, with the exception of but one or two of its provisions, relates only to the city and its more densely populated suburbs; the proposed law covers in its provisions the entire District.

The bill to regulate privies was drafted in this department when the act to provide for the drainage of lots in the District of Columbia, approved May 19, 1896, was under consideration in Congress and its fate uncertain. The first section of this bill, forbidding the establishment or maintenance of privies, wherever water and sewer facilities are available, was inserted to provide against a possible failure of the act referred to, which was drafted so as to accomplish the same purpose. It should remain in the proposed law to provide against any possible failure of the act of May 19, 1896, to accomplish the abolition of the box-privy nuisance.

Section 2 fixes the location of privies in reference to streets, adjoining lots, buildings, and sources of water supply. The distances from streets and adjoining lots are

2 REGULATION OF PRIVIES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

the same as now provided by law; the other distances are not now regulated, this feature of the bill being new.

Sections 3, 4, and 5 are an elaboration of section 12 of the ordinances now in force. The construction of the privy is specified more in detail, the object of the proposed requirements being to prevent soil pollution. Under existing law, the receptacle is set on or in the ground, rendering it impossible to determine whether it be leaky or not, and facilitating the overflow on the surface of the ground.

Sections 6 and 7 are new. The former is designed to prevent the depositing of substances in privies which interfere with cleaning; the latter secures cleanliness of the building itself.

Section 8 is a modification of section 16 of the ordinances now in force, without any new requirement.

Section 9 is an extension of an act of the late city council of the corporation of Washington, of September 13, 1864, which requires privy accommodations for dwellings and tenement houses. The law as proposed merely extends this requirement so as to provide such accommodations for stores, offices, etc.

Section 10 supplies deficiencies in existing law by forbidding the deposit of fecal matter in improper places.

Section 11 is designed merely to secure a record of such persons as may engage in the scavenger business, so as to subject their work to supervision.

Section 12 is intended to secure a record of privies so as to facilitate their inspection. It does not add to their cost, as the permit is to be issued without charge, nor does it authorize further restrictions upon such places than are specified by law.

Section 13 regulates the location and construction of sewage-disposal plants.

The remaining sections refer to the administrative features of the bill.

The proper disposal of the waste of a community, especially of the human excreta, is of prime importance to the public health. The passage of this bill, which will, it is believed, further that purpose, is earnestly recommended.

Very respectfully

WM. C. WOODWARD, M. D.,
Health Officer.

The COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ordinances as revised, amended, and adopted by the board of health, November 19, 1875.

AN ORDINANCE to revise, consolidate, and amend the ordinances of the board of health, to declare what shall be deemed nuisances injurious to health, and to provide for the removal thereof.

SEC. 11. That all water-closets and privies connected with any house, building, or premises within the District of Columbia, in or upon which people live, or where they congregate or assemble, or any kind of business is done, kept in a filthy and offensive condition, or from which noisome odors and noxious gases arise, and all water-closets located within and being a part of any such house or building not provided with proper sewer traps so as to prevent the return and escape of noxious gases and offensive odors from any public or private sewer connected therewith, are hereby declared nuisances injurious to health; and any person creating, keeping, or maintaining such nuisance shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 12. That any privy within the cities of Washington or Georgetown, or the more densely populated suburbs of said cities, including Uniontown or Anacostia, and Mount Pleasant, in the District of Columbia, constructed of other material than brick, cement, or wood, or which is not provided with a sufficient box, bucket, or vessel for the reception of filth, and the inside of which is not at least five feet distant from the line of any adjoining lot, and at least two (2) feet distant from any street, lane, alley, camp, square, or public place, or public or private passageway; and any privy so constructed that it can not be conveniently approached and cleaned, or in such manner that each and every vault, box, bucket, or vessel thereof is not made tight and close, so that the contents thereof can not escape therefrom, except as may be permitted by means of a passageway or conduit under ground for the purpose of carrying away the contents of such vault, box, or vessel into any common sewer or drain, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and any person who shall create, maintain, or continue such nuisance, and shall fail, after due notice from this board, to abate or remedy the same, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 13. That fecal matter, not thoroughly deodorized and disinfected, remaining in privies in the District of Columbia is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and the board of health shall, upon the receipt of complaint in writing, cause any privy to be inspected, and, if necessary, cleaned by the person authorized

for said purpose; and any person owning or occupying premises on which any privy is situated who shall refuse to permit the same to be inspected and cleaned at the times designated by said board, or whenever necessary, shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 15. That it shall be unlawful for any person to deposit the contents of any privy in any place other than such as may be approved by this board; and any person so offending shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.

SEC. 16. That the system heretofore in use of removing night soil, cleaning privies, privy boxes, vaults, sinks, and cesspools within the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the more densely populated suburbs of the said cities, by buckets or other process, agitating and exposing the contents thereof in the open air, and of transporting said contents in carts and other vehicles not air-tight through the streets, avenues, alleys, and other public places within said cities, and their said suburbs, is hereby declared a nuisance injurious to health; and that from and after the 15th day of October, A. D. 1873, no part of the contents (except substances not soluble in water) of any privy, privy box, vault, sink, or cesspool within said cities or their said suburbs shall be removed therefrom, nor shall the same be transported through any of the streets, avenues, alleys, or other public places of said cities, or of their said suburbs, except as the same shall be removed and transported by means of some air-tight apparatus, pneumatic or other process, so as to prevent the said contents from being agitated or exposed in the open air during said process of removal or transportation; and any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for every such offense.



WASHINGTON AND GLEN ECHO RAILROAD COMPANY.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WELLINGTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9704.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9 04) to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to report said bill to the House with the recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have approved the bill in the following communication:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, January 9, 1897.

DEAR SIR: Referring to the bill (H. R. 9704) to authorize the Washington and Glen Echo Railroad Company to obtain a right of way and construct tracks into the District of Columbia 600 feet, which was referred to the Commissioners at your instance for their examination and report, the Commissioners have to reply that no serious objection appears to them to the form of the bill, and that the extension of this street railway into the District far enough to secure a convenient connection with a District trunk line of street railway would be for the public accommodation and comfort.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.

Hon. J. W. BABCOCK,
Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia, House of Representatives.



ELLA S. CLASSEN.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HURLEY, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9989.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9989) entitled "A bill for the relief of Ella S. Claussen, widow of Peter J. Claussen, deceased, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass with amendments.

The records of the War Department show that Peter J. Classen (also born as Peter J. Claussen) was mustered in as colonel One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers September 18, 1862, on a commission as such issued for him September 18, 1862, to rank from September 10, 1862, and was mustered out with the field and staff of that regiment June 29, 1865.

Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 3, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, he is considered by the War Department as commissioned to the grade of colonel One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers, to take effect from September 11, 1862, the date of completion of his regiment.

The evidence before the committee shows that Peter J. Claussen was appointed colonel and acting inspector-general of the Empire Brigade, under General Orders, No. 1, by Gen. F. B. Spinola, commanding said Empire Brigade, on the 21st day of June, 1862, and served in that capacity from that date to September 18, 1862, on which latter date he was mustered into the service of the United States as colonel of the One hundred and thirty-second Regiment New York Volunteers; that he never received any pay or compensation for such duty and services from either the State of New York or the United States.

From June 21, 1862, to September 18, 1862, when Colonel Claussen was mustered into service under his commission, he seems, from the evidence and official orders, to have been recognized in his rank as colonel, and, in the opinion of your committee, is justly entitled to pay as colonel from June 21, 1862, to September 18, 1862.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out "Claussen" wherever it appears in the bill and insert in lieu thereof "Classen."

TAXES AND TAX SALES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HULICK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8499.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8499) in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia, have carefully considered the same, and, with an amendment herein suggested, recommend the passage of the bill in lieu of House bill 4149, upon the same subject, which was heretofore reported for passage.

The committee make the report on that bill a part of the report upon this bill now under consideration.

The Commissioners of the District approve of this bill and ask its passage in lieu of House bill 4149. The virtues of this bill are set forth in the annexed communication from the attorney for the District to the Commissioners.

The committee approve the bill, with the amendment suggested, and recommend the passage thereof.

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 19, 1896.

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to transmit herewith copy of the opinion of the attorney of the District of Columbia, dated December 15, 1896, regarding House bill 8499, entitled "A bill in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia," which opinion has their approval.

They recommend that this bill be amended by inserting, in section 3, page 5, line 8, after the word "full," the following: "and that before the deed is issued, as heretofore mentioned, notice shall be published three times in two daily newspapers published in the District of Columbia that a deed has been applied for, and that unless the owner or owners come forward within thirty days from date of said notice and pay all arrears of taxes, general and special, then due, the deed will be issued in accordance with the provisions of this act."

As thus amended the Commissioners strongly urge the passage of this bill at the earliest practicable date.

Very respectfully,

GEO. TRUESDELL,

Acting President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Hon. JOSEPH W. BABCOCK,

Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia, Washington, D. C.

2 TAXES AND TAX SALES IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 15, 1896.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined the inclosed bill (H. R. 8499, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia.

This bill is a reprint of House bill 4149 (Fifty-fourth Congress, first session), with amendments (less about four sections), and is the result of a conference between Senator Martin, of Virginia, subcommittee of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, Mr. E. G. Davis, collector of taxes, Mr. Trimble, assessor of the District, and myself. The bill (H. R. 4149), which was prepared by Messrs. Trimble and Davis, was modeled largely on the lines of the law of New York on the subject, the tax law of that State approved May 16, 1893.

In order to meet the views of Senator Martin many changes were made in House bill 4149, resulting, if I remember rightly, in the elimination of part of section 3 and all of sections 7, 8, 9, and 10, which sections related principally to notice and the redemption of property from tax sales. The omitted parts had been drafted, with such modifications as it was supposed would meet the conditions in this District, from sections 10, 14, 16, and 32 of the New York statutes. But the Senator did not consider them as vital to the tax system of this District, and being also of opinion that they might, because of their harshness, endanger the success of the measure, they were dropped, as it was thought that both property owners and the District were sufficiently protected by the provisions which were retained.

The main body of our tax law is to be found in the act of Congress of March 3, 1877 (19 Stat. L., 396; Rich. Supp. Rev. Stat., 2d ed., 142), being the District appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

Section 5 of that act provides, among other things:

"That no property advertised as aforesaid shall be sold upon any bids not sufficient to meet the amounts of tax penalty and costs; but in case the highest bid upon any property is not sufficient to meet the taxes, penalty, and costs thereon said property shall thereupon be bid off by the said Commissioners or their successors in office, in the name of the District of Columbia;

"But the property so bid off shall not be exempted from assessment and taxation, but shall be assessed and taxed as other property.

"And if, within two years thereafter, such property is not redeemed by the owner or owners thereof by the payment of the taxes, penalties, and costs due at the time of the offer of the sale, and that may have accrued after that date, and ten per centum per annum thereon, or if any property, two years after having been so bid off at any sale whatever in the name of said District, under this or any other law, and whether heretofore or hereafter made, is not or has not been so redeemed as aforesaid then the Commissioners of the District or their successors in office shall, in the name and on behalf of the District of Columbia, apply to the supreme court of said District, sitting in equity, for the purpose of enforcing the lien acquired as aforesaid by said District on the property aforesaid.

"And until such judicial proceedings shall be had the property so as aforesaid sold for taxes and bid off in the name of the District, either at any sale heretofore made or at any sale hereafter to be made, may be redeemed by the owner thereof by the payment of the taxes and all legal penalties and costs thereon."

By act approved March 19, 1890 (26 Stat. L., 24), it is provided that property once advertised and sold for the nonpayment of taxes shall not be again advertised for the same tax.

Prior to 1886 the Commissioners required all arrears of taxes to be paid as a condition precedent to issuing tax deeds, but in that year the general term of the supreme court of the District of Columbia held, in the case of *Brewer v. District* (5 Mackey, 274), that a tax deed made by the Commissioners in pursuance of a sale for an unpaid tax for a certain year passes the property to the purchaser discharged of the lien of all taxes remaining due and unpaid at the time of the sale, and which might have been, but which were not, included in the sale.

The decision in *Brewer's Case* being well known, many people, it is believed (as they may do), take advantage of it, allow their property to get in arrears for taxes, and after several years procure some one to buy it in for them at a tax sale, wait the two years allowed for redemption, when the nominal purchasers procure deeds and then come in and demand that the Commissioners cancel the arrears of taxes, and afterwards quitclaim the property to the original owners.

As a consequence, the District loses many thousands of dollars in arrears of taxes each year which could be saved if the law required all arrears of taxes to be paid as a condition precedent to delivering tax deeds.

It seems to me the difficulty you have to contend with in enforcing the collection of arrears of taxes can be removed or greatly reduced in one of three ways:

(a) If Congress will appropriate sufficient money to pay the fees of the clerk of the court and marshal you might institute suits in equity to enforce the District's lien for taxes, as contemplated by section 5 of the act of March 3, 1877, but in such

court proceedings it must be remembered that the District would have the burden of showing that its assessments were valid, while the owner would be entitled to contest every point going to the validity of the tax. Assuming that there are from ten to twelve thousand of these cases, and that the fees of the clerk's office are \$10 in each case, and the fees of the marshal will be \$1 for service of process on each defendant you can get some idea of the amount of money required for judicial expenses. It will also be necessary to increase the force of this office in order to conduct that branch of litigation.

(b) Another remedy is to repeal the provision in the act of March 3, 1877, in regard to the enforcement by the District lien for taxes by judicial proceedings, and the provision in the act of March 19, 1890, that property once advertised and sold for the nonpayment of taxes and bid in by the District shall not be again advertised for the same tax, and substitute therefor a direction to the Commissioners to include in their next annual sale all taxes in arrears. This, of course, would enlarge the delinquent list, and consequently the expense of advertising, and would also necessitate a large increase in clerical force, to enable the collector's office to prepare the lists for the printer.

(c) Another simpler and more effective way is to amend the law by adding to it a provision that no tax deed shall be issued by the Commissioners until all arrears of taxes, assessments, costs, and charges are paid, as proposed in the bill under consideration.

This bill (H. R. 8499) is the result, as before stated, of a conference. It is intended to be a complete tax law, and to supersede all other legislation on the subject.

While it retains the feature of the act of 1877 that property which has been once advertised and sold for the nonpayment of taxes shall not be again advertised for the same tax, section 3 provides that the Commissioners may issue deeds for such property from time to time to purchasers who pay the amount of the taxes, interest, and costs. If this was a feature of existing law, property owners would not take the risk of allowing their property to get in arrears, in view of the possibility of its being sold at private sale by the Commissioners. The risk of losing their property being greater than the advantage to be gained by delaying payment of taxes would stimulate property owners to pay their taxes promptly.

This bill sufficiently protects the interests of minors and other persons under legal disability. It makes the tax deed *prima facie* evidence of the regularity of everything leading up to it, and casts the burden upon the owner of showing irregularities, which would vitiate the deed.

Without going further into the matter, it seems to me that the bill is one whose merits should commend it to the favorable consideration of the District Committees in Congress.

Very respectfully,

The COMMISSIONERS.

S. T. THOMAS,
Attorney District of Columbia.

WEST BRADDOCK BRIDGE COMPANY.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9841.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred House bill 9841, present the following favorable report:

The bill provides for an extension of time within which the West Braddock Bridge Company shall construct a bridge over the Monongahela River, between Rankin and Mifflin, in the State of Pennsylvania, for one year from the date of the approval of the plans. The bill has been submitted to the War Department, and under date of January 9 Colonel Mackenzie, Acting Chief of Engineers, reports:

The plans for this bridge were approved by the Secretary of War July 20, 1896, and the bill is intended to legalize the structure if completed within one year from the date of such approval, or by July 20, 1897. Under the provisions of the original act of April 21, 1894, the time for completion of the bridge expires April 21, 1897. I see no objection to the extension of this time to July 20, 1897, as proposed in this bill.

The committee therefore report the bill back to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.

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AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9600.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9600) entitled "A bill to provide for aids to navigation," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment.

The communications from the Treasury Department and Light-House Board, herewith submitted, show the necessity and importance of this legislation.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended by striking out, in line 6, the words "forty-five thousand dollars."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 13, 1897.

SIR: Referring to my letter of December 17, 1896, in regard to proposed new aids to navigation in New Haven Harbor, Connecticut, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the further information of your committee, copies of two joint reports of the inspector and engineer of the Third light-house district, dated April 16 and May 13, 1896.

The Light-House Board states that in compiling its estimates for new aids, to be transmitted to Congress, only those were included that seemed to be most urgently required by the demands of commerce, and, as stated in the note at the head of the estimates, the new works in each district were arranged as nearly as practicable in the order of their necessity. It will be noted that of the fourteen new fixed aids recommended for the Third district, the new light on New Haven Breakwater, Connecticut, was third in the general order of importance.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT,
Tompkinsville, N. Y., April 16, 1896.

SIRS: We have to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's letter of April 6, 1896, requesting joint report and estimate of cost of establishing a light on breakwater to mark the western entrance to New Haven Harbor, Connecticut.

After a careful consideration of the matter we recommend that there be established on and at a point about 75 feet from the southeast end of the western breakwater referred to an iron tower similar to that at Great Beds, Raritan Bay, New York and New Jersey.

We further recommend that the characteristics of the illuminating apparatus be fifth-order lens, flashing white, in order that it may readily be distinguished from the lights on shore or from those on vessels at anchor behind the breakwater.

The estimated cost of the proposed structure, with illuminating apparatus, etc., complete, is \$75,000.

Very respectfully,

H. M. ADAMS,
*Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Third Light-House District.*

A. S. SNOW,
*Commander, United States Navy,
Inspector Third Light-House District.*

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, *Washington, D. C.*

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
Tompkinsville, N. Y., May 13, 1896.

SIRS: We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Board's letter of May 9, 1896, and the accompanying copy of petition signed by Mr. H. B. Plant and others, asking for certain changes and improvements in the harbors of New Haven and Branford.

In compliance with the Board's request for a joint report and recommendation as to the necessity for and advisability of making the changes in question, we would state that we have given the matter careful consideration, and report as follows:

(1) There being already a light-house (Southwest Ledge) at the western end of the east breakwater, and a new light recommended to be established at the southeastern extremity of the new breakwater, we are of the opinion that no other light is required for sufficiently lighting the entrance to New Haven Harbor, and therefore do not recommend placing one on the east end of old breakwater, as called for by the petition.

(2) For the reasons given in the petition—"the existence of a great many oyster stakes near it"—we recommend that a red nun buoy be substituted for the red spar, No. 12, now in place at Round Rock, entrance to New Haven Harbor.

(3) The Cow and Calf Rocks being uncovered at high water, and Blyn Rock also showing, except at unusually high tides, when it is just awash (the latter being approachable by vessels of moderate draft close to), and there being an unobstructed entrance to Branford Harbor between Taunton Rock and Jeffrey Rock, we do not consider that either of the rocks referred to by petitioners need to be marked by a beacon, and therefore do not recommend it.

Respectfully,

H. M. ADAMS,
*Major, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Third Light-House District.*

A. S. SNOW,
*Commander, United States Navy,
Inspector Third Light-House District.*

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND OTHER AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

JANUARY 15, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9566.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9566) entitled "A bill to provide for light-houses and other aids to navigation," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with amendments:

The correspondence from the Treasury Department and Light-House Board, herewith submitted, shows that this legislation is very important.

The committee recommend the following amendments:

In line 6 strike out the words "sixty thousand dollars."

In line 8 strike out the words "ten thousand dollars."

In line 10 strike out the words "two thousand five hundred dollars."

In line 13 strike out the words "six hundred dollars."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 11, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee inclosing House bill 9566 to provide for light-houses and other aids to navigation in Norwalk Harbor, and requesting a detailed report of the Light-House Board in this case.

In reply there is inclosed herewith a copy of the joint report of the inspector and engineer of the Third light-house district, which it is believed will give the information desired.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT,
Tompkinsville, N. Y., August 25, 1896.

SIRS: In accordance with the request of the Board as contained in its letter of June 3, 1896, we have carefully considered the matter of changes in and additions to the lights and buoys in the harbor and river of Norwalk, Conn., asked for by the Hon. E. J. Hill, M. C., 488 owners, pilots, masters of vessels, and 219 others interested in the navigation of Long Island Sound and its harbors, and after a personal examination of the locality beg to submit the following report:

The Norwalk Island, lying off the entrance to Norwalk River, affords protection to both Sheffield Harbor and Cockenoe Island Harbor. These anchorages are connected, the western entrance leading into Sheffield Harbor, the eastern entrance to Cockenoe Island Harbor. They afford shelter to tows, fishermen, coasting vessels,

yachts, etc., bound either east or west, but both harbors are dotted with rocks and shoals, and the channels leading through them and into the Norwalk River are narrow and tortuous. Vessels of 9 feet draft can go into the river if the channel is followed, but with the present aids there is great danger of grounding. Three river buoys are now maintained by citizens of Norwalk at their own expense. Lanterns are now hung on these buoys, and also on those in Sheffield and Cockenoe Island harbors, by private parties, that they may be of use at night.

The petitioners ask first that a light-house with suitable fog signal should be built at the extremity of Greens Ledge, off western end of Sheffield Island, the present light on Sheffield Island (Norwalk Island light) to be discontinued. This light is of the fourth order, and as it is at present located is of no use for the anchorage under consideration, nor is it of any greater value to vessels passing outside the islands than would be a light placed on the extremity of Greens Ledge, while the latter would be invaluable as a guide into Sheffield Harbor. We therefore recommend that a light be built near the present bell buoy at Greens Ledge, having the same characteristics as Norwalk Island light, and that the latter be discontinued.

The second request of the petitioners is for a light-house and fog signal where Pecks Ledge Buoy No. 1 is now located. This is desired to guide into the eastern entrance, and we believe the commerce seeking these harbors to be of sufficient importance to warrant us in recommending the erection of a light (quick flashing) at the outer limit of Pecks Ledge.

We also recommend eight-day lanterns at the following points:

(1) A red lantern on the beacon at Long Beach. This will need only a short iron spindle placed on the top of the beacon on which is hung the lantern.

(2) A white lantern at Round Beach where there is now a can buoy, No. 3. For this a three-pile dolphin will be required.

(3) A white lantern at the bend in the river opposite Fitchs Point. This will require a three-pile dolphin.

(4) A white lantern at White Rock Reef in place of present spar buoy No. 2, for which an iron spindle will be needed. This will be a leading light going in and is recommended to be a white light, though on starboard hand, that it may not be mistaken for the proposed red lantern on Long Beach Beacon.

(5) A spindle on the south part of Grassy Hammock Rocks, with red lantern.

We also recommend a red buoy to be placed south of Dunder Rock where there is now no mark, and a red buoy at the turn in the channel between Grassy Hammock and Round Beach.

We do not deem the entrance to Five Mile River to be of sufficient importance to warrant placing the lantern requested, and therefore do not recommend it.

The charts accompanying this report will show the approximate positions for the above lights and buoys, and should the Board agree with the recommendations herein, such examinations will be made as may be necessary for a detailed estimate of the cost of proposed changes. Statistics as to the number and size of vessels using these waters have been promised, but are not yet at hand. From our investigations, however, we believe the anchorages under consideration will be of great value as a shelter if properly lighted and buoyed, and that the commerce of Norwalk, together with coastwise vessels seeking refuge, is of sufficient importance to warrant the moderate expenditure which will be incurred by establishing the aids to navigation requested.

Very respectfully,

WILLIAM LUDLOW,
*Lieutenant-Colonel, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Third Light-House District.*

A. S. SNOW,
Commander, U. S. N., Inspector.

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

TELEGRAPHIC AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FACILITIES IN
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. BABCOCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 228.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 228) providing for additional telegraphic and electric-light facilities in the city of Washington, D. C., during the inaugural ceremonies on the 4th day of March, 1897, having had the same under consideration, report the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass without amendment.



SITE FOR MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORSE, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10023.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9491) entitled "A bill to create a commission to select a suitable reservation or plat of ground in the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, for memorial purposes, under the auspices of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution," have carefully considered the same and respectfully report as a substitute therefor the accompanying bill.

The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was originally founded in the city of Washington on October 11, 1890, and the next year was incorporated in the District of Columbia under the general law. A national charter was subsequently granted to the society by special act of Congress, approved February 20, 1896. By the terms of that law it is declared that the corporation is created—

for patriotic, historical, and educational purposes, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots, and the erection of monuments; by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution, and the publication of its results; by the preservation of documents and relics, and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots, and by the promotion of celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; to carry out the injunction of Washington in his farewell address to the American people "to promote, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge," thus developing an enlightened public opinion and affording to young and old such advantages as shall develop in them the largest capacity for performing the duties of American citizens, to cherish, maintain, and extend the institutions of American freedom; to foster true patriotism and love of country, and to aid in securing to mankind the blessings of liberty.

The headquarters of the society are fixed in the District of Columbia by this law, and it is required "to report annually to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution concerning its proceedings, and said secretary shall communicate to Congress such portion thereof as he may deem of national interest and importance."

The ladies forming this national society are all direct descendants of the men who founded the nation and achieved its independence. They number upward of 16,000 members, organized into over 300 subordinate chapters, and extending into every State in the Union and every Territory except Alaska. They have a complete and efficient business organization on a permanent basis.

In carrying out the purposes of their organization they have determined to erect in the city of Washington a memorial continental hall "in honor of the statesmen, soldiers, and patriots, men and women, of the American Revolution, and for the preservation of relics of war, peace, domestic life, and industry associated with the period of the conflict for American independence," and have set systematically about raising a building fund for this purpose. The idea of such memorial hall or home was first suggested by the late Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, wife of President Harrison, and the first president-general of the society, and has been approved by successive national congresses of the society, and a special building committee has been appointed to carry into execution the project.

They purpose, as they declare, to make this building "a veritable Temple of Fame, not alone in honor of the wonderful men and women who established our great nation, but also of the enterprise, capacity, and public spirit of their female descendants who shall erect it." They intend to make it in architectural design illustrative of the period it commemorates, and sufficiently beautiful and imposing to constitute an ornament to the national capital, worthy alike of the memory of the heroes it honors, of their daughters who rear it, and of the great nation whose birth it will help to commemorate.

For this purpose they ask no appropriation and will not seek in anyway any pecuniary aid from the Government. They simply ask for sufficient land on which to place this memorial continental hall.

This your committee thinks should be unhesitatingly granted, and, by the bill reported, have set apart for such purpose 200 feet square from the northeast corner of the Monument Lot, where the towering monument to the Father of his Country will at times cast its protecting shadow over the memorial proposed to be erected to the followers of the great leader, and where both together, in beautiful unison, will serve to keep green the memory of the Fathers of the Republic. The city is full of memorials to the men who saved the nation, but it has few to the men who made it.

The commendable effort of the ladies of the land to in part supply this lack ought to receive the cordial approval of Congress, and your committee therefore report the accompanying bill as a substitute for the one committed, and recommend its speedy passage.

TITLE TO CERTAIN REAL ESTATE IN THE DISTRICT OF
COLUMBIA.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to
be printed.

Mr. SHANNON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, sub-
mitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4279.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4279) to cure the title to certain real estate in the District of Columbia, submit the following report:

In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress of July 10, 1790, three commissioners were appointed by the President to lay out the city of Washington, and in 1791, in consideration of the great benefit they expected to derive from having the Federal city upon their lands, the original proprietors donated to the United States certain lots in each square.

The first mention found in the records of the square referred to in H. R. 4279 is under the date of December 3, 1793. It is there designated as bounded by certain streets and squares. The lots in this square were not then numbered, but by a verbal agreement made afterward certain portions of the square were to be donated to the United States by the proprietors. In 1809 this agreement was carried into effect, and the square numbered 996 was then for the first time subdivided into lots, and among those donated and assigned to the United States were the two lots mentioned in this bill, numbered 7 and 8.

This is the first clear record we have of these lots, and here we find them assigned to the United States.

In October, 1871, George W. Watson purchased these lots after having had the records carefully searched, and after being furnished with an abstract of title certifying that the same was good and sufficient. Three years later, in 1874, he learned for the first time that there was a possibility that his title to the lots was not good, since an entry had been found in some of the earlier records, showing that the lots had been assigned to the United States in 1809.

Another more careful investigation of the records was then made, and the title was easily traced back to 1822, showing that the owner of the lots at that time was William Prout, one of the original proprietors. Continuing the search, nothing further was found till, under the date of August 4, 1809, it was discovered that the same William Prout had assigned these lots to the United States.

Thus it appears that William Prout first assigned these lots to the United States in 1809, and again assigned them to other parties in 1822; that the lots have remained ever since in the hands of private parties,

having been sold and transferred again and again, the parties in possession continuing to pay taxes on them to the Government down to the present time, a period of seventy-five years, and that the United States have never asserted any title whatever to the property and do not to-day. The published reports of the Government officials in charge of the public grounds do not include square 996 among the properties enumerated as belonging to the United States.

The only reasonable explanation of the discrepancy in the earlier records regarding the title of these lots is that they were reassigned by the United States to William Prout some time after 1809, and before 1822, when, as stated, he assigned them a second time; and as it is a well authenticated fact that many of the records of titles in the District of Columbia were destroyed by fire about the year 1814, it need not be surprising that positive proof of such reassignment is wanting. Such records as do exist, however, of that early period in the history of the city, show clearly that there were many reassignments of lots between the original proprietors and the Government before the final division of the squares and lots was arranged to the mutual satisfaction of both parties.

In view of the peculiar facts surrounding this case the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the relief asked for in this bill should be granted. In their judgment the facts that the purchase of these lots was undoubtedly made in perfect good faith; that improvements have been made upon them; that taxes have been paid upon them to the United States for a continuous period of seventy-five years, and that this long possession and occupancy by the purchasers was never questioned or opposed, constitute considerations of sufficient merit to justify the passage of the measure.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of H. R. 4279 with the following amendments:

Strike out all of the preamble that follows after the title down to line 1.

In line 3 substitute in place of the words "quitclaims and releases" the words "quitclaim and release."

PHILIP BEIDLE.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8275.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8275) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Philip Beidle, having considered the same, respectfully report the bill back to the House and recommend the passage of the same.

The facts as found by your committee, and upon which they rely for the clemency sought to be extended by the passage of this bill, are as follows:

The soldier enlisted September 30, 1861, in Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. He is reported on the rolls as sick in December, 1861, and later as deserted January 25, 1862. It appears, however, that he was in very poor health and in hospital in December, 1861, and January, 1862. He tried hard to maintain his place with his comrades, but finally went home with a fever sore on his leg as a result of his previous sickness without the formality of a discharge, although he claims that he supposed the certificate of disability given him by the surgeon in charge was equivalent to a discharge.

It is very apparent to your committee from the evidence submitted and sworn to by the officers and comrades of such soldier that he really had no intention to desert and was at the time he left the service wholly incapacitated from doing military duty. Having recovered his health he again enlisted August 4, 1862, in Company G, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, served faithfully the full term of his enlistment, and was honorably discharged therefrom, after having been promoted to the grade of corporal.

He again enlisted August 1, 1863, in Company B, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, and served faithfully until January 29, 1866, when he was again honorably discharged with the grade of corporal.

It seems to your committee that the record of this soldier, when taken as a whole, is very creditable to his patriotism and fidelity, and he should be awarded the relief for which he prays.

The report of the War Department and a part of the affidavits submitted to your committee are attached hereto and made a part of this report.

Case of Philip Beidle, late of Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers.

It is shown by the records that Philip Beidle was enrolled September 30, 1861, and mustered into service October 26, 1861, as a private in Company I, Ninth Regiment Lochiel Cavalry (also known as Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry) Volunteers. He is reported on the muster rolls of the company covering the period from

the date of muster in to November 1, 1861, "On furlough until November 1 to Chambersburg;" on the roll dated December 31, 1861, he is reported "Sick at Camp Andy Johnson," and on the roll dated February 28, 1862, "Deserted while on march from Louisville, January 25, 1862." No record has been found showing that he returned to his company, although it remained in service until July 18, 1865.

He enlisted August 4, 1862, under the name Philip Beidel in Captain Miles's company (also known as Company G), One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry, in violation of the twenty-second (now fiftieth) article of war. He was mustered into service as a private in this company and regiment August 11, 1862, to serve nine months. He appears to have served faithfully until May 20, 1863, when he was mustered out with the company while holding the grade of corporal. His name is also borne on the rolls of the company as Phillip D. Beidle. It also appears that he enlisted August 1, 1863, under the name of Philip D. Beidel, and was mustered into service as a private in Company B, Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery Volunteers, August 8, 1863, to serve three years. He appears to have served faithfully in this company and regiment until January 29, 1866, when he was mustered out of the service while holding the grade of corporal.

Following is a synopsis of testimony submitted in support of an application for removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge as a member of Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers:

Beidel testified February 27, 1883, that he never received his discharge from Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, for the reason that he was permitted by his regimental surgeon and by the "sanitary committee" to remain at home until the date of his enlistment in the One hundred and sixth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers.

On March 14, 1896, he testified that in the early part of December, 1861, he contracted typhoid fever, and that the hospital accommodations of his command offering poor advantages he was taken to the house of a Mrs. Javens, at Jeffersonville, Ind., where he was attended by Dr. Field, of that town; that he thinks Dr. Field was a contract surgeon; that at the time his regiment went to the front, in January, 1862, he was "going around a little on a crutch and cane, still very weak and suffering from a fever sore on his left leg;" that on the day his regiment left Jeffersonville Dr. Field took him to his own house and the next day gave him "a sick-leave certificate," recommended him for discharge, and sent him to his parents' home at Chambersburg, Pa., where for some months he was an invalid, "though gradually convalescing;" that he had recovered his health by midsummer of 1862, and reenlisted in Company G, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment, Pennsylvania Infantry.

No record has been found showing that the soldier received medical treatment while a member of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, or that a Dr. Field served as an acting assistant (contract) surgeon at Jeffersonville, Ind., in December, 1861, or January, 1862.

The application for removal of the charge of desertion and for an honorable discharge in the case has been denied, and now stands denied, on the ground that the period of the soldier's absence between the date of his desertion from Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, and the date of his enlistment in Company G, One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, exceeded four months, and because the case does not come within any of the other provisions of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, which is the only law now in force governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
War Department, May 21, 1896.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Dauphin, ss:*

In the matter of pension claim No. 192914, desertion, Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry; Philip D. Beidel, Company G, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and Company B, Second Pennsylvania Veteran Artillery.

On this 11th day of January, A. D. 1897, personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county, duly authorized to administer oaths, Philip D. Beidle, the claimant, aged 54 years, a resident of Steelton, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania, whose post-office address is the same, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

The fact that he was not reported a deserter until the latter part of January, 1862, although lying sick with typhoid fever part of November, all of December, 1861, and

part of January, 1862, at a private residence in Jeffersonville, Ind., presupposes that his superior officers had full knowledge of the circumstances and sanctioned them, as his desertion was not reported until about or after the period of the departure of his regiment to the "front;" that the certificate of disability given him by Dr. Field was such as to have carried claimant to his home in Chambersburg, Pa.; that he fully intended after his recovery to return to his command, but as many of his friends at home were entering the One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers about August 1, 1862, he was importuned by them to join the same, and to this end he showed the certificate of the said Dr. Field to Captain Elder, then a mustering officer at Chambersburg, and that he, the said Elder, told claimant that said certificate was equivalent to or as good as a discharge, assuring claimant that it was right for him to enlist in the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers (or rather in Company G, then forming, and which subsequently formed a company in the One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers), of which the said Elder became colonel; that this opinion of the said Elder influenced him to act as he did, and that the offer of bounty had no bearing on his action whatever, and that his sole motive was devotion and loyalty and service in defense of the "Stars and Stripes;" that he thinks he received no bounty whatever in his first enlistment, and only \$50 for reenlistment in the One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers; that he paid from his own private funds, in full, the services of Dr. Field and Mrs. Javens, who gave him shelter while sick; that he therefore earnestly renews his plea for the removal of the charge of desertion from the Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry; that his subsequent honorable duty in the One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, aggregating a service of over three years, disproves any intent or motive as to wrongdoing; and he fervently begs that for the sake of his wife and children that the stigma of desertion from which he has already suffered punishment incommensurate with his error of omission rather than commission, be removed and an honorable discharge from the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry granted him; that he has orally, at his own home, this day and date above given, made the above statement to S. M. Whistler, of Bainbridge, Pa., who, in compliance with Order No. 229, has reduced the same to writing.

PHILIP D. BEIDEL.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Dauphin*, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution, and that said affiant is personally known to me and that he is a credible person.

[SEAL.]

JOHN H. SNAVELY, *Notary Public*.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Cumberland*, ss:

In the matter of desertion, Philip Beidel, Company I, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, seeking for removal of said charge.

On this 25th day of April, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me, a justice of the peace in and for the aforesaid county, duly authorized to administer oaths, Peter A. Mowers, aged 62 years, a resident of Cleversburg, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

I knew Philip Beidel twelve years prior to the late rebellion and were both in Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry. I knew him to be sick before we left Camp Cameron for Louisville, Ky., in 1861. I was made chief bugler of the regiment. I had full knowledge of his sickness from typhoid fever, and owing to poor hospital accommodations at Jeffersonville, Ind., along the latter part of November or December, in 1861, at which time the said Beidel took very sick. I helped him to a house of a Mrs. Jarven, in Jeffersonville, where he was attended by Dr. O. M. Fields, a resident of said town. That in January following, my regiment, the Ninth Cavalry, was ordered to the front, at which time the said Beidel was hobbling around on a crutch and cane, then convalescent but too weak to accompany his command. I also know that soon thereafter he was sent to his home in Chambersburg, Pa., where I had heard of his reenlisting in the One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers as Philip D. Beidel, which is his correct name, and I also know that Philip Beidel of the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry is the identical Philip D. Beidel of the One hundred and twenty-sixth Pennsylvania Volunteers and Second Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. I believe also that the said Beidel is a man of honor, truth, and a gentleman of respect in every way, and having a good subsequent military

record, and should by all means be granted an honorable discharge from the Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry.

This was written by Bert Mowers at Cleversburg, Pa., April 25, 1896, from my own oral statements, and did not recite same from any written or prepared statement.

My post-office address is Cleversburg, Cumberland County, Pa.

And further declares that he has no interest in said case and is not concerned in its prosecution.

PETER A. MOWERS.
D. K. MOWERS.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Cumberland*, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution, and that said affiant is personally known to me and that he is a credible person.

[SEAL.]

BERT MOWERS, *Justice of the Peace*.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Cumberland*, ss:

In the matter of desertion of Philip Beidel, Company I, Ninety-second Regiment (Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry), seeking removal of said charge.

On this 30th day of April, A. D. 1896, personally appeared before me W. H. Longsdorf, aged 62 years, a resident of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and State of Pennsylvania, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to the aforesaid case, as follows:

That he was first lieutenant of Company I, Ninth Pennsylvania Cavalry, at the time of the company being mustered into the United States service; that Philip D. Beidle was a member of said company; that said Beidle was sick when regiment was ordered from Camp Cameron, Pa., to Jeffersonville, Ind.; that he remained sick while regiment remained at Jeffersonville, not able to perform any duty, and when regiment was ordered to the front said Beidle was left at Jeffersonville, on account of his not being able to go with regiment; was left at private house, there being no hospital at Jeffersonville at that time; not having reported to company, was marked as a deserter; but knowing the man, as I have since the war, I have no reason for disbelieving his statement as to his action in the case.

His post-office address is Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.

He further declares that he has no interest in said case and is not concerned in its prosecution.

W. H. LONGSDORF, M. D.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Cumberland*, ss:

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant, and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant, including all the words erased, and all the words added, and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution, and that said affiant is personally known to me and that he is a credible person.

[SEAL.]

J. P. BRINDLE, *Justice of the Peace*.

JAMES F. O'SULLIVAN.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BISHOP, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

ADVERSE REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6910.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6910) to remove the charge of desertion standing against James F. O'Sullivan, having considered the same, would respectfully report it back to the House with the recommendation that it do not pass.

This soldier is conclusively shown by the records and by his own statement to have enlisted February 13, 1862, for three years, and to have deserted January 15, 1863, after a service of eleven months. The soldier gives no reasonable excuse or palliation for this act of disloyalty. He enlisted again under an assumed name March 6, 1865, and presumably received a large bounty. He again deserted May 9, 1865. Both of these desertions were apparently willful, and have nothing in them to call for the clemency of Congressional action for his relief.

BRIDGE ACROSS THE MONONGAHELA RIVER IN ALLE-
GHENY COUNTY, PA.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3071.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred Senate bill 3071, submit the following report:

The bill authorizes the Braddock and Duquesne Bridge Company to construct a bridge over the Monongahela River in Allegheny County, Pa. The act as originally introduced was presented to the War Department for consideration, and under date of May 20, 1896, General Craighill reports:

I beg to recommend certain amendments to the bill, which are indicated on a copy of the same herewith submitted. As thus amended, I know of no objection to the passage of the bill by Congress, so far as the interests of navigation are concerned.

The recommendations of amendments by General Craighill were adopted in the Senate bill which passed that body on the 29th of May, 1896, and is the bill now before this committee for consideration. The bill contains the usual limitations contained in bridge bills, and, as it complies with the recommendations of the War Department, your committee report it to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.



NANCY J. WARD.

JANUARY 16, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9878.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9878) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Ward, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

James C. Ward enlisted as a private in Company C, One hundred and forty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, February 10, 1865, and was honorably discharged September 27, 1865. He applied for pension June 30, 1885, for bronchitis, jaundice, and scurvy, contracted in service, but died May 18, 1890, of Bright's disease of kidneys, before said claim was adjudicated. He left a widow, Nancy J. Ward, and four children, Sarah E., born April 24, 1872; Columbus M., born October 7, 1875; Millie A., born November 19, 1878, and Perry A., born October 6, 1880.

His widow was pensioned under act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month for herself and \$2 each for the three youngest children of said soldier; but the claim of the widow (filed September 4, 1896) as guardian of the eldest child, Sarah E. Ward, who has been permanently helpless from epilepsy since about 1880, was rejected on the ground that said child was over 16 years of age at date of soldier's death, and therefore not pensionable under present laws.

The testimony filed in Pension Bureau and with the committee clearly shows that said Sarah E. Ward has been for several years permanently helpless from attacks of epilepsy, which has affected her mental powers, and she now requires the constant care and attention of some other person; so much so that her mother, who has maintained and cared for her, is now much broken down in health from her constant burden.

As this child was about 18 years of age when her father died, she is not eligible to pension under present laws, but the committee believe the claim is a meritorious one and in line of many precedents, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to place upon the invalid pension roll the name of Nancy J. Ward, mother and guardian of Sarah E. Ward, the permanently helpless child of James C. Ward, late a private of Company C, One hundred and forty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of ten dollars per month, additional to that now received, during the natural life of said Sarah E. Ward, and in case of the death or remarriage of the mother, Nancy J. Ward, the mother's present pension and ten dollars per month additional shall be paid to the guardian of Sarah E. Ward, during the natural life of said permanently helpless child, for her use and benefit.

Also amend title of bill so as to read: "Granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Ward."

TO REPEAL THE TIMBER-CULTURE LAWS.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3328.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3328) to amend an act entitled "An act to repeal the timber-culture laws, and for other purposes," have had the same under consideration and report it back with the following amendments:

After the word "in," in line 21, insert "North Dakota," and after the word "Dakota," in line 21, insert "and Nebraska."

And recommend the passage of the bill as amended.

By act of Congress in 1889 a large portion of the Sioux Reservation in South Dakota, North Dakota, and Nebraska was opened up to settlement under the homestead law, but the bill required five years' residence before final proof could be made, and then the settler was obliged to pay the Indian price for the land. In 1891 Congress passed an act which provided that the settler should commute after fourteen months' residence, and under this provision many settlers did commute after fourteen months' residence and paid the Indian price for the land, borrowing money and giving security upon the same. Some patents were issued.

In June, 1896, the Secretary of the Interior ruled that where the settler commuted after fourteen months' residence he must not only pay the Indian price for the land, but \$1.25 per acre in addition thereto, and he has suspended the proof now pending in his Department.

The object of this bill is to relieve these settlers from the payment of this additional \$1.25 per acre. It will be impossible for them to pay it. They can not borrow money on the land, as no one will loan that amount upon it. These lands are arid lands, and only valuable for grazing, and it is a mistake to offer them for settlement under the homestead law. However, the people who are occupying them are engaged in grazing, and a limited population can be sustained in this way.

To require this additional payment of \$1.25 per acre will simply compel the people now residing upon these lands to abandon them, and when once abandoned it is doubtful if they will again be occupied. There were 8,500,000 acres of this reservation opened up to settlement in 1889, and up to the present time less than one-tenth of the area, or less than 800,000 acres, has been taken by settlers.

The report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, herewith attached, is made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 9, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of December 5, 1896, requesting information as to the ruling requiring homestead settlers on lands formerly embraced in Indian reservations to pay the Government for the land in addition to the payment required for the benefit of the Indians, as you desire to have the law amended, if an amendment is required, for the relief of the homestead settlers.

In reply I have to state that the only requirement of the nature indicated pertains to the lands formerly embraced in the Great Sioux Reservation, in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska.

These lands were open to settlement and entry under the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888). Said act provides that the lands—

“shall be disposed of by the United States to actual settlers only, under the provisions of the homestead law (except section two thousand three hundred and one thereof) and under the laws relating to town sites: *Provided*, That each settler under and in accordance with the provisions of said homestead acts shall pay to the United States for the land so taken by him, in addition to the fees provided by law, the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the first three years after the taking effect of this act, and the sum of seventy-five cents per acre for all lands disposed of within the next two years following thereafter, and fifty cents per acre for the residue of the lands then undisposed of, and shall be entitled to a patent therefor according to said homestead laws, and after the full payment of said sums.”

It will be noticed that under said act no commutation of homestead entries was permissible.

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1095), which amended section 2301, United States Revised Statutes, relating to commutation of homestead entries, provided:

“And the provisions of this section shall apply to lands on the ceded portions of the Sioux Reservation by act approved March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-nine, in South Dakota, but shall not relieve said settlers from any payments now required by law.”

Under date of May 13, 1896 (22 L. D., 550), the Honorable Secretary, having under consideration the application of the State of South Dakota “for 5 per cent of the net proceeds of sales of lands within the boundaries of what is known as the opened portion of the Great Sioux Reservation,” held that the provision of section 6 of the act of March 3, 1891 (*supra*) “clearly recognizes the trust character of the payments originally required of entrymen of Sioux lands, and means that when such entrymen so elect, they may commute, after the time named, by paying the minimum price for the land in addition to the payments required under the act of 1889.”

In view of the Honorable Secretary's decision, the district land officers having jurisdiction over the Sioux lands were instructed by letter C of June 23, 1896, to collect from parties applying to commute homesteads for said lands \$1.25 per acre in addition to the payments required under the act of March 2, 1889 (*supra*), and similar action was taken on all cases pending in this office unpatented.

Homestead settlers who make ordinary five-year proof are not affected by said ruling, which applies only to commuted homestead entries.

Very respectfully,

E. F. BEST, *Assistant Commissioner.*

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,
United States Senate.

GALVESTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY
COMPANY.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of
the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9571.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9571) to authorize the Galveston and Great Northern Railway Company to construct and operate a line of railway through Oklahoma and the Indian Territory, and for other purposes, return the same to the House with the recommendation that it do pass with the following amendments:

Section 2, page 2, in line 5, strike out the word "three" and insert instead the word "two." In line 8, strike out the words "one hundred" and insert instead the word "fifty." After the word "railway," in line 1 of section 3, page 3, insert the words "telephone and telegraph."

Section 3, page 5, line 55, strike out the words "proceedings have been commenced in court" and insert instead thereof "appeal shall be filed against any award as hereinbefore provided."

Your committee find that this is a bona fide corporation, organized in good faith for the purposes of constructing the proposed road.

GEORGE W. SPENCER.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2070.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2070) entitled "A bill for the relief of Gerge W. Spencer," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment by adding the following:

dated September eighteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance shall become due and payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The record shows enrollment April 20, 1861, and discharged September 18, 1861, as "worthless soldier." The bill is to correct the record by erasing these words, and grant him an honorable discharge of the same date.

The proof shows clearly that Spencer served faithfully, participated in the battle of Bull Run, and was an active, good soldier; that he was not discharged as a "worthless soldier," but because he was the only support of a widowed mother, who was dispossessed from her home, destitute, and in want of the bare necessities of life.

Col. Charles McK. Leoser indorsed his application to the War Department, and in 1884 made affidavit setting forth that Spencer came to him stating that he needed money as his widowed mother, he being her only support, was about to be dispossessed from her home and not being able to receive his pay from the Government until he could be mustered, he, the colonel, recommended his discharge on the ground of humanity; that on receiving his discharge, it being granted on the ground of "worthlessness," Spencer was not willing to receive it, but being in great need of money on account of his mother, he was compelled to accept the said discharge. "Deponent further says that the said Spencer while with the regiment was a good, faithful soldier, performing all the duties that were assigned to him." This affidavit was filed in the Adjutant-General's Office on May 26, 1888, with a letter from Colonel Leoser to the Adjutant-General, as follows:

I am requested by George W. Spencer to say that I recommended his discharge for worthlessness because the commanding general was of the opinion that that was the best course to pursue under the circumstances.

Colonel Leoser is recently deceased; John Wildey, his captain, swears that Spencer "was an able and faithful soldier, performing all duties assigned him while with the regiment. That when the regiment was

ordered to New York in August, 1861, and while located in the city of New York, the said Spencer informed the deponent that his widowed mother was in destitute circumstances and he being her only support and she needing his protection and finding his statement to be true, recommended to the colonel of the regiment his discharge. The said Spencer was not 'worthless,' but was able and did perform his duties while in the service and regiment."

Robert W. De Grashe, a comrade in the company, swears that Spencer performed his duties as a soldier and has been a man of good character thirty-five years.

His captain and seven members of his company join in recommending that the record be changed from "worthless" to that of being mustered out of the service by order of the War Department, as they believe the record contrary to the facts.

J. J. Merritt, of the wrecking company, in 1886, certifies to knowing Spencer for forty years, that he was an honest and industrious worker from boyhood, and considered a man of character.

Several citizens certify as to his good character for the last thirty-five years.

Spencer's own affidavit is shown in the report.

He has applied for relief since the Fifty-first Congress as well as to the War Department.

It is clear that his discharge as "worthless soldier" was incorrect, without Spencer's knowledge, and should be corrected.

The case is unique. The propriety of the action of his superiors is not in question. Spencer was innocent of any harm.

Case of George W. Spencer, late of Eleventh New York Volunteers.

The records show that George W. Spencer was enrolled April 20, 1861, and mustered in as a private in Company I, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteers, May 7, 1861, to serve three years, and was discharged at New York City, September 18, 1861, by reason of worthlessness.

In March, 1883, Mr. Spencer executed a petition addressed to the Adjutant-General of the Army praying that his record be amended to show him honorably discharged, in which he stated * * * that he enlisted in the above regiment the 20th day of April, 1861, and was mustered in the United States service on the 7th day of May, 1861, at Washington, D. C., participated in the battle of Bull Run, and upon the regiment being ordered to Newport News, he accompanied the same. On or about the 19th day of September, 1861, he was discharged by the colonel of his regiment on the following grounds, to wit, being the only support of a widowed mother who was dispossessed from her house and home and was destitute and in actual want of the bare necessities of life. * * *

This was forwarded and indorsed by Charles McK. Loeser, formerly colonel commanding the regiment, as follows: "If the record of Spencer can be corrected as he desires, I hope it may be done, as I believe his statement is correct. He has lost his discharge."

Under date of April 28, 1883, Colonel Loeser was informed by letter from the Adjutant-General's Office that the record of Mr. Spencer could not be amended as requested, as the Department has no power to change a record of this kind, since which date the status of the case has not changed.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A.

RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION, May 16, 1890.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 482.]

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred House resolution No. 482, having had the same under consideration, ask leave to report the same to the House and recommend that it do pass.



LEASE OF CERTAIN ISLANDS IN ALASKA.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SCRANTON, from the Committee on the Territories, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2555.]

The Committee on the Territories, having considered the bill (S. 2555) entitled "A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue leases of certain islands in Alaska for the breeding of foxes," having made a careful investigation into the merits of the same, respectfully recommend that the bill pass.



PUBLIC BUILDING AT LOCKPORT, N. Y.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GILLET, of New York, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9861.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds make the following report on the bill (H. R. 9861) for the erection of a public building at Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.:

The city of Lockport, the capital of Niagara County, is situated in the center of the county, 55 miles from Rochester, 20 miles from Niagara Falls, and 25 miles from Buffalo, on the Erie Canal and the New York Central and New York, Lake Erie and Western railroads, the railroads crossing the canal by a bridge 500 feet long and 60 feet above the water.

Its population is over 18,000, and it has also a large suburban population who receive mail at the Lockport post-office. It is the center of a rich agricultural and fruit-growing district, and has large quantities of very fine limestone and of sandstone flagging.

The water of the Erie Canal is here raised 60 feet by 5 double combined locks, and the surplus water is distributed by means of a hydraulic canal, three-quarters of a mile long, to various manufactories, furnishing an immense water power, which constitutes one of the chief sources of the city's prosperity.

The manufactures are very diversified—aluminum, pumps, paper, brass bedsteads, machinery, wool, cotton and flour mills, mill machinery, glass, etc., and the capital employed amounts to \$10,000,000.

The aggregate receipts of the Lockport post-office for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1896, were \$26,470.77, and the net revenue to the Government from this source was \$11,052.82. The number of money orders issued and paid was 18,791, representing the sum of \$115,561.26.

Lockport was incorporated as a city in 1865, and owing to its commercial importance was made a free-delivery office in March, 1885. It has several national and other banks; graded and high schools and Catholic female seminary; several daily and weekly papers, and twenty churches. The importance of the postal and other Federal business at Lockport demands that there should be provided a convenient fire-proof building, containing fireproof vaults, built expressly for Government purposes.

It is believed that this can be done at an expenditure, including the cost of the site, of \$60,000.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out, in line 12, the words "one hundred," and substituting the word "sixty," and that as so amended it do pass.

BRIDGE ACROSS TENNESSEE RIVER NEAR CHATTANOOGA,
TENN.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLETCHER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9799.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce have had under consideration House bill 9799, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, being a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga," giving the said company more time in which to complete said bridge. Under date of January 9, 1897, the War Department reported on the same, saying: "No objection is known to the passage of the bill by Congress so far as the interests of navigation are concerned." This report is herewith attached.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 9, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the reference to this office of a letter, dated the 7th instant, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the House of Representatives, inclosing for the views of the War Department thereon House bill 9799, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the Chattanooga Western Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Tennessee River near Chattanooga,' giving the said company more time in which to begin and complete said bridge," and in returning the same I beg to say that no objection is known to the passage of the bill by Congress so far as the interests of navigation are concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,
Acting Chief of Engineers.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

PORTRAIT OF MRS. DOLLY MADISON.

JANUARY 18, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5383.]

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5383) providing for the purchase of the oil portrait of Mrs. Dolly Madison, by E. F. Andrews, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

During the second session of the Fifty-third Congress a similar measure was reported favorably, but no action was taken by the House. This portrait is said to be a most admirable likeness of one of the most remarkable women of her day—the wife of the fourth President of the United States. The picture now hangs in the Executive Mansion, and is regarded by all as a most appropriate and valuable ornament.

Your committee, therefore, recommend the passage of the bill.



REORGANIZATION OF THE LINE OF THE ARMY.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5835.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5835) to reorganize the line of the Army, etc., having considered the same, recommend that the bill do pass with the following amendments:

On page 2, section 6, line 3, strike out "six" and insert "seven," and on page 3, section 8, line 2, strike out "six" and insert "seven."

The Report of the Secretary of War for 1883 calls the attention of Congress to the needs of the Army in the following language:

The report of the General of the Army has a special interest in being the last annual report that General Sherman will make. At his own request he has been relieved from the command of the Army, preparatory to his retirement from active service under the act of 1882. He has, therefore, thought it best to refrain from making any new recommendations in his report, leaving that duty to his successor in the command of the Army, Lieutenant-General Sheridan. He, however, calls attention to, and renews a former recommendation that a new organization be adopted for the regiments of infantry so that each shall be composed of twelve companies, making three battalions of four companies each. And that the National Guard and volunteers of the States would soon follow suit, and we should have throughout the country these small, handy battalions of four companies instead of the large cumbersome regiments of ten companies, a bad tactical unit and in practice always scattered.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of War for the year 1884 says:

The Lieutenant-General renews the recommendation of General Sherman that there should be made a uniform organization of the three arms of the service by adding two companies with the corresponding majors to each regiment of infantry, and concurs in the recommendation of the Lieutenant-General.

Report of Secretary of War for the year 1885 says:

The Lieutenant-General commends to careful consideration the policy of concentrating troops and putting large garrisons in the vicinity of large cities as a measure of economy, the present railroad facilities being ample to transport them to the frontier speedily when needed, and also again recommends the addition of two companies and two majors to each regiment of infantry, and thus making the three arms of the service uniform. In both these recommendations I concur.

In the report of the Secretary of War for the year 1889 it is stated that—

The Major-General Commanding recommends the reorganization of the artillery, making seven regiments instead of five and dropping the additional first lieutenants, the extra subaltern officers being, in his judgment, no longer necessary.

The Secretary, continuing, further states:

I fully concur in his recommendations, and deem it very important that authority for these new regiments should be granted. In view of the diminished requirement for the use of the Army against the Indians, it may seem at first as if no additional force is required; but even in times of the most perfect apparent security the strength of the Army should bear some proportion to the population of the country.

From our great increase of population the relative strength of the Army is rapidly diminishing. In 1870, with an enlisted strength of not quite 10,000 larger than now, the ratio of enlisted men to population was one-eleventh of 1 per cent, or 1 man out of 1,105; in 1880, with the enlisted strength 1,000 less than it is now, one-twentieth of 1 per cent; at the present time, with a population of 65,000,000, it is thirty-nine one thousandths, or less than one twenty-fifth of 1 per cent, being 1 man for every 2,569 of population. The authorized strength of the Army is now 30,000, but only 25,000 is appropriated for. On the full basis of 30,000 its relative strength to population would still be considerably less than in 1880, and one-half what it was in 1870. The organization of these two regiments is required by the change in situation as a larger proportion of the force is needed for seacoast defense, and it should be made, if in no other way, by the reorganization of two regiments from the other arms of the service. But this is not called for, would not be the best policy, and I trust will not be considered.

Nearly every warlike power has adopted the three-battalion formation for infantry. Persia, China, and the United States are almost alone in adhering to the single-battalion system. The requirements of our service have been such as to give scant opportunity for the study and trial of new ideas. During our civil war only the present exigency could be considered; at other times our little Army has been scattered in small detachments over our vast domain. The conditions are now changed; the larger part of the Army can soon be at regimental, or at least, battalion posts. The necessity for this formation in the infantry is even greater than in the cavalry and artillery, where it has long been the rule. The reason for the change, always strong, has now, in view of the greater deployment necessary because of the improvements in small arms, become imperative.

Twelve years ago the report to Congress of officers sent to investigate the armies of Europe and Asia and to suggest what changes should be made in our Army to modernize and perfect it strongly urged the adoption of this system. Generals Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan have recommended it, and it is favored by the leading officers in our present service. From a military standpoint the question does not seem to require evidence or argument, but merely examination and action. With this change and the elimination of the extra first lieutenants of artillery, the organization of the three arms of the service will be, as it should be, uniform and upon one harmonious basis.

The Secretary's report for 1890 says:

As a military question there is no difference of opinion as to the advisability and necessity of the three-battalion formation for infantry. Every European power has adopted it, and all of the leading generals of our country—including Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan—have recommended it. Now that our small Army can be stationed in larger posts, the conditions of service are fully suited to its use. It already prevails in the other arms of the service, and there are even stronger reasons for it in the infantry; besides all ought to be uniform. If we were ever met by a military contingency, we should then be forced to adopt it, and without proper preparation.

Officers are regularly detailed to instruct the National Guard and colleges, and they necessarily instruct in that system of organization which is recognized and fixed by our laws. The country will not adopt a higher standard of military organization than that which the Government offers to it as a model. Our Army is simply a nucleus, a skeleton organization, on which to build in case of necessity, and a correct organization is more important than numbers.

If the present system is erroneous, as all military men agree in saying it is, and I believe that to be the case, there ought to be some way for making the required change. As the matter requires legislative action, I can only commend the subject to the careful consideration of Congress.

In the Report of the Secretary of War for 1891 is stated:

The question of the three-battalion organization for the infantry has been before Congress, and an account of the great defects of the present system must necessarily be the subject of discussion until remedied by legislation.

* * * * *

The single-battalion organization of infantry is radically defective and unfit for actual service under present conditions. During the period since the civil war our infantry organization has remained unchanged, and is now, in respect to the single-battalion feature, obsolete. It is so vicious that the first step, in case of war, must be to abolish it and to start anew. It can not be amended or modified; it is unwieldy, incapable of subdivision to either make or meet attack under methods now prevailing, and the situation grows worse with every improvement of arms. The development of range, rapidity, and accuracy of fire of modern arms has been so great that a smaller and more flexible battalion is essential, for this development makes celerity in handling troops on the field a prime necessity.

The adoption of the three-battalion system has been repeatedly urged by all our distinguished generals, and General Sherman considered it of such commanding importance that he made it the only subject of recommendation in his last report as General of the Army.

But important as it was at that time, it is a necessity now, for under the new tactics required by the increase in range and rapidity of fire a ten-company battalion can not be maneuvered.

The Secretary of War's report for 1892 says:

Since the present organization of our infantry was adopted many changes have taken place in the art of war, resulting, among other things, in a material modification of the form of infantry regiments. Our stationary condition in this respect has left us with an obsolete organization, the defects of which, however, have been so exhaustively discussed in former reports from this Department that they are only referred to in the present instance as a means of urgently renewing the recommendations of nearly all my predecessors in behalf of three-battalion infantry regiments

The Secretary of War's report for 1894 says:

I earnestly recommend that Congress enact the legislation necessary to establish in the Army the battalion formation, now adopted by the armies of every other civilized nation. As necessary to effect that change, I recommend the removal of the limit of 25,000 men fixed by the act of June 18, 1874, and a return to the limit fixed by the act of July 15, 1870. Legislative approval of these two propositions will restore to the effective force about 4,000 enlisted men, bringing the actual strength of the Army up to the nominal strength now fixed by law.

The organization of the line of the Army has undergone no material change since the close of the civil war. During this period of thirty years every large foreign army has been completely reorganized. Changes and improvements in arms, ammunition, and equipments have forced upon the leading strategists and tacticians of the great armies of the world the necessity of a broad departure from the old systems. All have adopted the battalion as the tactical unit for infantry and artillery serving as infantry, and nearly all the equivalent of the squadron as the cavalry unit. The light-artillery battalion has a similar composition. Should our Army ever be brought into collision with disciplined foreign troops our present formation would prove so defective as to turn the scale against us in a conflict on terms otherwise equal.

For some years the Secretaries of War, the Generals Commanding the Army, and the most eminent authorities in military science in this country have urged the adoption of the battalion formation, and our most progressive and best-informed officers believe that the organization of our small Army should embody this universally approved result of modern military thought.

Four companies are as large a body as is now possible for one officer to lead and control in action. Formerly, and down to a recent date, the colonel could see and direct the movements of all the men of his regiment who marched and fought in double rank with touch of elbows. Under such conditions a regiment of 1,000 men occupied a front on the battle line no greater than would now be covered by a small battalion of one-third that number. A few years ago small-arms fire was ineffective at distances greater than 600 or 800 yards, while now it will be deadly at ranges of 2,000 yards, or at even greater distances.

In modern warfare the men will act in small groups or singly, and the advance will be made in successive lines in open order. Perfect organization and perfect control by the commander of each unit will be absolutely essential to efficiency and success in the field.

The National Guard of several of the States, more progressive than the General Government, already has the three-battalion organization, and our own Army is being instructed as thoroughly as our defective system will permit, battalions of from two to five companies being improvised in the different garrisons.

The Secretary's report for 1895 practically repeats in the same language his recommendations in 1894.

In the Secretary's report for 1896 he again recommends action to correct the defects of regimental organization that have been pointed out in previous years, and further states that—

The completion of several defensive works and installation of their modern armament at points where no troops are stationed, and the approaching completion of other modern batteries, suggest the pressing need of a larger force of artillerists than is now available. The present approved plans of sea-coast defense involve the establishment of upward of 100 distinct batteries, grouped in twenty or more harbors. In each must be a garrison of sufficient strength to take care of all the guns and other public property in the harbor, and the maintenance of all in a state of efficient defense. Some addition to the present force of artillery will therefore be indispensably necessary.

The following statement from the Senate report (No. 231) of the first session of the Fifty-second Congress so strongly presents the wisdom of this country adopting the three-battalion organization for the infantry that it is here introduced:

Of the necessity, under modern conditions of arms, of the three-battalion organization for infantry there can be no question. Every civilized nation has adopted it, and every military authority insists upon it. War attempted to be waged with the single-battalion formation would be national suicide.

The cavalry and artillery arms now have the formation. How much more important it is that the infantry should be aided toward that condition which alone can insure success to our arms.

A leading officer of the British Army says:

"In armies, infantry undoubtedly takes the lead, and to its action that of the other arms must be subordinated. It is the mainstay and backbone of all, whether it be reviewed in the light of numbers or its action upon the field of battle. Its fire is more deadly than that of artillery; its action is sure, while that of cavalry is fitful; upon it the brunt of the battle falls; it suffers more in action, and more on the line of march, and on its tactics the whole superstructure of military operation must be built."

And yet while the other arms of the service have been materially aided toward perfection of organization during the last twenty years, the infantry branch has been permitted to stand still, and to-day is as far behind in tactical organization as though it was armed with the flint-lock musket, carrying the buck-and-ball cartridge, instead of the Springfield breechloader with its deadly missile. It retains the ten-company single-battalion organization that seems to have been adopted in 1821, and which would bring death, defeat, and disaster to our arms in any field engagement upon which we would enter, meeting, as we would, the changed conditions of tactics and armament of armies framed upon modern and approved methods.

In a quarter of a century we have progressed from the muzzle-loading, smooth-bore musket to the breech-loading rifle. The muzzle-loader meant at most two, and usually one, shot a minute, with uncertainty of aim, execution at not exceeding 400, and no assurance of a death-dealing shot at over 200 yards. The breechloader means firing six times a minute, with accuracy of aim, carrying the deadly missile 2,000 yards. The increase of effective range is therefore over five times; which means that if it would take an advancing line four minutes to pass over the shorter space of 400 yards, it would take it twenty minutes to pass over the greater distance of 2,000 yards. Practically, however, it could not pass over the greater space at so rapid a gait, and it is safe to say that the power of the present arm for inflicting loss of life upon an advancing line is at least 10, and perhaps 20, to 1 in relation to the weapon used during the late war.

In the same tactical formation of infantry probably fifteen men would be killed where one was killed with the former firearm. Add to this the powerful machine guns now used, such as the Gatling and Hotchkiss, and the rate of death to the closed files of double rank would be terribly increased. This it is that makes the present single-battalion, double-rank formation a suicidal one, and that has caused its abandonment in other civilized nations. For a line to live under these changed conditions means that it shall be a single line, with intervals or spaces between the men who are to receive attack or make assault. The length of line of the present 1,000 men of a regiment, in double rank, without intervals, is about 300 yards, and in single

rank 600 yards. Every regimental commander of our late war will appreciate the difficulty of commanding even this length of line. In the din of battle neither voice nor bugle note can easily be heard. The noise of conflict has been greatly intensified by the introduction of the breech-loading repeating firearm.

Von Scherff, the great German military writer, referring to the Franco-Prussian war, says: "It was very difficult for officers to keep their men together, because of the noise of a close conflict between breechloader and breechloader."

Let the single line be lengthened by intervals between the files, as it must now be, and how powerless would any colonel be to control and command his regiment. He absolutely needs the three-battalion formation with a subordinate commander, a major, for each battalion. He can not even personally command one and supervise the action of the others, for with the battalions properly placed according to modern tactics, each in rear of the other, the first with its skirmishers and supporting lines and columns holding a front of 200 yards and a depth of 400, the second and third battalions in column, with spaces of about 250 yards intervening; with a total depth (owing to the far penetrating power of the modern arm) of about 1,000 yards, being about the depth of a division prepared for battle as it was formed in the three-line brigade organization during our war, the colonel commanding could not only not be heard, but in most cases he could not see his command. The lieutenant-colonel, as the title implies, is needed as the lieutenant or general assistant of the colonel, and the majors commanding battalions become an absolute necessity for successful warfare.

To sum up the tactical matter, the old line-of-battle formation used during our civil war "now belongs to the past as completely as the Macedonian phalanx, and the general who would use it would simply invite the murder of his army and sacrifice the cause of his country on the altar of imbecile conservatism." The present organization is objectionable in that it has no expansive power and must be totally changed in time of war, thus violating a familiar military maxim that "the plan of an army should be the same in time of peace as in time of war."

This has caused the abandonment by foreign powers of the "system" in vogue here which it is the object of this bill to reorganize.

Among the first and most important recommendations in the report to Congress made by the military commission sent abroad from this country, published in 1877, is the change of system contemplated by this bill.

A paragraph from that report (Upton's *Armies of Asia and Europe*) shows the organization of the infantry branch of the service abroad:

"The infantry of the German Empire consists, in time of peace, of one hundred and forty-eight regiments of three battalions each (p. 192).

"The influence of the Franco-Prussian war in producing modification in military organization is nowhere more perceptible than in the French infantry. Four companies were substituted for six in the composition of a battalion, and a regiment was ordered to be made of four battalions. Since that time the three-battalion organization has been adopted by France (p. 226).

"In Russia the regiments of the three divisions of the guard and the six divisions of the army of the Caucasus have four battalions of four companies each. All other regiments have three battalions of five companies each (p. 149).

"The Austrian infantry is organized into regiments composed of five field battalions of four companies each and one depot battalion of five companies. In case of war the six battalions are organized into two regiments of three battalions each, the fifth company of the depot battalion remaining as a common depot for both regiments (p. 162).

"In Italy a battalion consists of four companies and a regiment of three battalions and a depot. The rifle regiments are composed of four battalions each (p. 102).

"How completely the army of Japan has been Europeanized may be inferred from the organization of the infantry. A regiment consists of three battalions of four companies each" (p. 9).

The infantry regiments of England are composed of eight companies, forming two battalions of four companies each. Even this organization, so much better than ours, is severely condemned by her own military critics, notably by the most eminent Gen. Sir Lumley Graham, who insists that the Prussian three-battalion formation is much better. General Upton condemns it in the following terms:

"The adherence of England to a military system inherited from the last century can only be explained by her insular position and the security from invasion afforded by a powerful navy. * * * Should England assail any of her formidable neighbors, we may safely anticipate that the war will be followed either by a speedy reorganization of her army or by the total abandonment of the policy of armed intervention in foreign affairs" (pp. 268, 269).

The infantry organization of but two nations conforms to ours. These are China and Persia, whose armies are laughed at by the world.

The ablest soldiers of the Republic have recommended this change in the strongest language, amounting at times to a supplication. General Grant desired it. Generals Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield have earnestly urged it.

As long ago as in 1869 General Sherman, then in command, suggested a change in our "system," which received the approval of the Secretary of War.

In 1874-75 General Sherman said:

"Inasmuch as the Regular Army will naturally form the standard of organization for any increase or for new regiments of volunteers, it becomes important to study this subject in the light of past experience and to select that form which is best for peace as well as war. A cavalry regiment is now composed of twelve companies, usually divided into six squadrons of two companies each, or better, subdivided into three battalions of four companies each. This is an excellent form, easily admitting of subdivision as well as union into larger masses.

* * * * *

"The ten-company organization is awkward in practice, and I am satisfied that the infantry regiment should have the same identical organization as exists for the cavalry and artillery, namely, twelve companies, so as to be susceptible of division into three battalions of four companies each. These companies should habitually be about 100 men strong, giving 1,200 to a regiment, which in practice would settle down to about 1,000 men. Three such regiments would compose a brigade, three brigades a division, and three divisions a corps. Then by allowing to an infantry corps a brigade of cavalry and six batteries of field artillery, we would have an efficient corps d'armée of 30,000 men whose organization would be simple and most efficient, and whose strength should never be allowed to fall below 25,000 men."

The following extract from a memorandum prepared at the War Department and placed before the House Committee on Military Affairs further sustains the proposition that a reorganization of troops into small battalions for tactical purposes is indispensable to the efficiency of the Army, and explains generally the provisions of the accompanying bill:

The argument from a military standpoint in favor of a subdivision of the regimental line into smaller tactical units under the command of field officers is very briefly stated as follows:

All who have participated in a modern battle, and all students of military science agree, that in order to push home an attack against an enemy who use a weapon that can kill at 2,500 yards, successive lines or waves to fill the losses of the leading troops are necessary, as well as the distribution of the attacking front into groups deployed in lines, so that advantage can be taken of every foot of the ground that offers cover and protection. Necessarily this greatly increases the difficulty of the control of a body of men and their proper leading into hot fight, when all are armed with repeating breech-loaders, this owing to the distribution and great increase in the depth of the zone covered by the enemies' fire which has to be passed over. Formerly a colonel could direct the movements of his whole regiment of 1,000 men and upward, usually having them in hand at all times. Now a small battalion must cover a front equal to that formerly covered by a whole regiment, formed according to the old system. It is therefore essential that the strength of the unit should be reduced to the number which a single leader can handle in the stress of the modern engagement under these conditions. This can best be done by the subdivision of the regiment into three tactical units or battalions of 200 or 400 men each.

The infantry arm must compose the great bulk of every army, and upon its efficiency will depend in a very large degree the final result.

The demand for artillerists in the new fortifications which are now completed and approaching completion can not be supplied from the present force.

The Secretary of War, in a communication dated February 5, 1896, addressed to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, on this bill says:

* * * The present organization is defective in many particulars and the pressing necessity for correcting these defects has been pointed out, not only in the reports of the Secretary of War for 1894-95, but in many reports of my predecessors, and in an annual message to Congress of the President. Every general in command of the Army since General Grant has urgently recommended reorganization of the line.

Memorandum to accompany a draft of a bill for the reorganization of the line of the Army.

There has never been a time in the history of our country when any considerable portion of the population desired or necessities demanded a large standing army, an institution obnoxious to the spirit of our people; neither has there ever been a time when the need of a small regularly organized force has not been found essential to the public welfare, and its numbers have varied from a minimum of a few hundred men at the close of the last century, to an authorized maximum of about 75,000 men in 1866. From 1870 to 1874 its legal strength was 30,000; in 1875 it was reduced to 25,000, and it has remained at this strength to the present time. This force is organized into 40 regiments, 1 separate battalion, and various detachments required for staff duties. The numbers of the Hospital Corps is variable, depending upon the needs of the service. It is now 711.

The organization and the distribution of the troops to the several arms on January 1 last, was:

	Total enlisted.
Cavalry	6, 252
Artillery	4, 025
Infantry	13, 125
Battalion of Engineers	500
Ordnance detachments	485
West Point detachments	220
Indian scouts	62
Signal corps	50
Ordnance sergeants	110
Commissary sergeants	90
Post quartermaster sergeants	80
Hospital Corps	711
Total	25, 710

The cavalry force is 10 regiments of 12 troops each, only 10 of which are manned, giving an aggregate of about 625 men per regiment, or about 60 men per troop in service. Twenty troops exist only on a skeleton basis.

The artillery is 5 regiments of 12 batteries each, 2 of which are equipped and serve as field artillery. The remaining 10 batteries per regiment, or 50 in all, are in charge of the seacoast defenses. Each artillery regiment numbers about 800 men. The light batteries have 75 and the foot 65 men each.

The infantry is 25 regiments of 10 companies each. The regiment numbers 525 men and the company 65, but 50 of these companies exist only on a skeleton basis.

Were all the companies and troops manned that are now authorized by law the numerical strength of each would of necessity be much less than now. The mean for all organizations now in service is 65 men each, but to man the skeleton companies on same basis would require quite 4,000 additional soldiers.

As respects distribution of this force, the equivalent of 1 regiment of cavalry, 4 of artillery, and 8 of infantry are stationed east of the Mississippi. The remainder—that is to say, 9 regiments of cavalry, 1 of artillery, and 17 of infantry—are west of the Mississippi, including 6 of the 10 light batteries.

The cavalry.—The plan of reorganization herewith submitted contemplates no change in the cavalry arm beyond the manning of the skeleton troops and completing the squadron organization, while the total number of troopers would remain unchanged.

The infantry.—This arm must furnish the mass of any army. The other arms are accessory and subordinate to the infantry. Upon its tactics the whole superstructure of military operations must be built. Nearly all of the National Guard and militia are of this arm, and they have a right to expect to see in each regular infantry regiment a model for their guidance.

By the reorganization act of 1866 the infantry force was fixed at 45 regiments, the cavalry at 10, and the artillery at 5. In 1869 the number of infantry regiments, officers and men, was reduced nearly one-half, and in 1874 and subsequently a further reduction in men brought the total down from over 28,000 in 1868 to less than 13,000. There was then and has since been no reduction in the cavalry or artillery.

The infantry regiment as at present constituted, 1 colonel, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 major, and 10 companies, dates from the army-reorganization act of 1821. Since then the armament, formation, and system of evolution of all modern armies has been changed—some of them many times. Our arms, equipments, and systems of drill have kept pace with the world's progress in these regards, and we have done what was

possible to adapt the incongruous 10-company regiment to the modern requirement of small, compact battalions of 4 companies, but this result has been only partially attainable.

The only change necessary to secure the regimental formation desired is the addition of 2 companies and remanning of the 2 that have been skeletonized, making 12 per regiment in all, divided into 3 battalions, each with its own major to command.

Should the infantry organization be completed as proposed, the number of companies equipped would be increased by 100, making the total infantry force 75 battalions of 4 companies, or about 240 men each. In time of emergency demanding a speedy increase of the number of men, the battalion could be increased to 400 men. The next expansion would involve the addition of a fourth battalion to each regiment. Through these steps the number of infantrymen could be doubled without changing the organization at all.

The artillery.—The reorganization of the present artillery force into 7 regiments of 12 batteries each will provide 84 batteries of artillery, an increase of 24, of which 14 may be field batteries and 70 for coast defense.

In emergency the regular troops, with their organizations filled to the maximum, might have to form the first line of defense while the further resources of the country were being made available. In that case the infantry and cavalry regiments would form an army corps of about 40,000 men. Fourteen 6-gun batteries would provide 84 guns for this corps, or a proportion of about 2 guns per 1,000 men. While this proportion might be sufficient on certain theaters of war, it is the smallest that should be contemplated.

The value of preparation in this respect will be evident to any student of the early operations of the civil war. The lack of a navy on the part of the Confederate States made serious attack upon the Federal seaports a thing not to be apprehended. A large proportion of the artillery on seacoast service could therefore be mounted as field batteries, for which service both officers and men had been prepared by training in time of peace. But it is a foregone conclusion that in any war such as is now at all possible, our heavy batteries will be urgently needed in the seacoast fortifications. The above minimum proportion of field guns should therefore be provided as the nucleus for the volunteer batteries which must form the greater portion of this arm in time of war. A reasonable preparation in this respect is all the more necessary in view of the greater time needed for the organization and training of volunteer field artillery as compared with other arms.

The proposed organization of the artillery will provide 70 foot batteries for service in seacoast fortifications. The necessity for such a provision becomes more apparent with every addition to the number of emplacements, guns, and carriages in the modern defenses.

The problem is, on the one hand, to determine the minimum number of trained men necessary as "care takers" of costly material in time of peace, and the minimum number needed as a nucleus for the war garrisons; on the other hand, to reconcile these numbers with a reasonable limitation of cost.

When our system of defenses is completed, it will require a total of 29,314 enlisted men to provide one relief for all the guns and mortars. On the peace footing the 70 heavy batteries would have a trifle over 4,000 men, every one of whom would be a trained gunner. With the maximum strength now contemplated by the Revised Statutes, their strength would be nearly 10,000 men; by a further possible increase of the enlisted strength of these batteries they could provide between 17,000 and 18,000 men—and in either case, the additional men, scattered among the old organizations, would become quickly trained. The latter number would provide the war garrisons first needed for the more important harbors. In any event there would be a carefully trained body of at least 4,000 gunners, with their officers, to be scattered among the various fortifications for the training of volunteer organizations in peace, and as a nucleus for the garrisons in time of war. The ultimate economy resulting from a sufficient number of properly trained gunners will be apparent when it is considered that it costs for powder and projectiles alone:

To fire one round from the—

8-inch B. L. rifle.....	\$164. 55
10-inch B. L. rifle.....	322. 40
12-inch B. L. rifle.....	561. 70
12-inch B. L. mortar.....	219. 65
8-inch pneumatic gun.....	280. 00
15-inch pneumatic gun.....	650. 00

The total number of separate fortifications projected and partially completed is a little more than 100. In some harbors there will be 1; in others there will be 10,

12, and 15. Not all of these will require permanent garrisons in time of peace. The work of instruction will be carried on in the larger fortifications, while detachments sent out from time to time will suffice for the care and preservation of material in the others. It is believed that 70 companies of seacoast artillery will enable this work to be properly done, but that it is the minimum number that should be expected to do so.

Redistribution, 30,000 men.—This improvement could be accomplished through an addition to the present enlisted force of about 4,300 men, and will leave the total strength the same as that fixed by section 1115 of the Revised Statutes. The distribution would then stand about as follows:

	Men.
Cavalry, 30 squadrons.....	6,170
Artillery, 14 light batteries and 70 seacoast batteries.....	5,075
Infantry, 75 battalions.....	16,325
Engineers, 1 battalion.....	500
Ordnance detachments.....	485
West Point detachments.....	215
Indian scouts.....	42
Signal corps.....	50
Ordnance sergeants.....	110
Quartermaster sergeants.....	80
Commissary sergeants.....	80
Hospital Corps.....	711
Miscellaneous.....	147
Total.....	30,000

Such a force, considered with reference to a territory of 3,000,000 square miles, provides 1 soldier to 100 square miles.

Cost.—The additional expense involved amounts to about 6 $\frac{3}{8}$ per cent. of the present annual cost of the Army, and the increase in the effective strength of the regiments will be quite 18 per cent.

The effect of the proposed changes upon expenditures has been computed with a great deal of care. Every feature affecting cost has been considered, and the exhibit herewith gives a full and complete statement of the result. The crude results may be stated as follows (for details see exhibit herewith):

Increase for salaries of commissioned officers.....	\$528,880
Increase for pay of enlisted men.....	738,156
Increase for clothing of enlisted men.....	200,386
Increase for subsistence of enlisted men.....	278,251
Forage, etc., for additional horses.....	24,400

Total increase over present expenditure for pay, rations, clothing, and forage..... 1,770,073

Conclusion.—Promotion is but an incidental feature, but this measure, if enacted, will remove inequalities in respect to promotion that have been the subject of well-founded criticism.

The organization will meet the present requirements and all that can be foreseen; it will place the Army on a plane of efficiency never before reached, and will give to many deserving officers the promotion to which their age and long and efficient service entitle them. Promotions will be equalized in the three arms, and many just causes of complaint will be removed.

Proposed reorganization of the line of the Army.

	Colonels.	Lieutenant-colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	First lieutenants.	Second lieutenants.	Total officers.	Companies.	Regimental noncommissioned officers.	First sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Farriers and saddlers.	Artificers and wagoners.	Privates.	Total enlisted men.
Cavalry:																	
Now	10	10	30	120	140	120	430	100	50	100	500	400	200	300	100	4,520	6,170
Proposed	10	10	30	120	140	120	430	120	50	120	600	480	240	360	....	4,320	6,170
Increase								20	....	20	100	80	40	60	....	....	....
Decrease .....								....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	200	....
Each troop				1	1	1	....	....	....	1	5	4	2	3	....	36	51
Artillery: a																	
Now	5	5	15	60	130	65	280	60	25	60	260	240	120	....	180	3,140	4,025
Proposed	7	7	21	84	98	84	301	84	35	84	504	392	168	42	....	3,850	5,075
Increase	2	2	6	24	....	19	21	24	10	24	244	152	48	42	....	710	1,050
Decrease					32	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	180	....	....
Each l. battery				1	1	1	....	....	....	1	6	8	2	3	....	50	70
Each f. battery				1	1	1	....	....	....	1	6	4	2	....	....	45	58
Infantry: b																	
Now	25	25	25	250	300	250	875	200	125	200	800	800	400	....	600	10,200	13,125
Proposed	25	25	75	300	350	300	1,075	300	125	300	1,200	1,200	600	....	....	12,900	16,325
Increase			50	50	50	50	200	100	....	100	400	400	200	....	....	2,700	3,200
Decrease .....							....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	600	....	....
Each company				1	1	1	....	....	....	1	4	4	2	....	....	43	54
Total now	40	40	70	430	570	435	1,585	c430	200	360	1,560	1,440	720	300	880	17,860	23,320
Total proposed	42	42	126	504	588	504	1,806	504	210	504	2,304	2,072	1,008	402	....	21,070	27,570
Total increase	2	2	56	74	18	69	221	74	10	144	744	632	288	102	....	3,210	4,250
Total decrease .....							....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	880	....	....

a Promotions: 2 lieutenant-colonels; 4 majors; 10 captains; 34 first lieutenants; 2 second lieutenants. To be appointed: 21 second lieutenants.

b Promotions: 50 captains; 106 first lieutenants; 150 second lieutenants. To be appointed: 200 second lieutenants.

c Includes 70 skeleton organizations.

Reorganization—Effect upon annual expense.

FOR COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

INCREASE.

Cavalry:

No change.

Artillery:

2 colonels, at \$4,500	\$9,000
2 lieutenant-colonels, at \$4,000	8,000
6 majors, at \$3,500	21,000
4 captains, at \$2,800	11,200
20 captains, at \$2,500	50,400
19 second lieutenants, at \$1,400	26,600

Total artillery

126,200

Infantry:

50 majors, at \$3,500	175,000
50 captains, at \$2,500	126,000
50 first lieutenants, at \$1,800	90,000
50 second lieutenants, at \$1,400	70,000

Total infantry

461,000

Total artillery	\$126, 200
Total all arms	587, 200
Total decrease	58, 320
Net increase	528, 880
Forage for mounted officers' horses, 2 regiments artillery, 44 horses, at \$100..	4, 400
Forage, etc., for 200 horses for new batteries, at \$100.....	20, 000
Total for enlisted men	1, 216, 793
Grand total additional	1, 770, 073

DECREASE.

Cavalry:	
No change.	
Artillery:	
6 first lieutenants, at \$1,920	11, 520
26 first lieutenants, at \$1,800	46, 800
Total artillery	58, 320

FOR ENLISTED MEN.

INCREASE.

Cavalry:	
20 first sergeants, at \$300	6, 000
100 sergeants, at \$216	21, 600
80 corporals, at \$180	14, 400
40 musicians, at \$156	6, 240
60 farriers and saddlers, at \$180	10, 800
Total cavalry	59, 040
Artillery:	
10 regimental noncommissioned officers	2, 064
24 first sergeants, at \$300	7, 200
244 sergeants, at \$216	52, 700
152 corporals, at \$180	27, 360
48 musicians, at \$156	7, 488
42 farriers and saddlers, at \$180	9, 160
710 privates, at \$156	110, 760
Total artillery	216, 732
Infantry:	
100 first sergeants, at \$300	30, 000
400 sergeants, at \$216	86, 400
400 corporals, at \$180	72, 000
200 musicians, at \$156	31, 200
2,700 privates, at \$156	421, 200
44 privates, staff, at \$156	6, 864
Total infantry	647, 664
Total artillery	216, 732
Total cavalry	59, 040
Total all arms	923, 436
Total decrease	185, 280
Net increase	738, 156
Clothing for 4,294 enlisted men, at \$46.67	200, 386
Subsistence for 4,294 enlisted men, at \$64.80	278, 251
Total, enlisted men	1, 216, 793

DECREASE.

Cavalry:	
100 wagoners, at \$168.....	\$16, 800
200 privates, at \$156.....	31, 200
Total cavalry	<u>48, 000</u>
Artillery:	
120 artificers, at \$180	21, 600
60 wagoners, at \$168.....	10, 080
Total artillery	<u>31, 680</u>
Infantry:	
400 artificers, at \$180	72, 000
200 wagoners, at \$168	33, 600
Total infantry	<u>105, 600</u>
Total artillery	31, 680
Total cavalry	<u>48, 000</u>
Total decrease	<u>185, 280</u>

○

JAMES J. FLUKE.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9970.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 9970) entitled "A bill to remove the charge of desertion against James J. Fluke," having considered the same, recommend that the same do pass with amendment by adding the following:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this Act.

Mr. Fluke enlisted at the age of 17, September, 1861; was transferred January, 1863, to regular artillery; reenlisted after veteran discharge February 18, 1864, and deserted January, 1866, after the close of the war, to go to his mother, who was dying of consumption.

Relief has usually been granted in these cases.

We add as appendix reports of the Department and certain affidavits.

APPENDIX.

WASHINGTON CITY, *February 15, 1896.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 14th instant, received to-day, requesting to be furnished with the military record of James J. Fluke, Company I, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, and Battery D, First United States Artillery, and to be informed whether or not he can be relieved from the charge of desertion standing against him on the records of the latter organization, I am directed by the Secretary of War to advise you as follows:

It is shown by the records that James Fluke was enrolled September 3, 1861, in Company A, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Infantry, to serve during the war. He appears to have served faithfully to January 18, 1863, when he was discharged by reason of enlistment in Company D, First United States Artillery.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

Hon. J. D. HICKS,
House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 19, 1896.

Respectfully returned to Hon. J. D. Hicks, House of Representatives.

The records of this office show that private James Fluke, Battery D, First United States Artillery, reenlisted February 18, 1864, for three years, deserted January 28, 1866, and never returned to his command.

On the claimant's own application he was furnished, February 14, 1893, a deserter's release under General Order 55, Adjutant-General's Office, 1890, copy inclosed. This protects him from arrest and trial by court-martial, but does not remove the charge of desertion.

The Department has no power to remove the charge of desertion.

J. B. BABCOCK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Committee on Pensions, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.:

Your petitioner, James J. Fluke, respectfully represents that he resides at No. 518 Seventh avenue, city of Altoona, Blair County, Pa. That he is 52 years of age.

That he enlisted as a private in Company D, First United States Artillery, on the 19th day of January, 1862, and was honorably discharged on the 18th day of February, 1864.

That he reenlisted on same day, February 18, 1864, in Company D, First United States Artillery, and served faithfully and honorably until January 28, 1866, when he left his command at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., without proper leave, to reach the bedside of his mother, who was old and critically ill, and, in consequence of her continued illness, never returned; and further, the war being over, believed his services were no longer required. He also states as a fact that by failing to return he lost his bounty money, to which he was entitled, and all accrued pay, and that all claims that he may have had, or that he might have in the future, relating to bounty and accrued pay, are hereby relinquished.

Your petitioner also represents that he left his command after four years of continuous service, on the 28th day of January, 1866, in time of peace and not in time of war.

That after he reached his mother's home he remained with her and ministered to her wants because she worried about him and insisted on him remaining with her as long as she lived; and he could not refuse to comply with her wishes, and remained with her until she died, and after her death it was too late to return to the service. He further represents that he was then young and inexperienced, and more impressionable to filial duties than to the duties of military requirements.

He respectfully requests your committee to grant him such relief as will authorize the War Department to issue to him an honorable discharge, dating the 28th day of January, 1866.

JAMES J. FLUKE.

BLAIR COUNTY, PA., ss:

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of March, 1896.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES M. PIPER, *Notary Public*.

Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for said county and State, James Morgan, aged 49 years, and whose post-office address is Altoona, Pa., who, being duly sworn, deposeth as follows:

I have known James J. Fluke since boyhood.

I remember his return from the Army in winter of 1865 and 1866. His mother was seriously ill, and he stayed with her because she insisted upon it, and he remained, taking care of her. As she was in bad health and solicitous concerning him, and pleading with him to remain with her, he acquiesced and done his duty to her to the last. They lived here in Altoona, Pa. Mr. Fluke always bore a good reputation as a man and citizen.

I freely testify to the foregoing facts, as I know them from personal knowledge, being a neighbor at the time.

JAMES MORGAN.

BLAIR COUNTY, PA., ss:

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 5th day of March, 1896.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES M. PIPER, *Notary Public*.

BLAIR COUNTY, *State of Pennsylvania*, ss:

Personally appeared before me, C. M. Piper, a notary public in and for said county, Mrs. Catherine Fluke, wife of William Fluke, aged 52 years, whose post-office address is No. 2000 Eighth avenue, Altoona, Pa., who deposeth as follows:

I knew James Fluke since childhood. Knew he was in the Army. Knew James Fluke returned from the Army in January or February, 1866. He came home to see his mother, who was sick with consumption, and was worrying about him and wanted to see him. She was in ill health and continued so, unable to work, until she died some time later. James Fluke remained at home with his mother because she wanted him near her in her helpless condition. He said he came home without permission and all were afraid to have him go back for fear of trial. His mother insisted on him staying and not leaving her. They resided here in Altoona, Pa.

This is all I can remember about the matter.

Mrs. CATHERINE FLUKE.

BLAIR COUNTY, PA., ss:

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 4th day of March, 1896, and I further certify she is a woman of good repute.

[SEAL.]

CHARLES M. PIPER, *Notary Public*.

ANSON W. GILLETT.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 5265.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5265) for the relief of Anson W. Gillett, having had the same under consideration, submits the following report thereon:

It is shown by the records of the War Department that Henry W. Edwards, aged 16 years, was enrolled September 9, 1861, and mustered into service October 31, 1861, to date September 10, 1861, as a musician in Company G, Fifty ninth New York Infantry Volunteers, to serve three years; that he served faithfully until September 6, 1862, when he is reported "deserted;" that no record has been found showing that he returned to his company and regiment, although his term of enlistment did not expire until September 6, 1864; that it is also shown that under the name of W. H. Gillett he was enrolled June 18, 1863, and mustered into service June 24, 1863, as a private in Company K, Thirty-seventh New York State Militia, to serve thirty days, and was mustered out of the service and honorably discharged as of that company July 22, 1863, and that such enlistment in the last-named organization was in violation of the twenty-second (now fiftieth) article of war; that in an application for removal of the charge of desertion this man testified August 23, 1888, that his captain gave him permission to go home; that he afterwards enlisted in Company K, Thirty-seventh New York Militia, for thirty days, and as a landsman in the United States Navy; that the application for relief was denied October 3, 1888, the case not having been covered by the act of Congress approved July 5, 1884, the soldier's absence from the service in a state of desertion having exceeded four months; that the same reason precluded relief under the act approved March 2, 1889.

In a letter dated May 15, 1896, from Rear-Admiral Francis M. Ramsay, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, United States Navy, it is stated that one Anson W. Gillett enlisted in the Navy at New York November 5, 1863, served on board of the *North Carolina* and *Dawn*, and was discharged January 16, 1865.

In an affidavit made April 7, 1896, the soldier states that at the time of his enlistment he ran away from home in New York City and enlisted under the assumed name of Henry W. Edwards in the organization above mentioned; that after serving one year, the regiment being near Washington, and being sick, his captain, Gould J. Jennings, gave him money and sent him home.

In another affidavit, made May 11, 1896, he states that his sickness was dysentery and fever; that the captain called him in his tent and gave him \$4, being half of all he had, and also gave him a pass and told him to go to Washington and go home, no other person being present. In the affidavits he states that he did not think or know of the serious consequences of the act, being only 16 years of age and a drummer in the company; that the captain always kept him with him, sleeping and eating in his tent, and taking fatherly interest in him; that Captain Jennings was killed at Antietam.

The soldier further states that when he got to Washington he found he had not enough money to get home, and that he wrote his mother to send him some more; that such letter was sent to Hon. William E. Fuller, with other proofs, during the Fiftieth Congress, in support of a bill introduced in the soldier's behalf; that such letter gave an account of his sickness, and the same, with the other papers sent Mr. Fuller, have been lost. He further deposes as to his second enlistment in the New York State Militia, and also his enlistment in the Navy, as shown by the records above mentioned. He also states that when he went home he was slightly convalescent from a long sickness of dysentery and malarial fever, and that he left by the advice and sanction of his captain.

In affidavits made on April 7 and May 11, 1896, Mrs. Hattie L. Price states that she is a sister of the soldier; that in 1862 they resided at the home of their parents in New York City, and in the fall of that year the soldier came to their home sick, emaciated, and weak in mind and body from long illness incurred while he was in the service of the United States in the war of the rebellion; that he was then a boy 16 or 17 years of age, having enlisted but a year prior thereto, and also that the soldier's statement is true as far as the letter written home is concerned.

In an affidavit, made on the 21st day of April, 1896, James G. Johnston, pastor of Grace M. E. Church, Port Richmond, N. Y., states that he has been acquainted with Anson W. Gillett since early boyhood, and was a member of his father's household from 1860 to 1866; that in September, 1861, the soldier ran away from home and enlisted in Company G, Fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, under the name of Henry W. Edwards; that having served about a year he returned home very sick, stating that the captain, G. J. Jennings, gave him the money and sent him home. The affiant is also positive that the soldier again enlisted and served in the Thirty-seventh New York State Militia, and also a short time in the United States Navy.

In view of the fact that the statements of the soldier with reference to his enlistments and service are corroborated by the records, and also that the fact of his poor condition of health on his return home is corroborated by the affidavits of his sister and the Rev. Mr. Johnston, and also the frank statement of the soldier with reference to the manner in which he left his company to go home, and his inability to obtain corroborative evidence of the circumstances surrounding that event owing to the death of Captain Jennings, and the soldier being but 17 years of age at the time he is stated to have deserted, your committee feels justified in accepting the statement of the soldier that he was convalescent from a long period of illness and went home by advice of his captain and under the circumstances related in his affidavit, and therefore recommends that the bill do pass.

ABRAHAM M. RUNYON.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TRACEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8716.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8716) to remove the charge of "absent without leave" from the military record of Abraham M. Runyon, beg leave to report as follows:

The evidence shows that Runyon enlisted in Company D of the Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Polk County (Mo.) Home Guards, in June, 1861, and was discharged at Jefferson City, Mo., in December, 1861. While in camp at Jefferson City he was informed that Price's army, after the battle of Wilson Creek, Missouri, had encamped on his (claimant's) farm; that they had taken almost everything he had provided for his wife and family to subsist upon, and that his wife and child were sick. Under these circumstances he went home, after having been refused a furlough by the commanding officers of his regiment, with the full knowledge of his officers, and was absent only long enough to make provision for his family—about ten days or two weeks—when he returned. While he was absent the pay roll of the company was made out and he was marked "Absent without leave." Had it not been for the making of this roll he would not have been so marked. In this connection reference is made to the report of the War Department, which is appended and made a part of this report.

Your committee report the bill favorably and recommend that it do pass.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 15, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your request for information upon House bill 8716, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, for the relief of Abraham M. Runyon as a private of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guard Volunteers, I have the honor to inclose a report from the Chief of the Record and Pension Office of this Department.

Very respectfully,

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

The CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

*Case of Abraham M. Runyon, late of Company D, Fifteenth United States Reserve Corps,
Missouri Home Guards.*

It is shown by the record of allowances made by the Hawkins Taylor Commission, appointed under the joint resolutions of Congress of July 12, 1862, and February 16, 1863, on file in this office, that Abraham M. Runyon, private of Captain Wakefield's Company (D), Fifteenth United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, was absent without leave between August 23 and December 6, 1861, the time during which this organization was in the service of the United States.

In an application for an honorable discharge the soldier testified, June 26, 1889, that he enlisted under the name Abraham Runyon in Capt. John W. Wakefield's Company (D), of the Fifteenth Regiment United States Reserve Corps, Polk County (Mo.) Home Guards, June —, 1861, and was discharged from the service of the United States at Jefferson City, Mo., December —, 1861.

In an application for the removal of the charge of absence without leave, the soldier testified, August 30, 1892, that he was a member of this company and regiment, organized July 6, 1861, and reorganized August 23, 1861; that on reorganization he joined as a private, having formerly been the first lieutenant of his company; that a part of General Price's army, on its way north, camped on his (applicant's) farm, taking nearly everything he had for his wife and family to subsist upon, his wife and one child being then sick; that he received a communication from his wife asking him to come home, if possible; that he requested his colonel's permission to go home, which was refused; that thereupon he went home without leave, secured provisions for his family, and then returned to his command and served with it until December 6, 1861.

H. J. Eaton and Elihu Potts testified August 30, 1892, that they were, respectively, first sergeant and private in the applicant's company, were well acquainted with him before the war, and remembered the circumstances attending his going home, the Confederate forces having destroyed all his crops and taken almost all that his family had to subsist upon. They declared that he asked permission of the colonel, who refused it; that notwithstanding the refusal applicant went home, but returned to his company and served to the end of its service, December 6, 1861.

The application for relief was denied September 3, 1892, the testimony submitted not being deemed sufficient to warrant favorable action under the law.

In a renewed application the soldier testified, November 24, 1893, that some time in September, 1861, he learned that the Confederate forces had camped on his farm and consumed his crops, and that his wife was sick; that he asked for a furlough, but his captain could not grant it; that he went home, straightened out his affairs, and in ten days or two weeks returned to his command, served out his time, and was discharged honorably.

Joseph McBrown and James J. Akard testified, same date, the former that he was first lieutenant of Company D, and the latter that he was first lieutenant of Company A, Fifteenth United States Reserve Corps, Missouri Home Guards, and both that the applicant served all his time of service, excepting about ten days or two weeks in September, 1861, when he was home attending to his sick family, which had been despoiled by the Confederate forces; that no furloughs were given at the time, and he was marked "Absent without leave;" that he went away publicly, his officers, who knew where he was going, but who had no authority to grant him a furlough, offering no objection to his departure, and that he did not desert, but was a good and true soldier throughout his service.

On July 13, 1894, the Hon. John F. Heard, M. C., was informed by letter from this office that on November 29, 1893, the applicant was advised, in a letter addressed to his attorney, that as the claims of the members of this organization had been adjudicated by the Hawkins Taylor Commission under special provision of law, the record of his unauthorized absence established by that Commission could not be changed by this Department without special legislation by Congress.

Since that date the status of the case has remained unchanged.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
War Department, January 15, 1897.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

MRS. AMELIA A. H. RICHARDS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 558.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 558) for the relief of Mrs. Amelia A. H. Richards, report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of this committee in the Fifty-second Congress (a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report), and recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendment:

In lines 7 and 8 strike out "fifteen thousand two hundred and seventy-two dollars" and insert in lieu thereof "six thousand three hundred and thirty-five dollars."

[House Report No. 400, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Amelia A. H. Richards, submit the following report:

This measure was considered by this committee in the Forty-fifth Congress, and was reported upon favorably, which report is appended as a part of this report.

Your committee concur in the conclusions stated in that report, and report herewith a bill for the relief of the claimant, and recommend its passage.

[House Report No. 204, Forty-fifth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Mrs. Amelia A. H. Richards, administratrix of the estate of Felix Richards, late of Fairfax County, Va., having considered the same, report:

That the said Mrs. Richards resided with her husband on a farm of one hundred and fifty-six acres, known as "Volusia," in Fairfax County, Va., at the breaking out of the war. During the entire rebellion the region of country in which the farm was situated was the theater of war, a considerable part of the time of a guerrilla character, the main portion of the time, however, the property being occupied by Union troops. In August, 1861, Gen. Kearney's brigade occupied the farm, and the tents of Gen. Kearney and his staff were pitched in the yard; the said officers were frequently entertained and provided for by the said Felix Richards. A safeguard was given and strict orders issued to protect the property of Mr. Richards, his loyalty being undisputed. In spite, however, of all this several outbuildings were destroyed, fields of corn were stripped, and growing crops were taken or destroyed. Several of the outbuildings were taken for the construction of quarters and floors of tents, and were largely used in that way; among others a hospital tent was constructed entirely from materials taken in that way.

Claim is made by Mrs. Richards for fencing, wood, buildings, such as carriage and

machine house, ice house, stable, corn houses, etc.; for hay, oats, corn growing in the ear; for horses, carriages, lumber, cattle, ducks, turkeys, geese, pigs, sheep, etc.; the damage to land by destruction of fruit and ornamental trees; in all, amounting to \$15,272.

It appears that several brigades of United States troops camped upon Mr. Richards's place. Succeeding Gen. Kearney's command, among others was that of Gen. Howard, which occupied Volusia for six months in the year 1862, which officer makes the following statement: "With reference to the wood and fences, I think there is no exaggeration in the accompanying statement (referring to the claim made by Mrs. Richards). My brigade used a great deal of wood, and other brigades close by did the same." It also appears that a contract was entered into between Mr. Richards and Col. Cross, whose command succeeded Gen. Howard's, by which Mr. Richards was to furnish wood then cut and corded on the farm, and a large amount of this wood was actually delivered, for which payment was not made, by reason of the fact of the transfer of that command to another point. Gen. Sykes's brigade, as well also as the commands at Forts Worth and Ward, also used wood from Mr. Richards's farm.

There is abundant testimony as to loyalty of Mr. Richards and his family, among others being the certificates of Col. Kellogg and Maj. Smith, of the Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry, which for a long time was on duty in the forts adjacent to Alexandria. Various staff officers of Gen. Kearney also commend Mr. Richards and his family as entitled to consideration at the hands of all Union officers. F. D. Sewell, A. A. G. on Gen. O. O. Howard's staff, also indorses Mr. Richards very strongly, as does Gen. Miles, then colonel of the Fifth Infantry. Gen. Barlow, on June 10, since attorney-general of the State of New York, commends Mr. Richards very strongly to the favorable consideration of the military authorities at Washington, and recommends that he be appointed in one of the Departments. There are also letters from Gen. Howard and Gen. Duryea, who state that the property of Mr. Richards was used by the troops, and that it should be paid for.

In the judgment of your committee, the proof sustains the taking of fifteen hundred panels of fencing, worth 75 cents per panel; one thousand cords of wood, at \$3 per cord; fifteen tons of timothy hay, worth \$20 per ton; ten tons of oats, at \$20 per ton; five horses, at \$150 each; ten thousand feet of new lumber, for building barracks and floors of tents, worth \$200; five head of cattle, worth \$140; four hogs, worth \$20, and ten thousand brick, at \$6 per thousand.

The proof submitted fully warrants the conclusion that the property above mentioned was taken for the use of the Army, and was actually used by it. Claim is made for destruction of property, such as outbuildings, etc., for damages to growing crops, and to land by the drilling of the soldiers thereon, as well as for a large number of farming utensils, taken, used, and destroyed, which your committee regard as in the main the depredations of private soldiers and the ravage of war, for which the Government is not and can not be held legally responsible.

The committee therefore report the accompanying bill appropriating the sum of \$6,335, and recommend its passage.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, JACKSON, MISS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9789.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9789) entitled "A bill for the relief of the Roman Catholic Church of Saint Peters, at Jackson, Miss.," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment.

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fiftieth Congress, a copy of which is hereto attached for information.

Your committee adopt the report as their own, and report back the bill and recommend its passage, with the following amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be investigated by the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army the circumstances, character, and extent of alleged destruction by the United States military authorities, during the late war, of the Roman Catholic church of Saint Peters, at Jackson, Mississippi, and to find and award and to certify to the Secretary of the Treasury what amount, if any, is equitably due from the United States as the reasonable value of said property alleged to have been destroyed; and that the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to the person or persons authorized to receive and receipt for the same, the amount, if any, so found to be due from the United States: *Provided*, That the said sum be accepted in full payment of all claims against the United States in any manner arising out of the destruction of said property by the United States.

[House Report No. 4148, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 11601) for the relief of Roman Catholic Church of St. Peters, at Jackson, Miss., have had the same under consideration and report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the same do pass.

The committee submit herewith the petition of Rev. Father Francis Orlandi, the priest in charge of said church and the pastor thereof, dated January 3, 1864, and the letter of Gen. William T. Sherman, dated Vicksburg, January 17, 1864, and the abstract of deposition of Dr. P. T. Bailey as to destruction of church in question, and substance of testimony of Herbert Spengler as to destruction and value of said church property; also the petition of certain citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., sworn to and verified before James Wilson, provost-marshal of Seventeenth Corps, January 15, A. D. 1864

Petition of Rev. Francis Orlandi to President Lincoln.

To His Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States:*

The undersigned Catholic pastor of the parish of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi, represents, respectfully, that during the first occupancy of Jackson by the army

of General Grant, viz, on the 19th day of May, 1863, a frame building adjoining the Catholic church, and containing inflammable material, viz, tar and rosin, was set on fire and burned by order of the military authorities; that the undersigned, knowing the danger about to ensue to the church building, proposed to have the above-mentioned stores removed into the street within the space of fifteen minutes, that they might be destroyed with safety, said stores being also private and not public property; that the officer charged with the order positively refused to give one minute for the object proposed, and immediately had the building fired; that by necessary consequence the church, the pastor's residence, a contiguous schoolhouse, and the outbuildings on the premises were consumed; that on the reoccupation of Jackson by General Sherman another building, which had been fitted up at a considerable expense and trouble for the worship of the congregation, was also burned in a conflagration created by the soldiers, having first been desecrated and robbed; that the injury inflicted by these various losses can not be repaired for less than \$25,000.

Therefore, relying on the fact that this war is not one of religion or against religion, the undersigned prays that your excellency may give such orders in the premises as may enable him forthwith to reinstate the worship of God within his parish upon the same footing whereon it was found by your excellency's armies.

Very respectfully,

Rev. FRANCIS ORLANDI, B. P.

JACKSON, MISS., *January 3, 1864.*

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, January 17, 1864.

The foregoing petition having been referred to me, I have to state that I was personally present in Jackson, Miss., on both occasions referred to. It was not the purpose of General Grant or myself to disturb the Catholic church or any other building dedicated to religious uses or charity; and it was reported to me that the church took fire by reason of accident and not design. On both occasions when the United States Army approached Jackson the town was found encircled by forts and defended by a hostile army.

On both occasions we had to take the place by battle, so that the whole town was our capture, and we can not recognize the right of reclamation for any damage done however wanton. But practice of United States authorities has ever been to respect all places of worship or charity, and at a proper time the Congress or the military authorities can make partial restitution. In due season we will embrace Jackson within our permanent military possession, when, if I am in command, I will cheerfully cause some other edifice in Jackson to be remodeled and placed at the free disposal of Father Orlandi, whom I recognize as a faithful priest of his Church, or by military assessments will collect the means of building another church.

At this time I can not recommend the building of any structure in Jackson, as, if resistance is made there a third time, we may feel ourselves compelled to destroy the whole town. I am willing this paper should go to his excellency the President of the United States, who deplores, I know, the ravages of war more than any man in America, and whose judgment may differ with mine in this case.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 1, 1864.*

This paper has been presented and considered, and the views of General Sherman as to the obstacles the claim are concurred in.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

Abstract of testimony of Dr. P. T. Baley, of Jackson, Miss., sworn to and subscribed before John McGill, mayor of Jackson, on the 8th day of November, 1887.

Dr. Baley, practicing physician, over fifty years of age, and resident of Jackson, Miss., prior to and during civil war between the States, witnessed the burning of the Roman Catholic church at Jackson and a large warehouse adjoining it, the warehouse being the property of his father, S. P. Baley, filled at the time with three or four hundred barrels of spirits of turpentine. He was standing at the time in front of the two buildings. The Federal troops were about to evacuate the town of Jackson, and orders had been given to set fire to the turpentine; that this order caused some alarm among that portion of the troops who were Catholics; that the church and surrounding buildings caught fire from burning of warehouse adjoining thereto

Herbert Spengler, citizen of Jackson, Miss., prior to and during the war, deposes as follows, before John McGill, mayor of Jackson, the 19th day of ———, 1887:

He was well acquainted with the church and contiguous buildings belonging to said church, which were destroyed by fire by Federal troops during an invasion of Jackson, Miss.; was present in Jackson when said property was destroyed; went to the fire, having been attracted by the smoke, and then found property hereafter named destroyed.

The main building, the Catholic church, and the sacristy attached to it; the residence of the priest, and the schoolhouse closely adjoining, and destroyed at same time by same fire.

The buildings were all in good repair and condition, were fully worth the following sums, and could not be replaced at present time for less:

The church was a frame building worth fully \$5,000; the sacristy, \$400; the schoolhouse, \$1,200. The priest's residence was a house of four rooms and gallery in front, worth \$1,200. The buildings were all in the same lot of ground, and situated very close together. These buildings were well furnished with the necessary fixtures suitable for such buildings, the pews in the church being worth \$250; an altar and railing and confessional being worth \$200.

When he reached the fire he found turpentine and rosin running in the streets. The church building was very close to warehouse of Dr. S. P. Baley. The soldiers then present stated to him that the church was set on fire by flames catching from the warehouse. The soldiers offered and desired to roll the barrels of turpentine away, but were prevented by the officers firing the warehouse.

VICKSBURG, *January 14, 1864.*

We, the undersigned, do certify and will testify with our most solemn oaths the facts set forth as follows:

That on the occasion of the occupation of Jackson, Miss., by the Federal Army under Major-General Grant, the Roman Catholic church, priest's residence, schoolhouse, and other buildings attached thereto were consumed in a fire set by order of the military authorities to a storehouse adjoining, containing inflammable material, viz, tar and rosin belonging to private parties. That this calamity could have been easily avoided by removing said tar and rosin to the public street and there destroying it; that there were present at the time officers of high rank in the Federal Army ready to take upon themselves the responsibility of destroying said tar and rosin by having it removed into the street and there destroying it without setting fire to the buildings.

That on the reoccupation of Jackson by the troops under Major-General Sherman, another building, fitted up at considerable expense for the worship of the congregation, was also burned in a conflagration created by Federal soldiers.

That the losses sustained by said Roman Catholic congregation can not be less than \$25,000; and, finally, that it is impossible for the poor congregation to procure a place convenient for worship unless the United States Government pay them an indemnification for the losses sustained by the destruction of their property.

JACK SANGUINETTI.
N. CHAS. SANGUINETTI.
J. J. THIBIS.
J. C. JOHNSON.
JOHN MAGRATH.
JOHN TIERNEY.

Witness to the above signatures:

JAMES WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
PROVOST-MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
Vicksburg, January 15, 1864.

The persons whose names are affixed to the statement on the face of this paper were duly sworn at the time of subscribing to the same, and produced evidence of their loyalty to the Government of the United States. They have all taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States.

JAMES WILSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Provost-Marshal Seventeenth Army Corps.

WILLIAM H. ATKINS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 296.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 296) entitled "A bill for the relief of William H. Atkins," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, without amendment:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in Senate report from the Committee on Military Affairs of the present Congress.

The investigation of the claim by your committee leads them to the same conclusions as those reached by the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate. It is therefore deemed unnecessary to recapitulate the facts set forth in that report, a copy of which is hereto attached for information.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 784, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 296) for the relief of William H. Atkins, formerly commissary sergeant, United States Army, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report as follows:

Similar bills have been favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the Fifty-first, Fifty-second, and Fifty-third Congresses. In each instance when opportunity for consideration was had the bill was passed by the Senate. Your committee adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs of the Fifty-third Congress, as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1501) for the relief of William H. Atkins, formerly commissary sergeant, United States Army, have had the same under consideration, and report it back favorably and recommend its passage.

This bill was reported favorably by your committee at the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, as follows:

The petitioner, William H. Atkins, asks that he may be paid the sum of \$145, which he claims is due him as travel pay and allowance from the place of his discharge from the Army, to wit, Fort Craig, in N. Mex., to St. Augustine, Fla., the place of his last enlistment.

The facts appear to be as follows:

The petitioner enlisted at New York, December 19, 1866, and served in Company B, Sixteenth United States Infantry, as private, corporal, sergeant, and first sergeant until about April 21, 1869, when he was discharged by reason of being rendered supernumerary in the consolidation and reorganization of his company and regiment with Company F, Second United States Infantry. He reenlisted at New York, May

21, 1869, and was assigned to said Company F, Second United States Infantry, in which he served as a private, sergeant, and first sergeant until July 4, 1873, when he was promoted and appointed post commissary sergeant, serving as such until discharged May 21, 1874. He reenlisted at St. Augustine, Fla., and served there until about November 1, 1877, when he was transferred to Fort Craig, N. Mex., and was discharged there August 5, 1878, and being denied travel pay and allowance was compelled to expend the sum claimed to reach the place of his enlistment in Florida, a distance of 1,851 miles.

He made his claim to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, who, under date of March 11, 1889, said: "As you were discharged at your own request, by way of favor, you are not entitled to traveling allowances," and his claim was disallowed.

In Special Orders, No. 168, War Department, dated August 5, 1878, discharging the petitioner, the Adjutant-General uses the following language: "He is not entitled to travel pay."

The Revised Statutes, section 1290, on the point at issue, provide as follows:

SEC. 1290. When a soldier is discharged from the service (except by way of punishment for an offense) he shall be allowed transportation and subsistence from the place of his discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service. The Government may furnish the same in kind, but in case it shall not do so, he shall be allowed travel pay and commutation of subsistence for such time as may be sufficient for him to travel from the place of discharge to the place of his enlistment, enrollment, or original muster into the service, commuted at the rate of one day for every 20 miles.

Your committee fail to discover the semblance of any warrant in either the letter or spirit of this statute for the ruling of the Second Auditor or the language used by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

In a letter to the Secretary of War from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated March 14, 1890, it appears that the denial of travel pay in this case was "based on the rules of the Treasury Department."

Your committee fail to conceive what right that Department or the War Office has to inject into a statute some fanciful rule of its own to defeat the plain intention of Congress, and to deny justice to men who faithfully serve their country on a very small stipend.

It is true that because of the sickness of the wife of the petitioner, he asked for his transfer to a milder climate, or else his discharge, but there can be no degree of equity in pretending that a soldier who simply asks for his transfer or a discharge is thereby guilty of such an "offense" as it was the manifest purpose of the law-making power to punish by deprivation of travel pay and allowance.

CHRISTIAN UBELE, ADMINISTRATOR CHRISTIAN UBELE,
DECEASED.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to
be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 525.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 525) for the relief of Christian Ubele, administrator of Christian Ubele, deceased, submit the following report:

This claim was referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1883, and generally known as the Bowman Act, by the Committee on War Claims on the 4th of May, 1888. The court has reported its findings to Congress, from which it appears that there is due the claimant the sum of \$585.

Your committee recommend that said findings of the Court of Claims be carried out by the passage of the bill, which is in harmony with the conclusions reached by the court, and ask that said findings be printed as a part of this report.

[House Mis. Doc. No. 83, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7249. Philip Giebelhouse v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Philip Giebelhouse, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 7249. Margaret Giebelhouse, administratrix of Philip Giebelhouse, deceased, v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 6th day of February, 1890.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 16th day of January, 1893, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 14th day of December, 1893. F. P. Dewees and W. Penn Clark, esqs., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., with assistant attorney-general, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That the petitioner was administratrix of Philip Geibelhouse, deceased; that said Philip Geibelhouse resided during the war of the rebellion in Savannah, Ga.; that at different times during the war the United States, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of \$4,720 and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

135 cords of wood, at \$3 per cord.....	\$405. 00
4 double wagons, at \$175.....	700. 00
4 sets of double harness, at \$75.....	300. 00
3 single wagons, at \$150.....	450. 00
3 sets of single harness, at \$50.....	150. 00
27 barrels of flour, at \$15.....	405. 00
1 fine horse	150. 00
18 boxes chewing tobacco.....	2, 160. 00
	4, 720. 00

The court, after considering the evidence and the briefs and arguments of counsel, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

I.

There were taken from Philip Geibelhouse, at Atlanta, Ga., now deceased, during the war for the suppression of the rebellion, by proper military authority, stores and supplies, consisting of wood, wagons, harness, flour, and one horse, then reasonably worth \$1,565, which does not appear to have been paid for.

II.

It does not appear that the 18 boxes of tobacco claimed for were taken for the use of or used by the Army of the United States, and is therefore excluded, as not being within the jurisdiction of the court.

BY THE COURT.

Filed December 18, 1893.

A true copy.

Test, this first day of February, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4514. Christian Ubele v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that said Christian Ubele, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The finding of the commissioners of claims is overcome by evidence subsequently taken in connection with the previous evidence.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 20, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 4514. Christian Ubele, administrator of Christian Ubele, deceased, v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case, for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 4th day of May, 1888.

W. Penn Clark, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by Felix Brannagan, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 20th day of May, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of April, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

Your petitioner, Christian Ubele, administrator of C. Ubele, respectfully represents that he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Chatham County, State of Georgia, where the said C. Ubele, deceased, resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said Christian Ubele, deceased, quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of \$1,290, and appropriated the same to the use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

1. 1 wagon.....	\$100.00
2. 2 sets of harness.....	60.00
3. 1 saddle and bridle, etc.....	40.00
4. 2 cows.....	150.00
5. 2 fat hogs.....	50.00
6. 60 bushels corn, at \$2.....	120.00
7. 60 bushels pease, at \$2.50.....	190.00
8. 3,000 hay and fodder.....	60.00
9. 30 pair chickens.....	60.00
10. 3,000 feet of lumber.....	60.00
11. 200 bushels oysters.....	400.00

Making a total of 1,290.00

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

During the late war of the rebellion there were taken from the claimant's decedent, from his farm in Chatham County, Ga., by the military forces of the United States, and appropriated to Army use, stores and supplies then reasonably worth the sum of \$585. No allowance is made for items 9 and 11 of the account embraced in the petition. If any property of that kind was taken it was by depredation and not property for the use of the Army.

BY THE COURT.

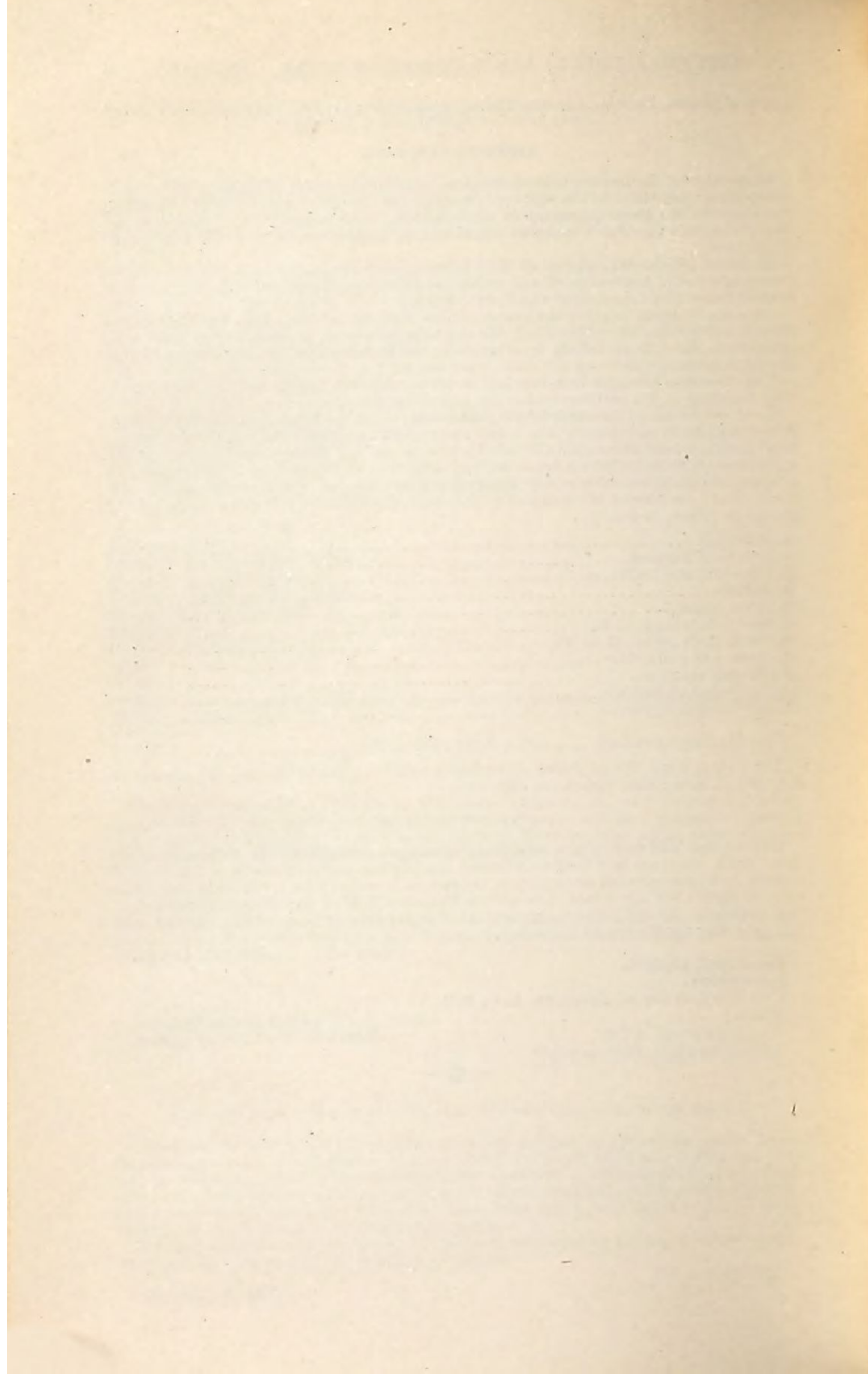
Filed April 18, 1892.

A true copy.

Test, this first day of February, A. D. 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.



MARGARET GEIBELHOUSE, ADMINISTRATRIX.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 532.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 532) for the relief of Margaret Geibelhouse, administratrix of Philip Geibelhouse, deceased, submit the following report:

This claim was referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the terms of the Bowman Act, by the Committee on War Claims, on February 6, 1890. The court has reported its findings to Congress, from which it appears that there is due the claimant the sum of \$1,565.

The findings of the Court of Claims are hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Mis. Doc. No. 83, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 1, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in each of the aforesaid causes, which causes were referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

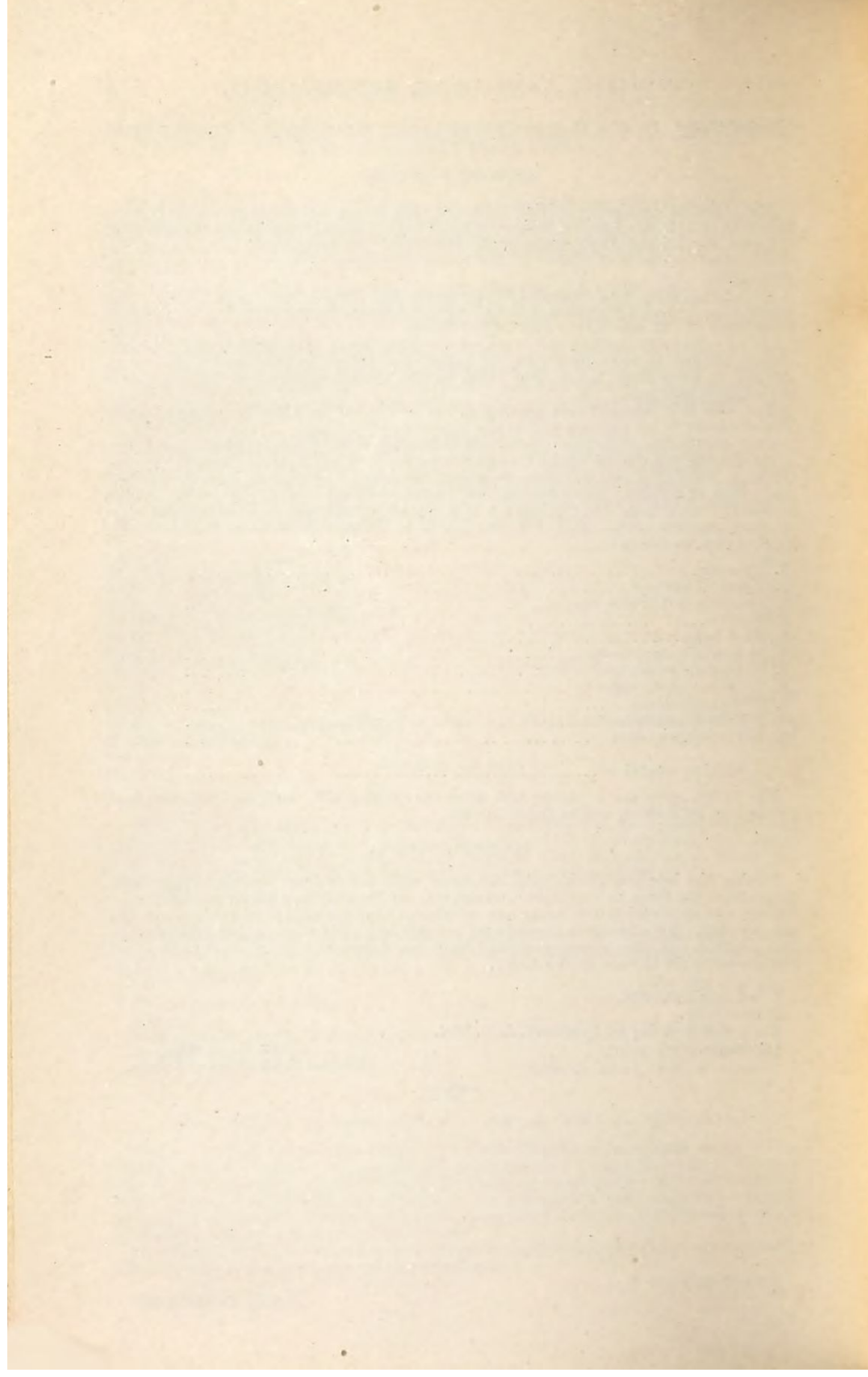
Hon. CHAS. F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 7249. Philip Giebelhouse v. The United States.]

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Philip Giebelhouse, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed January 16, 1893.



HENRY FIELD.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3773.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3773) for the relief of Henry Fields, submit the following report:

This claim was referred to the Court of Claims, for a finding of facts under the provisions of the Bowman Act, by the Committee on War Claims on the 4th of May, 1888. The court has reported its findings to Congress, from which it appears that there is due the claimant the sum of \$451.

The findings of the Court of Claims are hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment: Strike out the word "Fields" wherever it appears in the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Field."

[House Document No. 127, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 21, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

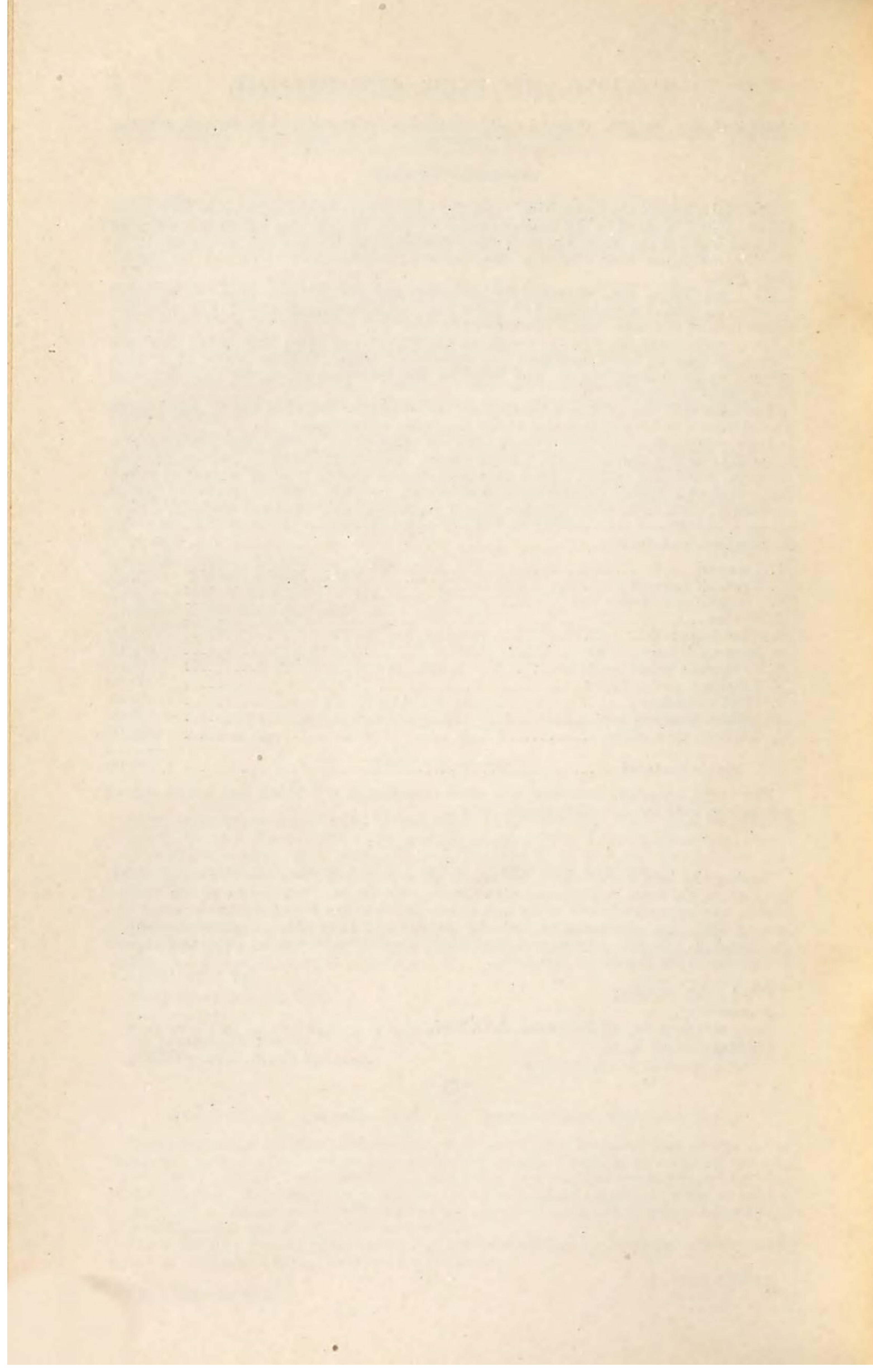
HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4506. Henry Field v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry Field, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 26, 1890.



HENRY FIELD.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3773.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3773) for the relief of Henry Fields, submit the following report:

This claim was referred to the Court of Claims, for a finding of facts under the provisions of the Bowman Act, by the Committee on War Claims on the 4th of May, 1888. The court has reported its findings to Congress, from which it appears that there is due the claimant the sum of \$451.

The findings of the Court of Claims are hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment: Strike out the word "Fields" wherever it appears in the bill, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Field."

[House Document No. 127, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 21, 1895.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. THOMAS B. REED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4506. Henry Field v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Henry Field, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed May 26, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 4506. Henry Field v. The United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, on the 4th day of May, 1888.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 26th day of May, 1890, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 28th day of March, 1895.

F. P. Dewees, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by G. H. Gorman, esq., his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Savannah, Ga., where he resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took from him quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of \$2,309.10, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

9 tierces of rice, 6,615 pounds, at 14 cents per pound.....	\$926. 10
4 head of horses, at \$150.....	600. 00
1 stallion (thoroughbred).....	350. 00
80 bushels of corn, at \$1.50 per bushel.....	120. 00
45 bushels of oats, at 40 cents.....	18. 00
6 bales of hay, 2,500 pounds.....	50. 00
1,000 pounds of fodder, at 2 cents per pound.....	20. 00
4 large hogs, 800 pounds, at 15 cents.....	120. 00
21 shoat hogs, 800 pounds, at \$5 each.....	105. 00
Total.....	2, 309. 10

That his claim was presented to the Commissioners of Claims, by whom it was disallowed on the ground that they were not convinced of the truth of the claim.

That the claim has not been assigned or transferred and that he was throughout the war loyal to the United States and never rendered any aid or comfort to the enemy.

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, make the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

The claimant had been a slave and had hired his time for many years and had accumulated some property, of which he was in possession when it was taken. That during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion the United States Army, by proper military authority, took from him stores and supplies, as alleged in the petition, the reasonable value of which at the time and place of taking was four hundred and fifty-one dollars (\$451), which does not appear to have been paid for.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 1, 1895.

A true copy.

Test this 21st day of December, 1895.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

WILLIAM G. EBBS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 526.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 526) for the relief of William G. Ebbs, submit the following report:

This claim was referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts, under the terms of the Bowman Act, by the Committee on War Claims on April 20, 1888. The court has reported its findings to Congress, from which it appears that there is due William G. Ebbs, administrator of William Ebbs, deceased, late of Savannah, Ga., the sum of \$1,252.

The findings of the Court of Claims are hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendment: In line 4, after "Ebbs" insert "administrator of William Ebbs, deceased, late."

[House Mis. Doc. No. 91, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

COURT OF CLAIMS, CLERK'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 13, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to the order of the court, I transmit herewith a certified copy of the findings filed by the court in the aforesaid cause, which case was referred to this court by the Committee on War Claims, House of Representatives, under the act of March 3, 1883.

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

HON. CHARLES F. CRISP,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 4027. William Ebbs v. The United States.]

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that William Ebbs, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 22, 1889.

[Court of Claims. No. 4027. William G. Ebbs, administrator of William Ebbs, v. The United States.]

TATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 20th day of April, 1888.

W. Penn Clark, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by John C. Chaney, his assistant, and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 10th day of April, 1889, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores, or from whom they were alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

This case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 22d day of May, 1890. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

5 tierces rice, 3,527 pounds, at 15 cents.....	\$529. 05
40 bushels potatoes	80. 00
10,000 pounds hay, at 2 cents.....	200. 00
7 head of cows, at \$50.....	350. 00
1 mule.....	200. 00
175 bushels corn, at \$2.....	350. 00
7 barrels flour, at \$15.....	105. 00
1,000 pounds meat, at 20 cents.....	200. 00
1 horse	200. 00
750 pounds of tobacco, at \$1.....	750. 00
	2, 964. 05

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACT:

A considerable quantity of the claimant's property above described was taken by military authority for the use of the Army in December, 1864, from his residence near Savannah, Ga., and used as quartermaster stores and commissary supplies, though not to the extent set forth in the petition, a portion of the loss being due to the depredations of the soldiers. The fair and reasonable value of so much of the property as was taken by military authority for the use of the Army was \$1,252.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 3, 1890.

A true copy.

Test, this 13th day of February, 1894.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

ESTATE OF MARIA GIBSON.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 496.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9086) entitled "A bill for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased," beg leave to submit the following report:

This is a claim for stores and supplies taken or furnished to the Army of the United States during the late war, and was referred by the Committee on War Claims of a previous Congress to the Court of Claims for determination under the terms of the Bowman Act.

Much testimony was taken and submitted to the court pursuant to its rules, but no determination of facts as to the appropriation of the stores and supplies by the Federal forces as alleged was made by said court, for the reason that the court held that the single action of the House committee in referring said claim was not sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon it to hear and determine those questions under said act of March 3, 1883.

Your committee have fully considered the facts in the claim, and upon this consideration, and it being manifest that the claimant has proceeded in entire good faith before the Court of Claims, and at considerable expense in taking testimony, they recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution, transmitting said claim to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in the case as provided in the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

RESOLUTION.

Resolved by the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the bill (H. R. 9086) for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased, with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and generally known as the Tucker Act.

ANNA HUNT, ADMINISTRATRIX.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NEILL, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1136.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1136) for the relief of Anna Hunt, administratrix of George F. Hunt, deceased, report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of this committee in the Fifty-third Congress (a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report), and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 77, Fifty-third Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 874) for the relief of Anna Hunt, administratrix of George F. Hunt, late of Jefferson County, Miss., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883, report as follows:

This claim was referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the act known as the Bowman Act, approved March 3, 1883.

Said claim has been returned with a report, which is as follows:

[Court of Claims. Congressional, No. 6568. George F. Hunt's administrator *vs.* The United States.

This case, being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that George F. Hunt, the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

BY THE COURT.

Filed November 3, 1890.

[Court of Claims. Congressional case No. 6568. Anna Hunt, administratrix of the estate of George F. Hunt, deceased, *vs.* The United States.]

At a Court of Claims, held in the city of Washington on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1891, the court filed the following findings of fact, to-wit:

FINDINGS OF FACT.

The claim or matter in the above-entitled case was transmitted to the court by the House of Representatives of the United States by resolution of the 30th day of September, 1890.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. C. Chaney, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

The case was argued and submitted the 24th day of March, 1891. It is alleged by the plaintiff in her petition that during the late war the United States forces, by proper authority, took from said George F. Hunt quartermaster stores and commis-

sary supplies of the value of \$51,940, and appropriated the same to the use of the United States Army, as follows:

<i>Items.</i>	
2 horses.....	\$850
3 horses.....	500
2 horses.....	200
98 cattle.....	3,000
120 sheep.....	480
21 mules.....	2,000
10 horses.....	1,000
2 horses.....	500
1 Shetland pony.....	150
12 mares.....	1,800
1 stallion.....	1,500
14 colts, 1, 2, and 3 years old.....	1,400
4 mules.....	800
6 oxen.....	300
60 cattle.....	1,800
40 sheep.....	120
50 hogs.....	500
2,000 barrels of corn.....	2,000
76 mules.....	15,200
46 horses.....	8,500
12 colts, 1, 2, and 3 years old.....	1,200
30 oxen.....	1,500
36 cows.....	1,440
80 cattle.....	2,400
2,000 hogs.....	2,000
1 stallion.....	800
Total.....	51,940

The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, find the facts to be as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT.

I.

George F. Hunt, and Anna Hunt, his wife, and their children were loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the late war.

II.

George F. Hunt was the owner of three plantations in Mississippi, one in Jefferson County and two in Issaquena (now Sharkey) County; the total area of these plantations was 5,400 acres, of which about 2,400 acres were in cultivation.

III.

George F. Hunt died in November, 1863, leaving a widow and four children. The oldest of the children was then 13 years of age.

IV.

The claim was presented to the commissioners of claims, where the amount claimed was reduced to \$10,000 (under the rule), as claimants had not sufficient means to bring witnesses to Washington.

V.

There were taken from the said plantations, by the military forces of the United States during the late war, quartermaster supplies which were appropriated to army use as follows:

In the spring of 1863 supplies reasonably worth the sum of \$12,875.

In the autumn of 1864 supplies reasonably worth the sum of \$6,570, giving a total loss of \$19,445.

BY THE COURT.

Filed April 6, 1891.

A true copy.

Test, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Your committee, therefore, report the accompanying bill for the payment of the amount found due by the Court of Claims and recommend its passage.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, ADMINISTRATOR.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NEILL, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2455.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2455) for the relief of William Johnson, administrator of Thomas I. Johnson, deceased, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-third Congress (a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report. Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 58, Fifty-third Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 722) for the relief of William Johnson, administrator of Thomas I. Johnson, deceased, of Fayette County, Tenn., as found due by the Court of Claims under the act of March 3, 1883, report as follows:

That this claim was referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the act known as the Bowman Act, approved March 3, 1883.

Said claim has been returned with a report and findings, which are as follows:

[Court of Claims. Congressional—Facts and loyalty. No. 3614. William Johnson, administrator of Thomas I. Johnson, deceased, v. United States.]

STATEMENT OF CASE.

The claim in the above-entitled case for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion was transmitted to the court by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives on the 10th day of April, 1888.

Gilbert Moyers, esq., appeared for claimant, and the Attorney-General, by J. H. Nixon, esq., his assistant and under his direction, appeared for the defense and protection of the interests of the United States.

On a preliminary inquiry the court, on the 23d day of May, 1892, found that the person alleged to have furnished the supplies or stores or from whom they were alleged to have been taken was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was brought to a hearing on its merits on the 13th day of October, 1892. The claimant in his petition makes the following allegations:

That he is a citizen of the United States, residing in Fayette County, State of Tennessee, where decedent resided during the late war of the rebellion; that at different times during said period the United States forces, by proper authority, took

from the decedent quartermaster stores and commissary supplies of the value of \$22,387.75, and appropriated the same to use of the U. S. Army, as follows:

17 mules and 4 horses, in all 21 head of stock, at \$150 per head.....	\$3, 150. 00
900 cords of wood.....	1, 950. 00
19,000 pounds of fodder, receipted for, at \$2 per hundred.....	380. 00
503,000 feet of lumber, at \$20 per M.....	10, 060. 00

July, 1862:

1 set blacksmith tools and shop, complete.....	200. 00
30 bushels oats, at \$1.....	30. 00
2,540 bushels corn, at \$1.....	2, 540. 00
1 heavy iron-axle wagon.....	100. 00
16,500 pounds fresh pork, at 10 cents.....	1, 650. 00
7,000 pounds of beef, at 7 cents.....	700. 00
200 bushels of potatoes, at \$1.....	200. 00
3 barrels of flour, at \$12 per barrel.....	36. 00
5 barrels of molasses, 210 gallons, at \$1.....	210. 00
290 pounds of sugar, at 20 cents.....	58. 00
5,120 pounds cured meat, at 20 cents.....	1, 024. 00
100 pounds of sausage meat, at 25 cents.....	25. 00
100 pounds mackerel, at 10 cents.....	10. 00
200 pounds dried beef, at 25 cents.....	50. 00
20 pounds lard, at 15 cents.....	3. 00
5 bushels pease, at \$2.....	10. 00
3 bushels corn meal, at \$1.25 per pushel.....	3. 75

Aggregating in value.....	22, 389. 75
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The court, upon the evidence and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, makes the following

FINDINGS OF FACTS:

I.

That during the war of the rebellion there was taken from the claimant, now deceased, Thomas I. Johnson, by proper military authority, for the use of the U. S. Army, stores and supplies amounting in value to the sum of \$13,378.

II.

That no payment appears to have been made for said stores and supplies.

BY THE COURT.

Filed October 10, 1892.

A true copy.

Test, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN RANDOLPH,
Assistant Clerk Court of Claims.

Your committee, therefore, report the accompanying bill for the payment of the amount found due by the Court of Claims and recommend its passage.



JOHN R. HALL.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following
REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1814.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1814) entitled "A bill for the relief of Doctor John R. Hall, of Louisville, Kentucky," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass:

This is a claim for medical services rendered United States troops stationed at Georgetown, Ky., during the year 1864. Claim stated at \$80.

The proof shows that at the time claimant rendered said services the officer in command at Georgetown gave him the proper vouchers and certificates, showing that said services had been rendered; that claimant sent said vouchers to the War Department for settlement and the same were returned to him by said Department with directions and instructions that the same be sent to the medical director at Memphis, Tenn., for his indorsement and approval; that in obedience to said instructions from the War Department, the claimant mailed at Georgetown, Ky., said vouchers, together with the letter and instructions received from said Department, and directed to the medical director at Memphis, Tenn. No reply was received nor were said vouchers ever returned to him.

Claimant filed his claim in the Surgeon-General's Office. The Surgeon-General referred the case to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department with the following indorsement:

Respectfully forwarded to the Second Auditor for the action of the accounting officers of the Treasury, with the information that a careful search of the records fails to furnish any information in this case except that inquiry was made in May, 1869, and no record was then found. The vouchers which the claimant alleges were furnished to him by the officers in command of the troops to whom the services were rendered, were never received at this office. One of the witnesses, S. F. Gano, M. D., was surgeon of the board of enrollment, seventh district of Kentucky, from May 8, 1863, to June 15, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. His signatures are undoubtedly genuine, and his testimony is entitled to full credence. It is believed that the claimant rendered service for which he should have been paid, but the evidence is not regarded as sufficiently definite as to the extent of the services rendered and the troops attended to warrant a recommendation for the allowance of a fixed amount. Approval is therefore withheld; if, however, the evidence adduced by the claimant and obtained from official sources shall be regarded by the accounting officers as sufficient to warrant payment of the claim, no objection is made by this office, and such amount as may be found due would, it is presumed, be properly chargeable to the appropriation "medical and hospital, 1883 and prior years."

By order of the Surgeon-General.

J. H. BAXTER,
Chief Medical Purveyor, United States Army.

The claim was disallowed by the accounting officers after admitting that the services were rendered.

Your committee hold that the claimant should be paid, that the original vouchers were lost or mislaid through no fault of Dr. Hall, and report the bill back and recommend its passage.

B. J. YOUNG AND OTHERS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 497.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bills (H. R. 5058, 2093, 2115, 2090, 1574, 2516, 1765, 1087, 2496, 2537, and 8799) for the relief of B. J. Young, of Henderson County, Tenn.; estate of W. H. Neal, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.; estate of B. B. Neville, deceased, late of Shelby County, Tenn.; Jacob Glenn, of Shelby County, Tenn.; Mary F. Pollan, administratrix of William H. Pollan, deceased, late of Crittenden County, Ark.; Mary M. Westmoreland, of Lauderdale County, Ala.; estate of W. S. Hyland, late of Warren County, Miss.; S. L. Carpenter, of Fayette County, Tenn.; estate of James L. Holland, deceased, late of Lauderdale County, Ala.; Vincent Armstead, of Lauderdale County, Ala., and Mrs. Sarah E. Norton, of Shelby County, Tenn., respectfully report as follows:

These claims for stores, supplies, and property taken by or furnished to the Federal forces for their use were referred by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives of a previous Congress to the Court of Claims for determination, under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman Act.

Much testimony was taken and submitted to the court pursuant to its rules, but no determination of facts as to the loyalty of the claimants or the appropriation of the stores and supplies or property by the Federal forces, as alleged, was made by said court, for the reason that the court held that the single action of the House committee in referring said claims was not sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon it to hear and determine those questions under said act of March 3, 1883.

Hence the above-numbered bills were introduced for the relief of the said claimants.

Your committee have fully considered the facts of each claim, and upon this consideration, and it being manifest that all the parties have proceeded in entire good faith before the Court of Claims and at considerable expense in taking testimony, they recommend the passage of the accompanying resolution, transmitting said bills to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in each case, as provided in the act "to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

APPOINTMENT BY BREVET OF ACTIVE AND RETIRED
OFFICERS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.--Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3719.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred House bill 3719, as amended and passed by the Senate January 6, 1897, recommend that the amendment be concurred in, and that the bill do pass.



NAVAL RESERVE BATTALION.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILBORN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10066.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9567) to provide for organizing a naval reserve battalion in the District of Columbia, having examined the same, make the following report:

The bill was referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his views, which consist in the following:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.

SIR: Referring to the bill (H. R. 9567) providing for the formation of a naval reserve battalion in the District of Columbia, returned to the Department requesting it to suggest such amendments as in its opinion would be appropriate, the Department recommends as follows:

In the title strike out the word "reserve."

Section 1, line 6, strike out the word "reserve."

A naval militia and a naval reserve are very different organizations, and the proposed functions of this battalion belong entirely to the militia, not to the reserve.

Sections 4, 5, and 6, strike out entirely.

This organization would then, as far as the Navy Department is concerned, have the same status as other existing similar bodies. The reasons for this were fully given in the Department's last letter on this subject.

Section 7, line 4, strike out the word "reserve," for reasons above given.

Should these amendments be adopted the Navy Department recommends that the bill be favorably reported.

Very respectfully,

W. MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN B. ROBINSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The committee therefore adopt the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, and recommend the passage of the accompanying bill as a substitute for H. R. 9567.

A. L. WILLIAMS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BELL, of Colorado, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9499.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9499) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to sell certain lands to A. L. Williams, and for other purposes, have had the same under consideration, and report the same back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass with an amendment.

Mr. Williams holds certificates from the State of Colorado to purchase lots 1, 2, and 3 and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 16 (school land), El Paso County, Colo. He purchased this land for the purpose of building a cottage for his family; he employed a careful and reliable surveyor to run the lines; he did so, and Mr. Williams began at once the construction of buildings and has expended over \$600. After doing this work he was informed by the surveyor that a mistake had been made, occasioned by a shortage in the township, and that his buildings were about 580 feet over the line. The land Mr. Williams desires to buy is at a mean elevation of about 10,000 feet and is absolutely worthless for agricultural purposes, and can not honestly be taken for homestead purposes.

The bill was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and its passage as amended is recommended by both the Secretary and the Commissioner of the General Land Office. The Commissioner says, "that Mr. Williams should be allowed to purchase a portion of the tract mentioned in the bill, sufficient to cover his improvements, inasmuch as he owns the adjacent property and appears to have used due diligence in an endeavor to locate his house on his own lands," and recommends that the description in the bill be changed so as to authorize the sale of the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter and lot five. This would authorize the sale of 69.73 acres.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment:

In line 6, after the word "of," add the following words: "the southeast quarter and lot five of."

HEIRS OF JOHN W. JOHNSON.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of Idaho, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9162.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9162) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Johnson, beg leave to submit the following report:

This case appears to be especially meritorious, and from the evidence presented to the committee it is clearly apparent that the desired legislation should be had.

The Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office concludes an exhaustive report with the following language:

I think the party should be given the relief provided by the pending bill, and I so recommend.

The Honorable Secretary of the Interior reports as follows:

It appears that as long ago as November 29, 1890, in the case of John W. Johnson, *ex parte*, then pending before this Department, it was decided (11 L. D., 527) that the relief contemplated by this bill should be granted by Congress. In view of that fact and the manifest equities involved I have no objection to urge against the passage of the bill.

The committee therefore unanimously recommend the passage of the bill.

ABANDONED PROPERTY CLAIMS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7618.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7618) entitled "A bill authorizing the Court of Claims to adjudicate certain claims arising under the provisions of the act of March 12, 1863, entitled 'An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, etc.,'" beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment:

Under the acts of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864, known as the captured and abandoned property acts, and other kindred measures, a large amount of property in the States in insurrection was seized by the military and other Federal authorities, without regard to its ownership or the political status of its owners, and subsequently sold and the proceeds paid into the National Treasury. The sum realized from this source at the close of the war, as shown by a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted to something over \$30,000,000.

The third section of the act of March 12, 1863, under which the greater portion of the property was seized, provided as follows:

Any person claiming to have been the owner of any such abandoned or captured property, may, at any time within two years after the suppression of the rebellion, prefer his claim to the proceeds thereof in the Court of Claims; and on proof to the satisfaction of said court of his ownership of said property, of his right to the proceeds thereof, and that he has never given any aid or comfort to the present rebellion, to receive the residue of such proceeds, after the deduction of any purchase money which may have been paid, together with the expense of transportation and sale of said property, and any other lawful expenses attending the disposition thereof.

Under this provision of the statute a large number of suits were commenced in the Court of Claims by persons claiming to be the owners of property seized under this and similar statutes, and in cases in which the claimants could make the proof required by the act judgments were rendered in their favor for the net proceeds of their property paid into the Treasury; and by this and other means the fund in the Treasury has been reduced, so that the sum now on hand amounts to something over \$10,500,000.

Many questions arose under the act of March 12, 1863, such as, What constituted proof of loyalty? When was the rebellion suppressed? and When did the two years expire within which suit could be commenced? All of which were vigorously contested, and in which the court ruled strictly and rigidly against the claimants, rendering appeals to the

Supreme Court necessary, and by which the owners of the property were delayed or deterred from preferring their claims under the act.

In December, 1869, the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in *Anderson v. The United States* (9 Wall., 56), that the rebellion was suppressed on the 20th of August, 1866, the date of President Johnson's proclamation of pardon and amnesty, with restoration of civil and political rights, and the limitation of the right to commence suit took effect or expired on the 20th of August, 1868. And it thus appears that the period in which the claimants could bring suits to recover the net proceeds of their property had expired more than one year prior to the decision fixing the date of the close of the war was announced, and when it was too late for the claimants to derive any benefit from the decision.

It was not till 1871 that the Supreme Court gave full consideration to this act of March 12, 1863. In December of that year, in the case of *Klein v. The United States* (13 Wall., 138), the court decided—

(1) That it was not the intention of Congress, by the enactment of that statute, that the title to property seized under it should be divested from the loyal owners.

(2) That the proceeds of the property should go into the Treasury without change of ownership.

(3) That the same intention prevailed in regard to the property of owners who, though then hostile, might subsequently become loyal.

(4) That it was for the Government itself to determine whether those proceeds should be restored to the owner or not.

(5) That the President's proclamations of pardon and amnesty, with restoration of rights of property, and particularly that of July 4, 1868, *was a decision on the part of the Government which decided affirmatively the right of all the owners of such property to the proceeds thereof in the Treasury; and the restoration of the proceeds became the absolute right of the persons pardoned.*

(6) And that "the Government constituted itself the trustee for those who by that act were declared entitled to the proceeds of captured and abandoned property, *and for those whom it should thereafter recognize as entitled.*"

And in its opinion the court uses this language:

That it was not the intention of Congress that the title to these proceeds should be divested absolutely out of the original owners of the property, seems clear upon a comparison of different parts of the act.

We have already seen that those articles which became by the simple fact of capture the property of the captor, as ordnance, munitions of war, and the like, or in which third parties acquired rights which might be made absolute by decree, as ships and other vessels captured as prize, were expressly excepted from the operation of the act; and it is reasonable to infer that it was the purpose of Congress that the proceeds of the property for which the special provision of the act was made, should go into the Treasury without change of ownership. Certainly such was the intention in respect to the property of loyal men. That the same intention prevailed in regard to the property of owners who, *though then hostile, might subsequently become loyal*, appears probable from the circumstances that no provision is anywhere made for confiscation of it, while there is no trace in the statute book of intention to divest ownership of private property not excepted from the effect of this act otherwise than by proceedings for confiscation.

It is thus seen that, except as to property used in actual hostilities, as mentioned in the first section of the act of March 12, 1863, no titles were divested in the insurgent States, unless in pursuance of a judgment rendered after due legal proceedings. The Government recognized to the fullest extent the humane maxims of the modern law of nations, which exempt private property of noncombatant enemies from capture as booty of war; even the law of confiscation was sparingly applied. The cases were few indeed in which the property of any not engaged in actual hostilities was subjected to seizure and sale.

We conclude, therefore, that the title to the proceeds of the property which came

to the possession of the Government by capture or abandonment, with the exceptions already noticed, was in no case divested from the original owner. It was for the Government itself to determine whether these proceeds should be restored to the owner or not. *The promise of the restoration of all rights of property decided that question affirmatively as to all persons who availed themselves of the proffered pardon.* * * * *The restoration of the proceeds became the absolute right of the persons pardoned, on application within two years from the close of the war. It was, in fact, promised for an equivalent. "Pardon and restoration of political rights" were "in return" for the oath and its fulfillment.*

And then the court adds this strong language:

To refuse it would be a breach of faith not less cruel and astounding than to abandon the freed people whom the Executive had promised to maintain in their freedom.

And in the prior case of the *United States v. Padleford* (9 Wall., 531) the court held that under the proclamation of pardon issued by President Lincoln, dated December 8, 1863, and the act of March 12, 1863, the Government is a trustee, holding the proceeds of the petitioner's property for his benefit, and having been fully reimbursed for all expenses incurred in that character, loses nothing by the judgment, which simply awards to the petitioner what is his own.

This decision in the Klein Case settled the important questions in relation to the owners of captured and abandoned property and their rights under the act of March 12, 1863, and subsequent statutes relating to that subject, and it left nothing for Congress to do but provide a tribunal to which claimants might resort to establish their *absolute right*, in the language of the Supreme Court, to their share of the fund derived from the sale of such property.

In June, 1873, the case of *Haycraft v. The United States* was commenced in the Court of Claims, to recover the net proceeds of certain property of the claimant. The suit was brought more than two years after the suppression of the rebellion, upon the theory that, as the Government held those proceeds *in trust*, as decided in the Klein case, it was liable outside of the act of March 12, 1863, upon an implied promise to pay to the claimant his portion of the fund; but the Court of Claims decided that the provision in that act limiting the right of the claimant to two years in which to prefer his claim was a limitation upon its jurisdiction, and thereupon it dismissed the petition. In January, 1875, this decision was affirmed by the Supreme Court, which held that the question was one of jurisdiction and not of limitation, and that Congress having legislated upon the subject, the Court of Claims did not possess jurisdiction to entertain suits of this character under an implied contract to refund to claimants the net proceeds of their property in the Treasury. (*Haycraft v. The United States*, 22 Wall., 81.)

While the Haycraft case was pending in the Court of Claims, and before its decision by the Supreme Court, a large number of suits were commenced in the former court upon the theory on which the Haycraft case was based, viz, that the Government was liable to the claimants for the net proceeds of their property, under an implied contract, and these cases were all continued upon the dockets of the court till the decision of the Supreme Court to which we have referred, when they were all dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

Here, then, was the difficulty which existed—*parties having rights which they were unable to enforce, for the reason that there was no tribunal to which to resort for their enforcement.* It requires no argument to prove that a right may exist where there is no remedy for its enforcement; and this was, and is to-day, the precise predicament of all persons claiming an interest in the captured and abandoned property fund. While the power of the Court of Claims in the premises had ceased to

exist, the rights of the claimants had survived; and neither the court nor the claimants, in order to enable each to act, required anything more than this: *The one the privilege to sue, and the other the right to entertain and determine such suits.*

To remedy the wrong which existed in this respect, and in order to make effective the decisions of the Supreme Court to which reference has been made, Congress enacted the fourth clause of section 1059 of the Revised Statutes, which reads as follows:

Fourth. Of all claims for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property, as provided by the act of March 12, 1863, chapter 120, entitled "An act to provide for the collection of abandoned property and for the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, or by the act of July 2, 1864, chapter 225, being an act in addition thereto: *Provided*, That the remedy given in cases of seizure under the said acts, by preferring claim in the Court of Claims, shall be exclusive, precluding the owner of any property taken by agents of the Treasury Department as abandoned or captured property, in virtue or under color of said acts, from suit at common law, or any other mode of redress whatever, before any court other than the Court of Claims."

And Congress provided for the payment of any judgment the court might render in favor of claimants under said fourth clause by section 3689 of the Revised Statutes, which, under the head of "Permanent annual appropriations," among other things, provides as follows:

For the return of proceeds from sale of captured and abandoned property in insurrectionary districts to the owners thereof, who may, to the satisfaction of the Court of Claims, prove their right to and ownership of said property.

These provisions of the Revised Statutes, construed together, provided a complete and adequate remedy for the claimants under the act of March 12, 1863, and subsequent statutes relating to the subject. The statutes declare this was the law on the 1st of December, 1873, though they were not approved by the President till June 22, 1874, and were not published till in 1875. These provisions of the statutes were in force, though not published, when the Haycraft case, above cited, was decided by the Supreme Court, and it can hardly be doubted that the decision in that case would have been different if the court had been aware of the existence of the two clauses in sections 1059 and 3689 of the Revised Statutes.

To every unprejudiced mind the language of the fourth clause of section 1059 is clear and unambiguous, and requires *no* construction to arrive at the intention of the National Legislature. It could have had but one object, and that was to confer upon the Court of Claims a jurisdiction which had once existed, and which Congress well knew had expired by limitation. While the provision confers no new rights upon those claiming the fund derived from the sale of their property, but, on the contrary, restricts those rights by making the jurisdiction exclusive, it provides a tribunal before which they can go to enforce existing rights, and that tribunal one specially provided for adjudicating claims against the Government. Acting upon the assumption that the Government can not be sued without its consent, the legal effect of the clause is to give that consent, with the proviso that the claimants shall be confined in the prosecution of their claims to the provisions of the acts of March 12, 1863, and July 2, 1864; that is to say, that they should only recover the net proceeds of the sale of their property after deducting all costs and charges. And this conclusion is strengthened when section 3689 is construed in connection with section 1059.

The act of March 12, 1863, provided for the payment of all judgments rendered under its provisions; and if by the fourth clause of section 1059 it was only intended to continue the jurisdiction of the Court of

Claims as to suits then pending before it, then no additional legislation was necessary to provide for the payment of any judgments rendered by the court in favor of the claimants. Besides, the limitation of two years in the act of March 12, 1863, operated upon the claimants rather than upon the court. It gave them the two years in which to prefer their claims to the proceeds of their property, and the act nowhere provided that the jurisdiction of the court should terminate in two years, whether the cases then pending were disposed of or not. But when Congress came to confer a new jurisdiction upon the court, without limitation as to time in which suits might be commenced, in order to make the remedy effective it was necessary to make provision for the payment of any judgments obtained by the claimants, and this Congress did by the enactment of section 3689 of the Revised Statutes.

The Court of Claims, however, adhering to its habit of ruling rigidly against claimants in that court, has recently taken a different view of sections 1059 and 3689, and in the cases of Mary A. Wade, administratrix, and B. M. Martel, syndic, has held that Congress did not intend by the above sections to repeal the two years' limitation in the act of March 12, 1863, and that these sections will not admit of such a construction, thus placing Congress in the ridiculous attitude of conferring jurisdiction upon the court and in the same clause limiting that jurisdiction to a period of time which had expired five years previously. This decision is based upon the ground "that the object of the revision of the statutes was not to change existing law, but to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all statutes of the United States, general and permanent in their nature, which shall be in force at the time the commissioners should make the final report of their doings;" and that the commissioners, "instead of reenacting the full language, for conciseness and condensation merely referred to the act, and provided that the court should have jurisdiction of all claims for the proceeds of captured or abandoned property, as provided in the act of March 12, 1863."

Without stopping to criticise further this decision of the Court of Claims, it is sufficient to say that it completely nullifies the fourth clause of section 1059 of the Revised Statutes, and defeats the will of the law-making power as expressed by that provision of the law. So long as that decision stands, even were there no other obstacles in the way, no suits can be maintained in the Court of Claims for the recovery of any portion of the captured and abandoned property fund, and the doors of that court, as well as all other legal tribunals, are closed against the claimants.

This is the condition and state of the law bearing upon this subject at this time as construed and defined by the courts, and it seems apparent that if this captured and abandoned property fund is ever to be distributed to its owners some additional legislation is necessary to that end. If the title of the owners of the property seized and sold under the captured and abandoned property acts has never been divested; if the Government holds the net proceeds of the property thus sold without any legal title thereto and as trustee for the owners, and if the President's proclamations of pardon and amnesty, including restoration to civil and political rights, was a decision on the part of the Government which decided affirmatively the right of all the owners of the property to the proceeds thereof in the Treasury, as the highest judicial tribunal of the nation has decided, then in equity and good conscience it ought not to retain the money, and the honor and dignity of the nation demand that some provision should be made by which the claimants of the fund may be enabled to enforce their rights thereto.

For more than twenty years the Government has had the use of this money.

For more than twenty years the claimants have been appealing to Congress for relief; and if Congress, in the discharge of more pressing duties, has neglected this appeal, or if the remedy it provided has proved inefficacious, the stronger the reason for some action in this direction at the present time. The claimants are fast passing away, leaving as an inheritance to their children the prospect of litigation with their Government, and the witnesses, upon whom the claimants must depend to establish their rights, are being scattered and lost sight of, and to delay further is simply to rob and deprive these parties of their rights, some of whom are widows and orphans, while others are colored or men of small means.

That Congress has from time to time felt the necessity for making some provision for the disposition of this fund is evident from the fact that at nearly every session special acts have been enacted for the benefit of claimants of this fund, thus doing justice to some at the expense of others, and it seems to your committee that common justice demands that a general law should be enacted, by which all claimants to the fund may be relegated to some tribunal where they can establish their rights according to legal methods, and each receive that portion of the fund to which he shows himself entitled.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendment: After line 11 insert the following:

SEC. 2. That the benefits of the foregoing section be, and the same are hereby, extended to those claimants whose claims have been adversely determined by said court upon the ground of disloyalty; and all suits on claims which have been so rejected shall, on motion of the claimants or their legal representatives, be reinstated on the docket of the Court of Claims and proceeded with according to law: *Provided*, That no liability of the United States to the parties in interest shall be created by the judgments of the Court of Claims beyond the fund now in the Treasury realized by the sale of property taken under the provisions of the act to provide for the collection of abandoned property, etc.

Your committee attach to their report a statement of sales of captured and abandoned property and other information relating to that subject, and ask that it be printed as an appendix to the report.

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton, by Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent at New York.

Num- ber of bales.	When sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Freight, charges, and other expenses.	Net proceeds of sale.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.	When covered into the Treasury.
*3025	Apr. 11, 1865	\$289,082.02			Reclamations allowed to purchasers.....	\$10,584.00
*6000	May 4, 1865	891,123.01			Transferred to F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United	161,346.89
*726	May 18, 1865	112,132.53			States, special agent.	
*4900	May 20, 1865	984,134.17			Deposited with assistant treasurer United States at 6,457,781.82	{ \$4,200,551.64, July 11, 1865.
*1897	May 31, 1865	219,157.47			New York, immediately after sales.	{ 1,678,164.56, Oct. 25, 1865.
*8437	June 6, 1865	1,163,702.13		\$6,629,712.71		{ 579,075.62, June 18, 1866.
*1449	June 7, 1865	201,267.99				
*3185	June 22, 1865	366,311.84				
*1260	July 11, 1865	190,781.66				
*7000	July 20, 1865	1,166,832.04				
*6458	Oct. 17, 1865	1,045,187.85				
*371	Mar. 29, 1865	41,573.48	\$663.48	40,910.00	Disbursements on account of Savannah, Charleston,	627,270.37
*821	Apr. 8, 1865	66,526.90	1,108.08	65,418.82	and Mobile cotton.	
629	Feb. 24, 1865	220,984.61	12,389.71	208,594.90	Disbursements for expenses of agency, etc.....	142,129.83
1074	Apr. 28, 1865	220,676.06	27,518.67	193,157.39	Proceeds released by direction of Secretary.....	454,911.84
	May 23, 1865	7,335.19		7,335.19	Transferred to other agents of the Department.....	310,180.26
	June 5, 1865	5,403.47		5,403.47	Deposited in National Bank of Commerce, New	
	June 8, 1865	36,406.52		34,693.90	York, United States depository, immediately after	
	June 9, 1865	23,832.26		23,832.26	sales, and transferred to assistant treasurer at	
	June 16, 1865	8,792.63		8,792.63	New York as follows:	
	June 21, 1865	6,421.82		6,421.82	Oct. 26, 1865	1,911,037.05
	June 22, 1865	3,649.50		3,649.50	Dec. 5, 1865	800,000.00
	June 23, 1865	4,693.17		4,693.17	Jan. 2, 1866	700,000.00
	June 24, 1865	333.50		333.50	Jan. 12, 1866	500,000.00
166	June 30, 1865	45,870.79		44,812.91	Apr. 13, 1866	500,000.00
458	July 1, 1865	59,279.95	1,057.88	54,838.92	May 12, 1866	21,112.55
1056	July 11, 1865	200,745.63	4,441.03	198,745.63	June 12, 1866	3,203.20
	July 14, 1865	15,248.14	2,000.00	15,248.14	Sept. 1, 1866	896,562.72
	July 22, 1865	1,780.74		1,780.74		
2344	July 26, 1865	323,119.34	19,416.85	303,702.49		Dec. 16, 1865.
	Aug. 22, 1865	128,711.03		123,252.07		June 30, 1866.
1012	Aug. 23, 1865	269,171.09	5,458.96	257,771.04		Mar. 8, 1866.
1642	Aug. 26, 1865	23,799.65		23,799.65		Do.
	Sept. 8, 1865	246,465.42	11,400.05	233,430.26		June 30, 1866.
1500	Sept. 12, 1865	219,187.32	13,035.16	196,722.04		
1304	Oct. 4, 1865	126,460.02	22,465.28	126,460.02		
86	Oct. 6, 1865	25,802.31		25,802.31		
1216	Oct. 13, 1865	313,007.06		305,155.71		
1333	Oct. 20, 1865	288,490.35	7,851.35	276,691.85		
2608	Nov. 3, 1865	473,121.82	11,798.50	449,860.09		
	Nov. 14, 1865		23,261.73			

* Savannah, Charleston, and Mobile cotton.

ABANDONED PROPERTY CLAIMS.

Num- ber of bales.	When sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Freight, charges, and other expenses.	Net proceeds of sale.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.	When covered into the Treasury.
1384	Nov. 24, 1865	\$229,520.51	\$12,863.44	\$216,657.07		
1579	Dec. 15, 1865	254,714.55	17,219.90	237,494.65		
2888	Dec. 15, 1865	474,050.62	72,443.47	401,607.15		
2663	Dec. 28, 1865	495,534.33	70,569.35	424,964.98		
3900	Jan. 9, 1866	616,559.21	53,944.82	562,614.39		
	Jan. 26, 1866	7,879.89	.....	7,879.89		
3138	Mar. 2, 1866	485,687.55	38,550.56	447,136.99		
2305	Mar. 15, 1866	343,708.50	36,078.67	307,629.83		
	Mar. 19, 1866	1,119.18	.....	1,119.18		
2368	Apr. 3, 1866	359,305.85	24,987.93	334,317.92		
3013	Apr. 13, 1866	390,790.27	40,207.63	350,582.64		
1899	May 10, 1866	117,752.10	28,819.79	88,932.31		
	May 21, 1866	59.44	.....	59.44		
2306	May 25, 1866	279,633.21	37,006.21	242,627.00		
	June 7, 1866	1,707.51	.....	1,707.51		
	June 11, 1866	2,640.40	.....	2,640.40		
	June 18, 1866	1,380.02	.....	1,380.02		
3348	June 20, 1866	332,164.29	42,323.64	289,822.65		
	June 25, 1866	992.58	.....	992.58		
	July 2, 1866	1,256.12	.....	1,256.12		
2107	July 20, 1866	234,138.40	89,595.28	194,543.12		
	Aug. 16, 1866	531.42	.....	531.42		
	Aug. 20, 1866	265.24	.....	265.24		
1750	Sept. 12, 1866	226,370.69	80,358.35	146,012.34		
	Sept. 21, 1866	2,939.11	.....	2,939.11		
	Oct. 1, 1866	545.64	.....	545.64		
	Oct. 4, 1866	32.29	.....	32.29		
	Oct. 8, 1866	34.40	.....	34.40		
	Oct. 18, 1866	179.44	.....	179.44		
1736	Oct. 19, 1866	219,515.20	166,256.58	53,258.62		
		8,489,353.69	927,804.97 Coin..	7,562,548.72		
				6,629,712.71		
				14,192,261.43		
					Deposited in National Band of Commerce, New York, United States depository, immediately after sales, and transferred to assistant treasurer, New York, as follows: Sept. 1, 1866.....\$3,437.28 Nov. 9, 1866.....600,000.00 June 8, 1867.....65,000.00 Nov. 15, 1867.....27,703.62 696,140.90	Sept. 29, 1866. Feb. 19, 1867. July 27, 1867. Mar. 30, 1868.

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton, by William P. Mellen, supervising special agent of the Treasury Department at Cincinnati, Ohio, and St. Louis, Mo.; disposition of proceeds, etc. (Not including cotton the proceeds of which were released to claimants by direction of the Secretaries of the Treasury.)

[All temporary deposits were made on the days of sale.]

H. Rep. 2—16

Date of receipt.	Number of bales.	When sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Amount paid to contractors for collecting and delivery.	Freights, charges, and other expenses.	Commercial intercourse fees.	Internal revenue tax.	Net proceeds.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.
1863.		1863.							
June 13	32	June 15	\$5,135.47	.....	\$512.31	\$496.99	\$60.25	\$4,065.92	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
13	5	do	914.85	.....	60.40	77.95	9.63	766.87	Do.
13	229	do	47,757.90	.....	7,810.68	4,964.63	614.61	32,077.98	Do.
July 3	125	July 6	23,061.36	.....	1,992.08	2,046.82	252.96	18,769.50	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
3	5	do	1,196.16	.....	58.93	84.24	10.38	1,042.61	Do.
3	10	do	2,107.41	.....	145.54	182.54	22.55	1,656.78	Do.
3	2	do	575.13	.....	6.68	44.32	5.37	518.76	Do.
3	13	do	1,855.62	.....	41.78	262.09	32.53	1,519.22	Do.
4	180	do	42,409.64	.....	1,698.31	2,919.72	359.65	37,431.96	Do.
4	6	do	859.54	.....	15.19	98.33	12.18	733.34	Do.
4	8	do	1,770.72	.....	39.55	128.25	15.81	1,587.11	Do.
June 18	368	July 20	36,288.05	.....	6,023.16	5,725.32	711.13	23,828.44	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
25	415	do	41,790.77	.....	6,653.68	6,277.07	779.41	28,080.61	Do.
25	17	do	1,969.35	.....	180.61	246.96	30.63	1,511.15	Do.
25	215	do	30,547.36	.....	2,348.48	3,731.58	458.71	24,008.59	Do.
25	2	do	429.78	.....	13.98	39.94	4.94	370.92	Do.
24	24	do	2,378.26	.....	423.32	398.97	49.58	1,506.39	Do.
24	26	do	6,126.61	.....	232.52	479.92	59.23	5,354.94	Do.
24	5	do	1,067.96	.....	30.29	92.74	11.46	933.47	Do.
24	5	do	688.50	.....	37.81	92.48	11.48	546.73	Do.
July 25	46	Aug. 3	9,273.16	.....	762.27	722.59	89.17	7,699.13	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
25	2	do	387.09	.....	30.49	30.74	3.80	322.06	Do.
Aug. 1	11	do	1,561.32	.....	109.27	175.04	121.69	1,255.32	Do.
1	77	do	18,049.14	.....	549.10	1,285.60	158.45	11,568.23	Do.
1	38	do	4,605.55	.....	241.79	693.28	86.09	1,414.91	Do.
2	1	do	221.81	.....	4.36	21.86	2.71	192.88	Do.
2	1	do	166.80	.....	10.45	16.84	2.09	137.42	Do.
3	666	do	168,868.10	.....	4,241.19	13,735.07	1,695.77	149,196.07	Do.
June 25	77	Aug. 17	12,237.96	.....	408.11	1,225.47	151.66	10,452.72	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
July 9	13	do	3,030.00	.....	304.20	243.03	30.00	2,452.77	Do.
9	5	do	1,015.20	.....	69.15	76.21	1.88	867.96	Do.
9	11	do	1,900.92	.....	79.37	182.94	22.63	1,615.98	Do.
9	2	do	401.93	.....	24.74	28.36	3.49	345.34	Do.
9	13	do	2,411.23	.....	256.76	189.69	23.41	1,941.37	Do.
9	3	do	105.84	.....	1.67	10.18	1.26	92.73	Do.

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton, etc.—Continued.

Date of receipt.	Number of bales.	When sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Amount paid to contractors for collecting and delivery.	Freights, and charges, and other expenses.	Commercial intercourse fees.	Internal revenue tax.	Net proceeds.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.
1863. July 9	20	1863. Aug. 17	\$4,872.76	.....	\$110.26	\$337.39	\$41.57	\$4,383.54	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
9	1	do.....	223.10	.....	12.04	15.74	1.94	193.38	Do.
9	2	do.....	219.98	.....	29.29	26.10	3.23	161.45	Do.
17	13	do.....	2,159.83	\$972.70	146.32	184.04	22.73	834.04	Do.
24	6	do.....	1,379.24	.....	61.89	96.49	11.89	1,208.97	Do.
17	32	do.....	8,505.61	.....	183.80	568.64	70.00	7,683.17	Do.
17	5	do.....	884.63	.....	29.00	95.24	11.79	748.60	Do.
17	1	do.....	232.46	.....	6.08	15.99	1.97	208.42	Do.
17	2	do.....	382.40	.....	21.24	27.94	3.44	329.78	Do.
10	27	do.....	3,452.16	836.04	137.81	448.89	55.68	1,973.74	Do.
10	19	do.....	3,150.20	.....	93.95	334.75	41.45	2,680.05	Do.
12	20	do.....	2,165.06	.....	62.88	170.32	21.02	1,910.84	Do.
7	507	Sept. 7	127,051.52	.....	3,236.23	9,395.09	1,158.55	113,261.65	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
7	61	do.....	16,096.31	.....	514.05	1,109.38	136.66	14,336.22	Do.
7	4	do.....	1,082.43	.....	23.81	77.04	9.50	972.08	Do.
22	20	do.....	5,164.80	.....	290.70	349.48	43.04	4,481.58	Do.
22	25	do.....	6,372.07	1,384.30	356.86	425.93	52.45	4,152.63	Do.
26	284	do.....	83,522.54	.....	4,736.21	5,368.48	660.63	72,757.22	Do.
29	78	do.....	16,145.48	.....	1,598.92	1,199.18	147.88	13,200.10	Do.
29	17	do.....	3,719.50	839.43	137.89	188.30	35.57	2,518.31	Do.
29	10	do.....	2,053.00	.....	41.52	166.29	20.53	1,824.66	Do.
29	134	do.....	30,021.96	6,849.60	297.50	2,070.94	255.12	20,548.80	Do.
31	34	Sept. 21	3,441.00	637.22	372.53	462.24	57.35	1,911.66	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
22	15	do.....	3,800.19	.....	517.17	261.44	32.21	2,989.37	Do.
31	400	do.....	111,989.22	.....	6,849.83	7,164.22	881.54	97,093.73	Do.
Sept. 12	68	Oct. 5	9,134.67	.....	823.81	1,929.57	240.06	6,141.23	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
July 28	116	do.....	12,110.14	.....	746.35	1,871.75	232.46	9,259.58	Do.
20	1	Oct. 19	345.45	.....	17.07	19.14	2.35	396.89	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
20	2	do.....	462.78	.....	15.71	36.11	4.46	406.50	Do.
20	9	do.....	2,525.40	.....	127.04	168.12	20.70	2,209.54	Do.
20	113	do.....	31,132.50	.....	1,582.13	1,691.53	207.55	27,651.29	Do.
Sept. 21	960	do.....	303,053.30	.....	20,970.54	16,187.85	1,985.60	263,909.31	Do.
21	39	do.....	6,091.45	385.44	1,085.33	305.60	33.74	4,281.34	Do.
21	15	do.....	4,517.76	.....	382.07	236.19	28.96	3,870.54	Do.
21	15	do.....	2,282.70	.....	374.91	219.68	27.18	1,660.93	Do.
21	62	do.....	9,803.84	3,130.20	1,561.58	938.32	116.06	4,057.68	Do.
Oct. 30	37	Nov. 2	8,781.08	.....	850.96	529.14	65.05	7,335.93	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
30	552	do.....	128,277.68	.....	10,575.35	8,014.27	985.78	108,702.28	Do.

28	Nov.	2	21	do	5,451.64	437.73	284.97	34.94	4,694.00	Do.
28		2	35	do	8,848.36	717.22	476.08	58.41	7,526.65	Do.
28		2	1	do	356.68	14.09	19.63	2.41	320.55	Do.
28		2	17	do	5,234.42	258.31	282.55	34.67	4,658.89	Do.
28		2	30	do	9,432.00	246.43	512.47	62.88	8,510.22	Do.
28		2	196	do	57,773.27	2,458.34	3,223.09	395.62	51,696.16	Do.
28		2	49	Nov. 16	14,728.88	847.95	774.92	95.07	9,758.21	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
2		2	6	do	1,710.72	100.60	96.75	11.88	1,126.12	Do.
2		2	39	do	11,148.57	1,222.40	584.70	71.70	9,269.77	Do.
10		10	40	do	13,217.38	1,396.85	737.45	90.53	10,992.55	Do.
10		10	64	do	20,626.88	2,145.95	1,150.86	141.28	17,188.79	Do.
10		10	45	do	16,070.20	1,294.23	837.55	102.68	13,835.74	Do.
10		10	23	do	7,378.40	585.97	376.29	46.11	6,370.03	Do.
10		10	2	do	301.00	12.67	28.30	3.50	256.53	Do.
20		20	27	Dec. 7	5,101.20	527.41	379.50	46.80	4,147.49	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
20		20	16	do	630.45	264.65	280.83	35.03	49.94	Do.
20		20	6	do	1,006.48	115.29	88.52	10.94	791.73	Do.
20		20	14	Dec. 21	3,661.22	585.94	243.74	30.01	2,801.53	Do.
Dec. 19		Dec. 19	424	do	109,380.63	7,683.81	6,983.50	859.27	93,854.05	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
19		19	4	do	1,330.95	89.42	76.05	9.34	1,156.14	Do.
19		19	11	do	3,134.40	462.28	202.45	24.92	1,980.85	Do.
19		19	12	do	3,738.60	562.46	252.97	31.15	2,892.02	Do.
19		19	10	do	2,789.53	279.48	185.70	23.20	2,301.15	Do.
1864.		1864.								
Jan. 26		Jan. 26	130	Feb. 15	33,969.62	1,876.52	2,167.96	266.75	29,658.39	Do.
26		26	26	do	6,630.98	383.87	460.03	56.68	5,730.40	Do.
26		26	17	do	2,961.24	639.66	218.32	26.92	2,076.34	Do.
26		26	12	do	2,563.39	237.22	205.60	25.38	2,095.19	Do.
26		26	3	do	640.84	69.98	51.40	6.35	513.11	Do.
26		26	2	do	355.11	40.85	36.31	4.50	273.45	Do.
2		2	10	do	1,648.35	251.07	121.52	14.99	1,260.77	Do.
2		2	2	do	411.51	23.91	25.93	3.19	358.48	Do.
2		2	6	do	1,760.88	143.12	103.84	12.76	1,125.87	Do.
2		2	4	do	1,225.25	92.83	76.62	9.43	1,046.37	Do.
2		2	12	do	2,153.69	261.64	225.91	27.97	1,638.17	Do.
2		2	5	do	1,222.01	114.20	80.70	9.94	1,017.17	Do.
2		2	17	do	3,268.98	273.08	267.43	33.02	2,695.46	Do.
2		2	1	do	173.85	14.32	12.37	1.53	145.63	Do.
2		2	1	do	157.80	13.72	10.67	1.32	132.09	Do.
2		2	5	do	997.63	113.74	65.39	8.04	810.46	Do.
2		2	10	do	2,993.08	229.87	169.55	20.82	2,577.84	Do.
2		2	5	do	1,151.97	105.11	81.99	10.10	954.77	Do.
12		12	14	do	4,809.60	119.78	272.00	33.40	4,384.42	Do.
25		25	61	Mar. 7	14,971.60	1,206.11	1,000.29	123.17	9,481.53	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
25		25	6	do	1,549.35	98.92	114.22	14.09	1,322.12	Do.
25		25	12	do	2,858.25	206.25	224.85	27.75	2,399.40	Do.
25		25	25	do	6,793.29	417.28	448.63	55.23	5,872.15	Do.
25		25	63	do	16,516.24	1,044.24	1,080.03	132.94	10,694.28	Do.
1		1	5	Apr. 4	1,288.50	82.32	88.24	43.48	1,074.46	Do.
1		1	68	do	17,377.02	1,454.95	1,277.49	630.06	14,014.52	Do.

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton, etc.—Continued.

Date of receipt.	Number of bales.	When sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Amount paid to contractors for collecting and delivery.	Freights, charges, and other expenses.	Commercial intercourse fees.	Internal revenue tax.	Net proceeds.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.
1864. Mar. 1	176	1864. Apr. 4	\$51,210.80	.....	\$3,607.75	\$3,070.77	\$1,509.78	\$43,022.50	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
1	55	Apr. 18	7,620.97	.....	1,662.25	872.74	432.56	4,653.42	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
25	127	do....	35,783.31	\$7,440.35	2,881.00	2,105.86	1,035.04	22,321.06	Do.
28	5	do....	502.86	.....	134.61	69.86	34.68	263.71	Do.
28	8	do....	1,042.22	.....	160.39	135.52	67.24	679.07	Do.
28	12	do....	2,379.00	.....	267.59	185.37	91.50	1,834.54	Do.
28	5	do....	968.00	.....	150.10	78.40	38.72	700.78	Do.
28	13	do....	1,838.19	.....	341.67	208.95	103.56	1,184.01	Do.
28	13	do....	4,507.20	.....	287.24	254.90	125.20	3,839.86	Do.
28	10	do....	2,425.68	.....	200.30	182.10	89.84	1,953.44	Do.
28	16	do....	5,240.80	.....	340.83	295.16	144.96	4,459.85	Do.
28	50	do....	14,679.23	.....	1,041.27	884.55	434.94	12,318.47	Do.
28	15	do....	4,898.60	.....	327.34	284.81	139.96	4,146.49	Do.
28	11	do....	3,594.73	.....	240.08	206.11	101.26	3,047.28	Do.
28	13	do....	1,747.55	.....	742.72	201.46	99.86	703.51	Do.
28	31	do....	9,238.32	.....	652.81	522.47	256.62	7,806.42	Do.
28	50	do....	15,262.20	.....	1,038.18	893.66	439.20	12,891.16	Do.
28	5	do....	1,857.62	.....	50.22	95.11	46.83	1,665.46	Do.
28	4	do....	1,270.50	.....	87.71	73.87	36.30	1,072.62	Do.
28	100	do....	27,240.40	5,173.59	4,115.67	1,629.32	801.04	15,520.78	Do.
Apr. 24	165	May 16	48,603.98	.....	4,369.78	2,914.20	1,432.80	39,887.20	Do.
24	22	do....	5,965.81	.....	363.48	366.16	180.10	5,056.07	Do.
20	238	June 20	123,119.06	.....	9,978.56	4,005.67	1,941.28	107,193.55	Do.
28	22	do....	12,276.00	.....	315.92	421.47	204.60	11,334.01	Do.
28	10	do....	6,820.80	.....	527.95	192.42	92.80	6,007.63	Do.
28	68	do....	26,815.14	.....	2,813.48	1,293.99	633.64	22,074.03	Do.
9	572	July 4	381,428.27	.....	28,658.62	11,254.14	5,436.36	336,079.15	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis, to credit of Solicitor of Treasury.
9	7	do....	2,469.25	.....	38.23	85.46	41.50	2,304.06	Do.
July 5	488	July 18	328,139.29	.....	11,877.68	9,507.25	4,589.56	302,166.80	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
25	20	Aug. 1	8,148.32	.....	707.22	264.78	128.32	7,048.00	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
25	111	Aug. 15	79,246.07	.....	3,119.31	2,094.96	1,007.86	73,023.94	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
Aug. 17	50	Sept. 5	27,922.60	885.85	1,741.33	977.52	374.80	23,943.10	Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.
17	50	do....	23,798.80	1,080.72	1,879.47	760.31	368.26	19,710.04	Do.
17	50	do....	17,237.84	1,275.62	1,786.88	818.99	400.88	12,955.47	Do.
17	4	do....	2,545.83	.....	198.22	128.26	62.85	2,155.79	Do.
Sept. 14	5	Sept. 19	3,310.16	.....	123.79	85.55	41.12	3,059.70	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
14	42	do....	32,112.30	.....	1,106.38	810.59	389.24	29,806.09	Do.

		Deposited with United States assistant treasurer, St. Louis.		Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.	
		Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
14	4	2,049.23	98.39	55.44	26.70
14	45	6,080.05	1,489.20	790.68	392.30
14	22	6,714.60	780.84	353.27	172.28
14	11	3,163.93	386.25	167.52	82.18
14	1	295.36	26.48	16.94	8.32
14	49	8,331.29	1,595.72	757.21	374.44
28	57	26,384.64	1,329.26	1,125.74	549.68
28	26	12,683.61	1,119.99	850.09	418.72
28	96	46,573.72	2,328.45	1,863.57	908.50
28	22	10,421.00	542.85	427.26	208.42
28	69	29,856.45	1,772.48	1,244.17	607.16
28	37	18,385.49	887.09	715.46	48.54
28	2	638.28	39.50	24.27	11.82
28	5	793.35	152.23	78.29	38.70
28	12	5,506.52	305.62	223.58	109.04
28	46	22,534.29	862.01	816.69	397.08
Nov. 19	1	547.56	20.56	19.26	9.36
Nov. 19	13	7,089.44	352.29	247.40	120.16
Nov. 19	20	9,726.48	495.74	343.16	166.72
Dec. 5	120	55,936.24	2,712.86	2,125.89	1,034.98
Dec. 5	9	4,648.82	218.26	169.20	82.25
Dec. 5	11	3,280.50	240.39	178.24	87.48
Dec. 5	9	3,638.70	165.92	190.23	93.30
Dec. 5	21	8,283.33	1,469.88	558.21	272.60
Dec. 5	24	4,739.28	1,116.65	343.25	169.26
Dec. 5	14	6,661.05	1,662.36	226.86	110.10
Dec. 5	2	937.01	110.92	30.48	15.24
Dec. 5	36	16,970.73	847.76	660.41	321.72
Dec. 5	20	10,827.40	502.91	413.70	201.44
Dec. 5	40	17,431.55	932.99	751.39	366.98
1865.					
Jan. 9	3	1,213.70	68.12	48.33	23.56
Jan. 9	52	15,738.42	1,435.23	908.69	446.48
Jan. 9	5	1,721.94	221.11	106.08	52.18
Jan. 9	8	1,719.59	338.26	114.47	56.38
Jan. 9	11	2,855.30	472.47	166.01	81.58
Jan. 9	5	1,512.90	217.98	75.31	36.90
Jan. 9	1	264.00	39.06	13.46	6.60
Jan. 9	1	156.65	25.58	9.80	4.82
Jan. 9	1	322.27	28.07	19.56	9.62
Jan. 9	33	11,654.76	939.03	609.33	298.84
Jan. 9	6	53.10			
Feb. 8	9	1,308.45	417.46	135.50	67.10
Feb. 8	17	2,356.53	615.94	257.11	127.38
Feb. 8	30	6,293.48	448.44	591.73	292.72
Feb. 8	25	5,136.79	412.14	516.37	255.62
Feb. 8	1	170.71	20.15	16.05	7.94
Feb. 8	19	4,105.53	299.82	381.62	188.76
Feb. 8	5	1,020.80	132.13	93.82	46.40
Feb. 8	2	103.08	24.75	43.50	21.70
Apr. 15	7	814.75	151.10	137.48	526.17

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton, etc.—Continued.

Date of receipt.	Number of bales.	When sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Amount paid to contractors for collecting and delivery.	Freights, charges, and other expenses.	Commercial intercourse fees.	Internal revenue tax.	Net proceeds.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.
1865. Apr. 15	21	1865. May 15	\$2,760.00	.....	\$531.77	\$370.76	.....	\$1,857.47	Deposited with United States depository, Cincinnati.
15	14	do	1,841.31	.....	492.95	219.36	.....	1,129.00	Do.
May 24	31	June 19	4,254.88	.....	551.39	460.13	.....	3,243.36	Do.
24	8	do	3,952.34	.....	873.99	1,022.73	.....	2,055.62	Do.
June 28	118	July 17	20,617.97	.....	1,863.99	993.51	.....	17,760.47	Do.
28	95	do	21,515.25	.....	956.68	937.33	.....	19,621.24	Do.
28	84	do	15,886.45	.....	4,244.74	1,209.65	.....	10,432.06	Do.
July 23	23	Aug. 7	3,648.65	.....	199.97	193.18	.....	3,255.50	Do.
23	6	do	838.05	.....	34.37	46.13	.....	757.55	Do.
23	19	do	2,191.42	.....	295.51	145.89	.....	1,750.02	Do.
23	24	do	2,652.30	.....	375.74	171.05	.....	2,105.51	Do.
23	29	do	3,528.00	.....	445.21	227.52	.....	2,855.27	Do.
23	51	do	6,823.07	.....	852.27	402.36	.....	5,568.44	Do.
23	82	do	11,417.38	.....	1,330.79	687.23	.....	9,399.36	Do.
23	39	do	5,294.67	.....	531.84	321.39	.....	4,441.44	Do.
23	107	do	12,559.26	\$2,732.98	2,371.33	834.71	.....	6,620.24	Do.
23	300	do	41,414.87	.....	5,671.11	2,449.49	.....	33,294.27	Do.
23	1	do	506.34	.....	22.69	21.38	\$10.44	451.83	Do.
	9,458		3,757,902.24	61,547.77	206,675.96	215,659.31	50,453.98	3,163,566.22	

COVERED INTO THE TREASURY.

Feb. 22, 1864. To credit of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States	\$1,850,000.00
Apr. 30, 1864. To the credit of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States	150,000.00
July 1, 1864. To the credit of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer of the United States	284,000.00
July 4, 1864. Special deposit to credit of Solicitor of the Treasury	340,000.00
July 20, 1865. To the credit of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States	430,000.00
July 21. To the credit of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer United States	70,337.88
Nov. 28. To the credit of F. E. Spinner, Treasurer, special agent, etc.	39,228.34
Total cash deposited	3,163,566.22

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton by various agents of the Treasury Department, disposition of proceeds, etc.—Continued.

Number of bales.	Where sold.	When sold.	By whom sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Charges and other expenses.	Net proceeds of sale.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.	When covered into the Treasury.
272 bales.....	Memphis, Tenn.	1863. Feb. 19	Capt. A. R. Eddy, A. Q. M.	\$99,948.80	\$2,372.35	\$97,576.45		
919 bales.....	do	April 15	do	200,670.41	2,006.70	198,663.71		
63 bales.....	do	1865. Nov. 9	W. W. Orme	4,297.58	965.46	433,986.96		\$433,986.96, May 29, 1865.
10 bales.....	New Orleans, La	1867. July 12	W. P. Kellogg.....	446.58	151.16	295.42		\$3,332.12, Mar. 8, 1866.
3 bales.....	do	1863. Aug. 22	B. F. Flanders	428.50	63.43	365.07		
19 bales.....	do	Dec. 2	do	4,438.85	249.52	4,189.33		
2 bales.....	do	Dec. 28	do	115.50	57.05	58.45		
42 bags and 6 bales.	do	do	do	1,478.39	406.19	1,072.20		
1 bale.....	do	1864. Sept. 16	do	574.21	16.00	558.21		
6 bales.....	do	do	do	4,267.38	137.64	4,129.74		
7 bales.....	do	do	do	3,434.87	132.06	3,302.81		
6 bales.....	do	Oct. 24	do	1,872.97	125.42	1,747.55		
2 bales.....	do	Nov. 9	do	809.75	36.19	773.56		
7 sacks	do	do	do	117.60	6.54	111.06		
4 bales.....	do	Dec. 13	do	240.20	56.00	184.20		
52 sacks	do	1865. Feb. 25	do	210.83	37.81	173.02		
34 bales.....	do	do	do	3,926.06	1,070.20	2,855.86		
10 bales.....	do	do	do	864.69	133.63	731.01		
1 sack and 4 bales.	do	April 4	do	482.19	86.80	395.39		
33 bales.....	do	June 15	do	3,841.63	709.25	3,132.38		
72 bales.....	do	June 22	do	6,808.55	1,381.16	5,427.39		
165 bales.....	do	do	do	14,371.61	2,070.88	12,300.73		
48 bales.....	do	June 29	do	6,036.87	898.69	5,138.18		
9 bales.....	do	June 26	do	958.38	197.47	760.91		
15 bales.....	do	do	do	1,046.20	475.16	571.04		
48 bales.....	do	do	do	4,955.39	826.72	4,128.67		
12 bales.....	do	do	do	1,056.97	282.18	774.79		
20 bales.....	do	do	do	1,583.62	352.45	1,231.17		
53 bales.....	do	July 3	do	7,602.96	1,990.98	5,611.98		
69 bales.....	do	do	do	9,638.90	1,233.38	8,405.52		
17 bales.....	do	do	do	1,247.18	213.25	1,033.93		
64 bales.....	do	do	do	9,275.25	841.69	8,433.56		
47 bales.....	do	July 10	do	5,573.76	2,216.87	3,356.89		
77 bales.....	do	do	do	8,439.24	3,346.05	5,093.19		

Statement of sales of captured and abandoned cotton by various agents of the Treasury Department, disposition of proceeds, etc.—Continued.

Number of bales.	Where sold.	When sold.	By whom sold.	Gross proceeds of sale.	Charges and other expenses.	Net proceeds of sale.	Temporary disposition of proceeds.	When covered into the Treasury.
1,000 pounds.....	.....	.....	David Heaton.....	\$200.00	.....	\$200.00	Disbursed for expenses of agency.....	
11 bales.....	New York.....	1864. Aug. 12	David Heaton, by C. B. Dibble & Co.	6,946.88	\$437.00	6,509.88		
7,047 pounds.....	do.....	Sept. 12	do.....	12,305.68	837.00	11,477.93		
20 bales.....	do.....	Dec. 13	do.....	9,031.20	375.42	8,655.78		
12 bales.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	4,638.84	138.37	4,500.47		
7 bales.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3,177.24	93.83	3,083.41		
22 bales.....	do.....	Dec. 22	do.....	9,080.37	302.41	8,777.96		
3 bales.....	do.....	1865. Jan. 19	do.....	1,516.85	66.79	1,450.06		
12 bales.....	do.....	Feb. 2	do.....	3,521.32	119.69	3,401.63		
6 bales.....	do.....	Feb. 10	do.....	1,670.90	57.83	1,613.07		
9 bales.....	do.....	Feb. 24	do.....	2,078.17	99.75	1,978.42		
2 bales.....	do.....	Feb. 28	do.....	583.23	20.20	563.03		
5 bags and 13 bales.	do.....	do.....	do.....	4,328.77	319.61	4,009.16		
1 bale.....	do.....	Feb. 23	do.....	212.48	10.76	201.72		
10 bales.....	do.....	Apr. 5	do.....	2,654.96	131.42	2,523.54		
383 bales.....	do.....	Apr. 18	do.....	30,784.65	2,358.00	28,426.65		
17 bales.....	do.....	Apr. 22	do.....	389.15	122.11	267.04		
4 bales.....	do.....	Apr. 29	do.....	589.62	30.24	559.38		
13 bales.....	Charleston, S. C.	1866. Apr. —	T. C. Callicot.....	275.31	113.47	87,999.13	Proceeds of each sale deposited with assistant treasurer at New York. Disbursed for expenses of agency.....	\$87,999.13, June 30, 1866.
300 bales.....	Mobile, Ala.....	1865.	T. C. A. Dexter.....	39,945.39	1,820.25	38,125.14	do.....	
28 bales.....	Apalachicola, Fla.	July 13	W. H. Nobles.....	3,415.22	.....	.....		
20 bales.....	do.....	July 14	do.....	2,520.00	.....	.....		
33 bales.....	do.....	July 20	do.....	6,025.28	.....	.....		
15 bales.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,314.20	.....	.....		
122 bales.....	do.....	Aug. 20	do.....	8,879.26	.....	.....		
20 bales.....	do.....	Oct. 2	do.....	2,749.56	.....	.....		
6 bales.....	do.....	Oct. 14	do.....	919.60	.....	.....		
34 bales.....	do.....	Oct. 18	do.....	4,596.20	.....	.....	do.....	
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	2,873,955.21	152,214.93	31,419.32	.....	
						2,721,740.28		

Statement of claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned by its owners to agents of the Treasury Department.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
Dec. 1, 1863	George B. Anthony.....	62		\$15,577.12
Dec. 29, 1863	Mrs. Amelia Allen.....	40	40	
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	44		7,990.69
Nov. 30, 1863	do.....	68		16,871.97
Apr. 25, 1864	S. B. Beaumont.....	6		1,502.65
Feb. 5, 1864	Mary T. Bonham.....	25		5,508.14
Aug. 18, 1863	S. J. Brown.....	38, and 2 sacks.	38, and 2 sacks.	
Apr. 2, 1864	L. W. Bolson.....	6		1,531.88
Feb. 13, 1864	W. H. Botts.....	16		3,107.37
Nov. 30, 1864	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	16		3,647.08
Sept. 29, 1863	E. T. Beers.....	107		15,982.11
Sept. 18, 1863	Mrs. S. M. Bush.....	22		2,886.12
Nov. 28, 1863	P. H. Cobb.....	44	44	
Apr. 30, 1864	C. C. Calloway.....	3		643.53
Dec. 30, 1863	O. N. Cutler.....	54		7,387.56
Nov. 28, 1863	P. H. Cobb.....	11		1,793.48
Sept. 25, 1863	Sherrard Clemens.....	47	47	
Aug. 19, 1864	do.....	143		70,276.89
Nov. 30, 1863	Charles Delano.....	36		10,174.24
Aug. 27, 1863	do.....	255		44,539.51
Aug. 30, 1864	S. & W. Dickens.....	61		6,810.62
Mar. 3, 1864	John Denson.....	21		4,825.96
Feb. 29, 1864	S. De Bow.....	3		635.28
Apr. 2, 1864	Abel Davenport.....	16		1,854.93
Apr. 14, 1864	J. Denson.....	43		10,980.97
Apr. 14, 1864	do.....	5		1,273.06
Sept. 21, 1863	H. P. Duncan.....	1,109	1,109	
May 20, 1865	W. H. Ennis.....	33		8,036.31
May 30, 1864	Mrs. E. M. Eddington.....	34		6,715.49
Nov. 29, 1863	E. B. Fuller.....	28		3,907.62
June 20, 1864	William Fisher.....	5		1,282.45
Sept. 19, 1864	Yatman & Co.....	88		15,993.65
Sept. 12, 1864	do.....	243	243	
Sept. 12, 1864	do.....	106	106	
May 3, 1864	S. Galloway.....	6		711.44
Feb. 13, 1864	Patrick Gilfoy.....	9		1,813.89
Sept. 18, 1863	Ira Hardin.....	8	8	
Jan. 9, 1864	John Hallam.....	35		7,705.89
Nov. 28, 1863	David Hall.....	58		11,697.08
Nov. 4, 1864	W. L. Horton.....	13		3,373.70
Apr. 1, 1864	R. S. Innis.....	66	66	
Oct. 16, 1863	J. H. Jarman.....	25		4,377.04
Sept. 18, 1863	T. D. Knox.....	181		21,215.94
Apr. 1, 1864	William B. King.....	9		3,132.44
Aug. 18, 1863	J. W. Leftwich & Co.....	33		3,938.37
May 4, 1864	Sancho Lynch.....	9		1,956.99
May 18, 1865	J. M. Latta.....	7		1,900.11
Sept. 18, 1863	Miss Mary C. Lane.....	4	4	
Feb. 6, 1864	R. J. Matthews and others.....	86		12,743.78
Nov. 30, 1863	Miss Kate Marcy.....	2		202.99
Sept. 18, 1863	E. Mayer.....	13	13	
Sept. 26, 1863	J. E. Merriman.....	37	37	
Nov. 28, 1863	A. N. Marcy.....	29		6,839.92
Nov. 28, 1863	R. V. Montague.....	74	74	
Sept. 18, 1863	E. Mayer.....	28		5,739.80
May 3, 1864	L. D. Mayer.....	30		9,266.60
May 3, 1864	A. McBurney.....	28		6,690.64
Aug. 12, 1864	Northrop & Smith.....	138	138	
Aug. 12, 1864	do.....	102		12,871.26
Aug. 12, 1864	do.....	114	114	
Aug. 12, 1863	William Nichols.....	251		65,270.15
June 9, 1864	C. Northrop & Co.....	13		4,117.81
Sept. 29, 1863	George P. Peters.....	15	15	
Mar. 4, 1864	J. F. Richey.....	29		5,608.14
July 18, 1864	R. M. Robinson.....	106		22,103.34
Dec. 29, 1863	C. Stoddard, jr., & Co.....	39		1,939.55
Dec. 1, 1863	Warren Shaw.....	35		2,821.99
Feb. 1, 1864	do.....	53		2,831.70
May 3, 1864	Robert Stewart.....	54		7,847.95
Nov. 23, 1864	T. R. Sloan.....	94		15,013.37
July 6, 1865	Thomas Sweeny.....	2		480.60
Nov. 28, 1863	H. B. Tibbetts.....	141		29,087.20
Nov. 28, 1863	do.....	10		1,752.62
Dec. 29, 1863	A. & J. Trounstone.....	15		3,202.07
July 2, 1864	John Turner.....	2		231.87
Sept. 28, 1863	T. L. Van Fossen.....	15		1,750.35
Aug. 26, 1863	Foley Vaughan.....	10	10	
Oct. 17, 1863	Mrs. Gracia Walton.....	51	51	

Statement of claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Cotton released.	Proceeds released.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
Oct. 17, 1863	A. G. Ward.....	50	50	.....
Feb. 8, 1864	Charles Warfield.....	25	.....	\$7, 449.53
Dec. 11, 1863	S. B. Young.....	136	.....	32, 999.65
Dec. 11, 1863	do	28	.....	8, 393.14
Dec. 11, 1863	do	133	.....	26, 027.85
			2, 207	616, 843.44

NOTE.—In reference to this statement it is proper to say that certain agents, acting under a misapprehension of the instructions of the Department, induced owners of cotton to bring in and voluntarily abandon it, on the assurance that the same, or its proceeds, would be restored on application to the Department. Therefore, in any particular case, upon due proof, and where the agent who received the property certified that he had given such assurances, Secretary Chase directed its release or the payment of its proceeds, considering that neither justice nor good faith warranted the retention by the Government of property thus voluntarily confided to its protection.

Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, exclusive of claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton re-leased.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reasons for release, and nature of evidence.
		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		
Oct. 7, 1866	A. H. Andrews et al.	28	Allowed .....	.....	\$1, 316.27	Erroneously taken as abandoned.
Apr. 7, 1866	W. W. Andrews, administrator.	135	do .....	.....	14, 491.98	Erroneously seized as the property of the rebel government.
Dec. 29, 1866	do	91	.....	91	.....	Do.
Oct. 11, 1864	M. Benton	15	Allowed .....	.....	2, 612.57	Brought in by military for owner.
	Mrs. A. A. Brabston	109	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Failure to identify.
May 18, 1866	M. T. Bonham.....	59	Allowed .....	.....	14, 232.23	Erroneously taken as abandoned.
Jan. 25, 1865	Colonel Barnard	20	do .....	.....	6, 009.66	Erroneously seized.
Aug. 15, 1865	O. H. Brewer & Co..	13	do .....	.....	1, 048.63	Brought in by military for owner.
May 8, 1865	Brott & Davis	19	do .....	.....	4, 514.45	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
Oct. 1, 1864	Jonathan H. Brown.	143	do .....	.....	82, 311.08	Seized by military for supposed frauds.
Nov. 19, 1864	Blatchford & Stone.	44	do	44	.....	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Apr. 22, 1864	George R. Bridges & Co.	35	do .....	.....	20, 059.49	Improperly seized as the property of the rebel government.
Apr. 19, 1866	David Barrow	189	do .....	.....	59, 904.73	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Aug. 11, 1864	B. H. Buckner.....	69	do .....	.....	9, 711.17	Do.
Jan. 3, 1865	Mrs. Judson Bass...	83	do .....	.....	13, 151.39	Do.
Jan. 12, 1864	Mary T. Bonham....	20	do .....	.....	2, 637.68	Do.
Sept. 1, 1864	Joseph Botto	9	do .....	.....	1, 790.95	Do.
	Mrs. L. C. Ballard...	168	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Abandoned property.
	Brindean & Blanchard.	155	do .....	.....	.....	Failure to identify.
	E. W. Burbank.....	10	Allowed .....	.....	2, 715.76	Erroneously seized.
	Bugher & Cones	16	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Failure to prove title.
June 22, 1865	J. W. Black.....	55	Allowed .....	.....	28, 201.28	Erroneously seized.
	George C. Benham..	8	Rejected .....	.....	.....	Military seizure.
Mar. 3, 1866	William Battersby & Co.	607	Allowed	607	.....	Erroneously seized as blockade cotton.
May 12, 1866	Mrs. E. D. Bachelor.	45	do .....	.....	7, 092.93	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Sept. 18, 1866	W. Brannan et al....	3	do .....	.....	244.21	Erroneously seized.
Mar. 17, 1866	R. M. Browning.....	57	do	57	.....	Do.
Nov. 14, 1864	C. H. Bland.....	107	do	107	.....	Do.
May 9, 1866	Beal & Metcalf.....	266	do	266	.....	Improperly seized.
May 24, 1866	William Bryce & Co.	30	do	30	.....	Erroneously seized.

Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton re-leased.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reason for release, and nature of evidence.
		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		
May 24, 1866	H. H. Beach.....	9	Rejected.....			Abandoned property.
Sept. 13, 1866	John Blevins.....	22	Allowed.....	22		Seized as property of Confederate government.
Nov. 9, 1866	do.....	32	do.....		\$4,800.00	Do.
June 8, 1866	Mad. Bertinatti.....		do.....		16,200.00	Proceeds of cotton taken by the military forces, as stated by the Secretary of War.
Sept. 24, 1863	O. N. Cutler.....	197	do.....		13,686.32	Brought in by military for owner.
Jan. 29, 1864	W. H. Cherry & Co..	48	do.....		5,002.65	Do.
Jan. 26, 1864	J. J. Craig.....lbs..	1,600	do.....		742.48	Mixed with Government cotton in shipping.
	S. Clemens.....	600	Rejected.....			Captured or abandoned.
Jan. 26, 1865	Carson & Jones.....	6	Allowed.....		944.75	Extra risk in transporting Government cotton.
Jan. 8, 1867	Temple Clark and Henry Warren, adverse claimants.	32			9,214.84	Erroneously seized.
	A. C. Cloud.....lbs..	30,000	Rejected.....		12,910.84	Evidence of receipt insufficient.
	W. J. Cowan.....	23	do.....			Proof of title insufficient.
Oct. 3, 1864	Temple Clark.....	24	Allowed.....		15,985.61	Erroneously seized.
Dec. 17, 1864	do.....	31	do.....	31		Do.
Dec. 23, 1864	Cowan & Dickson..	101	do.....	101		Sent in by military for owner.
July 16, 1866	Carr, Glenn & Wright.	52	do.....		5,546.94	Erroneously seized.
	A. F. Cramer & Co..	20	Rejected.....			Failure to identify.
Nov. 16, 1866	A. F. Crawford.....	107	Allowed.....	107		Erroneously seized as Confederate property.
	Cazenove & Co.....	36	Rejected.....			Captured property.
Nov. 16, 1866	Cohen & Hertz.....	54	Allowed.....	54		Improperly seized.
	M. Cummings, executor.	115	do.....	115		Erroneously seized as blockade-running cotton.
May 7, 1866	W. M. Cozart.....	160	Rejected.....			Property of the rebel government.
Apr. 11, 1866	Mrs. Mary Cassim..	50	Allowed.....		7,222.53	Erroneously seized.
	Miss S. Camp.....	25	Rejected.....			Insufficient proof.
Apr. 7, 1866	George H. Cheever, estate.					Seized as blockade cotton.
May 7, 1864	Samuel Davis.....	3	Allowed.....		731.00	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
Dec. 11, 1863	H. L. Davis.....	23	do.....		2,169.48	Shipped by military for owner.
	J. T. Douglas.....	1	Rejected.....			Abandoned property.
Apr. 17, 1866	S. DeBow & Co.....	26	Allowed.....	26		Improperly seized.
	Joseph Day.....	50	do.....	50		Erroneously seized as subscribed to rebel government.
	J. D. B. DeBow.....	79	Rejected.....			Property of rebel government.
	D. Dupree.....	80	do.....			Sold to rebel government.
Nov. 23, 1864	Charles W. Elliott..	25	Allowed.....		10,109.03	Brought in by military for owners.
Dec. 27, 1866	Mrs. A. F. Elliott...	25	do.....		9,603.33	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	H. Escubas.....	9	Rejected.....			Military seizure.
Feb. 20, 1867	J. H. Echols.....	20	Allowed.....		962.28	Erroneously seized.
	E. H. Forsyth.....	11	Rejected.....			Insufficient evidence.
Jan. 25, 1864	P. B. Fouke.....	101	Allowed.....	101		Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
Feb. 13, 1864	J. W. Farr.....	128	do.....	128		Erroneously seized as abandoned property.
Feb. 23, 1864	Sarah Foley.....	36	do.....		8,018.34	Shipped by military for owner.
May 25, 1864	C. C. S. Farrar.....	19	do.....	19		Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
	Mrs. Susan Fletcher	32	Rejected.....			Captured property.

Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton re-leased.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reason for release, and nature of evidence.
		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		
May 17, 1866	W. Freeman	67	Allowed		\$7,611.68	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Dec. 5, 1866	Rev. Dr. Fuller	57	do		3,507.02	Received from military for owner.
	D. L. Ferguson	46	Rejected			Captured property.
	P. A. Fennerty	13	do			Military seizure.
	Mrs. M. F. Fort	77	do			Sold to rebel government.
Aug. 27, 1863	J. W. Green	28	Allowed		4,340.41	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Sept. 2, 1864	Thomas Gillon	1	do		263.32	Erroneously seized as stolen property.
June 2, 1865	Griggs & Thing	13	do		7,468.80	Seized through mistake.
Aug. 12, 1864	M. Grundy	4	do		555.69	Shipped by military for owners.
July 13, 1865	Mrs. M. L. Graves ..	12	do		4,212.36	Erroneously seized as property of a rebel.
Nov. 14, 1864	G. W. Graham & Co.	107	do	107		Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Jan. 27, 1865	J. Griggs	34	do		3,792.16	Erroneously seized.
	J. C. Greely	2	Rejected			Military seizure.
	Juliet Glass	18	do			Do.
Nov. 28, 1866	W. H. Gill	22	Allowed		188.98	Erroneously seized as tithe cotton.
Mar. 10, 1866	B. F. & E. George ...	175	do	175		Improperly seized.
Dec. 4, 1865	F. M. Gilmer, jr.	58	do	58		Do.
Feb. 28, 1866	Mrs. L. F. Gibson ...	176	do		36,954.42	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	J. G. Harrison	25	Rejected			Captured or abandoned.
Dec. 17, 1863	N. W. Halligan	9	Allowed		1,663.50	Brought in by military for owner.
Sept. 15, 1866	W. Hawes Harris ...	71	do		8,491.92	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Oct. 19, 1865	do	112	do		19,953.95	Do.
	W. F. Harrell	50	Rejected			Sold to Confederate government.
Nov. 14, 1864	W. R. Hodges	119	Allowed	119		Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Nov. 14, 1864	E. J. Hart & Co. et al	31	do	31		Do.
Mar. 31, 1866	J. F. Huddleston	68	do		6,321.39	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	S. Houston	22	Rejected			Captured property.
July 16, 1866	The J. Hughes	39	Allowed		4,160.20	Erroneously seized.
July 16, 1866	Thomas Hobson	62	do		8,331.05	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
Apr. 27, 1866	N. H. Harrison, estate.	662	do	662		Improperly seized.
Oct. 25, 1866	D. Hoxie	1	do		255.03	Erroneously turned over.
	Mrs. T. B. Hoyt	12	Rejected			Captured property.
Mar. 20, 1865	Ezra W. Ingles	7	Allowed		1,426.60	Erroneously seized as confiscable.
Dec. 11, 1863	William Jeans	19	do		2,195.80	Improperly seized.
	H. M. James	38	Rejected			Seized as abandoned.
	Thomas W. Johnson	97	do			Sold to rebel government.
	James River Manufacturing Co.	50	do			Captured property.
Apr. 19, 1866	J. H. Jarrott	63	Allowed	63		Erroneously seized as property of rebel government.
Feb. 27, 1864	A. Kellogg	23	do		3,660.32	Shipped by military for owner.
Nov. 14, 1865	Kahweiber Brothers	85	do	85		Erroneously seized.
	Keen & Scott	67	Rejected			Military seizure.
Nov. 7, 1864	Lazare & Webb	10	Allowed	10		Improperly seized.
	Michael Lynch	30	Rejected			Insufficient proof.
June 18, 1866	A. E. Lunsford	20	Rejected, but paid on decree of court.		10,626.77	Libeled as confiscable; decree in favor of claimant.
	Mrs. C. M. Locke ...	21	Rejected			Insufficient evidence of identity.
	Elizabeth Lanier ...	64	do			Sold to rebel government.
Nov. 1, 1866	W. G. Lightfoot	10	Allowed		1,420.00	Erroneously seized.
Jan. 8, 1866	do	63	do	63		Do.
Apr. 30, 1866	E. J. Lide	56	do	56		Sold to Confederate government.

Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton re-leased.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reason for release, and nature of evidence.
		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		
July 11, 1865	Louisiana State Bank.	749	Allowed	749	.....	Erroneously seized.
	George W. Lane	257	do	257	.....	Do.
Feb. 14, 1865	G. B. Lamar.....	948	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured and blockaded.
Aug. 29, 1864	V. T. Merideth.....	14	Allowed .....	.....	\$3,869.41	Improperly seized as rebel property.
Aug. 9, 1864	J. G. Michie	176	do .....	.....	41,363.58	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Feb. 24, 1864	R. V. Montague.....	48	do .....	.....	9,304.72	Contract for collecting abandoned cotton.
	H. McLearn.....	80	do .....	.....	11,245.97	Improperly seized.
	Captain McMillan ..	78	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Abandoned property.
Oct. 14, 1863	Hugh Maher et al....	150	do .....	.....	32,792.43	Shipped by military for owners.
July 28, 1865	J. G. McBain.....	23	Allowed .....	.....	3,200.72	Erroneously seized as property of rebel government.
Jan. 24, 1865	Edw. Maxwell et al.	28	do .....	.....	7,423.52	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Nov. 14, 1864	A. S. Mansfield.....	245	do	245	.....	Erroneously seized as rebel property.
	James Meagher.....	45	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Proof of identity insufficient.
Dec. 10, 1866	R. Mure & Co.....	68	Allowed	68	.....	Erroneously seized as blockade cotton.
	E. W. Massey.....	7	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured property.
Dec. 27, 1866	M. Malseh	45	Allowed .....	.....	7,239.40	Erroneously seized.
Jan. 2, 1866	Mrs. E. Miller.....	72	do .....	.....	8,558.56	Erroneously seized as property of rebel government.
	A. McDonald	91	do	91	.....	Erroneously seized.
	Mrs. F. A. Moore.....	180	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Sold to rebel government.
	James McDaniel.....	99	do .....	.....	.....	Do.
	Abra Navara	15	do .....	.....	.....	Captured property.
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. L. D. Neff.....	3	Allowed .....	.....	898.37	Shipped by military for owners.
Aug. 26, 1864	Paul Butler & Co...	63	Actual purchase money allowed on grounds of purchase in good faith by claimants.	.....	13,491.90	Seized and libeled as property of a rebel.
May 13, 1864	J. P. Peabody	4	Allowed .....	.....	727.15	Improperly seized.
Nov. 11, 1865	Fergus Peniston.....	60	do .....	.....	7,033.76	Do.
June 27, 1866	W. A. Pattison.....	60	do .....	.....	2,673.62	Brought in by military for owner.
May 11, 1866	P. Poullaine & Co...	575	do	575	.....	Improperly seized.
May 8, 1866	T. F. Persons, estate	50	do	50	.....	Erroneously seized.
	Pierce & Maxwell...	30	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Seized as Confederate property.
	I. A. Roberts, administrator.	61	do .....	.....	.....	Sold by Confederate agent.
	W. P. Rambert.....	100	do .....	.....	.....	Captured property.
Jan. 28, 1865	Clay Roberts.....	33	Allowed .....	.....	18,518.36	Erroneously seized.
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Ricketts & Bell	26	do .....	.....	.....	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
Dec. 31, 1864	C. C. Row	2	do .....	.....	447.78	Improperly seized.
July 13, 1864	Harriet A. Robb....	17	do .....	.....	3,401.80	Shipped by military for owner.
	M. Ross.....	229	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured or abandoned.
	Alice Robey et al...	120	do .....	.....	.....	Sold to Confederate Government.
May 10, 1865	William Riddle	5	Allowed .....	.....	579.66	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	A. Richards et al....	7	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Captured or abandoned.
Aug. 22, 1866	Patrick Robinson...	10	Allowed .....	.....	738.50	Erroneously seized.
	M. Ross.....	15	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Insufficient evidence.
	John Smith.....	22	do .....	.....	.....	No evidence of receipt.
	W. A. Scott.....	25	do .....	.....	.....	Subscribed to rebel government.
	Do	5	Allowed .....	.....	761.24	Erroneously seized.
	William M. Smith...	94	do	94	.....	Improperly seized.
Sept. 19, 1866	Warren Shaw.....	123	do .....	.....	14,718.29	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	W. F. Smith.....	11	Rejected.....	.....	.....	Military seizure.

Statement of cotton claims adjudicated by the Secretary of the Treasury, etc.—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Decision.	Cotton re-leased.	Proceeds released.	Remarks, reason for release, and nature of evidence.
		<i>Bales.</i>		<i>Bales.</i>		
Sept. 19, 1866	Warren Shaw	26	Rejected			Failure to identify.
Nov. 7, 1865	Samuel Snapp	57	Allowed	57		Seized for supposed violation of law.
June 29, 1865	W. P. Suggs	31	do	31		Erroneously seized as property of a rebel.
	Mary E. Stout..lbs...	55,000	Rejected			No evidence of receipt by Treasury Department.
May 3, 1864	Robert Stewart	54	Allowed		\$7,847.95	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
	James Stewart	177	Rejected			Failure to identify.
	G. P. Swift	55	do			Confederate property.
May 2, 1866	Paran Stevens et al.	60	Allowed		10,423.20	Improperly seized.
May 2, 1866	J. M. Stark	300	do		48,237.66	Do.
Oct. 23, 1866	H. Spanier	53	do		2,438.00	Erroneously seized.
Apr. 18, 1866	Saloman Root & Co.	128	do	128		Seized as blockade; released on bond.
Aug. 27 and Dec. 28, 1864	H. B. Tibbatts	95	do		9,304.72	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	Samuel Templeton ..	30	Rejected			Military seizure.
Aug. 29, 1864	E. G. Thompson	31	Allowed		7,207.22	Seized for supposed violation of law.
June 20, 1865	O. O. Tadini	35	do	35		Do.
Oct. 8 and 27, 1865.	G. W. Turner and Clark Wright & Co., adverse claimants.	165	Proceeds turned over to supreme court, Cincinnati, Ohio.		43,985.02	Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	G. W. Turner and J. H. Haworth, adverse claimants.	80	Rejected			Seized as abandoned.
	J. C. Terry		do			Military seizure.
Apr. 9, 1866	W. F. Turner	200	Allowed	438		Erroneously seized.
May 3, 1866	M. Trimble	438	do		7,728.99	Brought in by military for owner.
		20				
Dec. 14, 1866	A. E. Tracy & Co ...		do		2,016.49	Erroneously seized.
Apr. 7, 1866	W. H. Thornton et al	45	do		15,327.14	Do.
	John M. Tate, estate	114	Rejected			Sold to Confederate Government.
		282				Insufficient evidence.
	M. Tully	9	do			Do.
	James Thomasson ..	3	do			No evidence of receipt.
	W. W. Witenbury ..	57	do			Erroneously turned over.
Feb. 25, 1865	Mrs. M. Womark ..	15	Allowed		3,958.03	Seized for supposed violation of regulations.
July 16, 1863	Miss Worcester	50	do	50		Shipped by military for owner.
Sept. 17, 1864	Jane S. Whayne	4	do	4		Erroneously seized as property of a rebel.
Mar. 8, 1865	J. M. Wiggin	4	do		1,020.79	Improperly seized.
Apr. 6, 1864	R. R. Wilson	7	do		1,663.45	Abandoned property.
	J. G. Wyley	74	Rejected			Erroneously seized as abandoned.
	Webb & Lazare	10	Allowed	10		Erroneously seized as rebel property.
	John P. White	27	do	27		Abandoned property.
Dec. 18, 1865	Victor F. Wilson et al	664	Rejected			Erroneously seized.
	Mrs. M. Ward	6	Allowed	6		Erroneously seized as property of rebel government.
Feb. 19, 1864	John S. Williams ...	220	do		33,100.80	Erroneously seized.
July 24, 1866	Watts Crane & Co ..	264	do		48,305.42	Improperly seized.
Jan. 19, 1866	John W. Williams ..	50	do	50		Sold to Confederate Government.
Dec. 14, 1866	B. F. Williams	288	Rejected			Do.
	F. H. Wild	100	do			Erroneously seized.
June 14, 1866	Jerre Walters et al.	412	Allowed		44,719.95	Rebel property.
	Woods & Gardner ..	16	Rejected			Erroneously seized.
Sept. 15, 1866	J. M. Walton	3	Allowed		345.00	Do.
Apr. 27, 1866	D. E. Wilson	4	do		1,389.00	Do.
July 10, 1866	Charles Whitlock ..	15			4,825.91	Do.
Apr. 27, 1866	S. Williams	6		6		Do.
	J. M. Wells	5	Allowed		2,658.10	Erroneously turned over.
	A. Waddel	30	Rejected			Captured property.
	Total				1,018,459.83	

Cotton claims adjusted by the Secretary of the Treasury on the basis of the purchasing regulations.

Date.	Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Cotton allowed.	Proceeds allowed.
		<i>Bales.</i>	<i>Bales.</i>	
Nov. 6, 1865	Kellinger & Featherby	4	.....	\$1,231.03
May 15, 1865	Wilson, Gibson & Co	455	.....	59,979.48
May 30, 1865	Sanford Erwin	214	.....	62,108.76
Nov. 28, 1866	A. H. Collister	73	.....	31,486.84
Nov. 20, 1866	Dwight & Gill	1,211	.....	69,099.80
Dec. 16, 1865	B. Jolly	1,172	.....	71,538.86
Jan. 25, 1867	C. A. Weed & Co.	1,337	1,003	.....
	A. H. Lagare	227,248 lbs.	.....	25,000.00
Total ..	.....	.....	.....	320,444.77

NOTE.—Under regulations relative to the purchase of products of insurrectionary States, authorized by the act of July 2, 1864, these claimants had purchased cotton under permits of President Lincoln, but were unable to deliver the same to the purchasing agents before the surrender of the rebel forces, after which it was taken possession of by the Government. It appearing that the parties had acted in good faith, and had complied in every respect with their contracts, accordingly three-fourths of the cotton or its net proceeds were delivered to the claimants and the one-fourth retained by the Government.

CLAIMS FOR SALVAGE.

December 11, 1866.—Shepard, Parkman & Co., amount allowed.....	\$157,444.66
December 18, 1866.—John Duncan, amount allowed.....	97,284.26
Total	254,728.92

NOTE.—The case of Shepard and Parkman, Brooks & Co., and that of John Duncan were of the same character as those above described arising under the purchasing system; but it appearing that the alleged purchase had not been perfected so as to make it a completed transaction, the claims in that form were not considered allowable. It was shown, however, that, acting in good faith in the assertion and protection of the rights they supposed they had acquired, the claimant in each case had expended money and performed valuable services in procuring military orders and guards and other protection for it as private property which saved the same from destruction by the rebel soldiery and other persons evilly disposed toward the Government of the United States.

In consideration of such expenditures and services an allowance as salvage was made in each case on so much of the cotton purchased under the executive permit, and so saved, as was actually received and sold by the Government, throwing out all not identified as covered by the purchase or not received and sold as above. Thus the Shepard-Parkman purchase was 19,700 bales, but an allowance was made as to only 11,255 bales—16 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of the net proceeds of which, or \$157,444.66, was paid as stated. Thirty thousand dollars of this amount was immediately returned to the Treasury in satisfaction of a debt assumed to be due the Government by Parkman, Brooks & Co. In the Duncan case the purchase covered 5,005 bales, but the settlement made was only as to 3,484 bales—33 $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of the net proceeds of which, or \$97,284.26, was paid as stated.

RECAPITULATION.

Number of bales of voluntarily abandoned cotton released	2,207
Number of bales of erroneously seized cotton released	6,356
Number of bales of cotton released on basis of purchasing regulations	1,003
Total number of bales released	9,556
Amount allowed on claims for cotton voluntarily abandoned	\$616,843.44
Amount allowed on claims for cotton erroneously seized, etc	1,018,459.83
Amount allowed on claims adjusted on basis of purchasing regulations	320,444.77
Amount allowed on claims for salvage	254,728.92
Total amount allowed on all claims	2,210,476.96

Claims for cotton.

Date.	Claimant.	Residence.
Dec. 1, 1863	George B. Anthony.....	Louisiana.
Dec. 29, 1863	Mrs. Amelia Allen.....	Do.
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	Do.
Nov. 30, 1863	do.....	Do.
Apr. 25, 1864	S. B. Beaumont.....	Tennessee.
Feb. 5, 1864	Mary T. Bonham.....	Mississippi.
Aug. 18, 1863	S. J. Brown.....	Do.
Apr. 2, 1864	L. W. Bolson.....	Arkansas.
Feb. 13, 1864	W. H. Botts.....	Louisiana.
Nov. 30, 1864	Mrs. Mary C. Bledsoe.....	Do.
Sept. 29, 1863	E. T. Beers.....	Arkansas.
Sept. 18, 1863	Mrs. L. M. Bush.....	Do.
Nov. 28, 1863	P. H. Cobb.....	Ohio.
Apr. 30, 1864	C. C. Calloway.....	Do.
Dec. 30, 1863	O. N. Cutler.....	Missouri.
Nov. 28, 1863	P. H. Cobb.....	Ohio.
Sept. 25, 1863	Sherrard Clemens.....	West Virginia.
Aug. 19, 1864	do.....	Do.
Nov. 30, 1863	Charles Delano.....	Illinois.
Aug. 27, 1863	do.....	Do.
Aug. 30, 1864	S. & W. Dickens.....	Mississippi.
Mar. 3, 1864	John Denson.....	Louisiana.
Feb. 29, 1864	S. De Bow.....	Tennessee.
Apr. 2, 1864	Abel Davenport.....	Louisiana.
Apr. 14, 1864	J. Denson.....	Do.
Apr. 14, 1864	do.....	Do.
Sept. 21, 1863	H. P. Duncan.....	Do.
May 20, 1865	W. H. Ennis.....	Illinois.
May 13, 1864	Mrs. E. M. Eddington.....	Louisiana.
Nov. 38, 1863	E. B. Fuller.....	Tennessee.
June 20, 1864	William Fisher.....	Ohio.
Sept. 19, 1864	Fatman & Co.....	New York.
Sept. 12, 1864	do.....	Do.
Sept. 12, 1864	do.....	Do.
May 3, 1864	S. Galloway.....	Louisiana.
Feb. 13, 1864	Patrick Gilfoy.....	Do.
Sept. 18, 1863	Ira Hardin.....	Arkansas.
Jan. 9, 1864	John Hallam.....	Tennessee.
Nov. 28, 1863	David Hall.....	Louisiana.
Nov. 4, 1864	W. L. Horton.....	Florida.
Apr. 1, 1864	R. S. Innis.....	Illinois.
Oct. 16, 1863	J. H. Jarman.....	Tennessee.
Sept. 18, 1863	T. D. Knox.....	Do.
Apr. 1, 1864	William B. King.....	Georgia.
Aug. 18, 1863	J. W. Leftwich & Co.....	Tennessee.
May 4, 1864	Sancho Lynch.....	Louisiana.
May 18, 1865	J. M. Latta.....	Florida.
Sept. 18, 1863	Miss Mary C. Lane.....	New York.
Feb. 6, 1864	R. J. Mathews and others.....	Do.
Nov. 30, 1863	Miss Kate Marcy.....	Louisiana.
Sept. 18, 1863	E. Mayer.....	Tennessee.
Sept. 26, 1863	J. E. Merriman.....	Do.
Nov. 28, 1863	A. N. Marcy.....	Louisiana.
Nov. 28, 1863	R. V. Montague.....	Do.
Sept. 18, 1863	E. Mayer.....	Tennessee.
May 3, 1864	L. D. Mayer.....	Do.
May 3, 1864	A. McBurney.....	Illinois.
Aug. 12, 1863	Northrop & Smith.....	Missouri.
Aug. 12, 1863	do.....	Do.
Aug. 12, 1863	do.....	Do.
Aug. 12, 1863	William Nichols.....	Mississippi.
June 9, 1864	C. Northrop & Co.....	Tennessee.
Sept. 29, 1863	George B. Peters.....	Arkansas.
Mar. 4, 1864	J. F. Richey.....	Mississippi.
July 18, 1864	R. M. Robinson.....	Kentucky.
Dec. 29, 1863	C. Stoddart, jr., & Co.....	Tennessee.
Dec. 1, 1863	Warren Shaw.....	Louisiana.
Feb. 1, 1864	do.....	Do.
May 3, 1864	Robert Stewart.....	Do.
Nov. 23, 1864	T. R. Sloan.....	Missouri.
July 6, 1865	Thomas Sweeny.....	Arkansas.
Nov. 28, 1863	H. B. Tibbetts.....	Louisiana.
Nov. 28, 1863	do.....	Do.
Dec. 29, 1863	A. & J. Trounstone.....	Ohio.
July 2, 1864	John Turner.....	Arkansas.
Sept. 28, 1863	T. L. Van Fossen.....	Mississippi.
Aug. 26, 1863	Foley Vaughan.....	Tennessee.
Oct. 17, 1863	Mrs. Gracia Walton.....	Arkansas.
Oct. 17, 1863	A. G. Ward.....	Mississippi.
Feb. 8, 1864	Charles Warfield.....	Louisiana.
Dec. 11, 1863	S. B. Young.....	Kentucky.
Dec. 11, 1863	do.....	Do.
Dec. 11, 1863	do.....	Do.

Cotton claims adjudicated.

Date.	Claimant.	Residence.
Oct. 7, 1866	A. H. Andrews et al.	Iowa.
Apr. 7, 1866	W. W. Andrews, administrator	Arkansas.
Dec. 29, 1866	do	Do.
Oct. 11, 1864	M. Benton	Louisiana.
	Mrs. A. A. Brabston	Mississippi.
May 18, 1866	Mrs. M. T. Bonham	Do.
Jan. 25, 1865	Colonel Barnard	Tennessee.
Aug. 15, 1865	O. H. Brewer & Co	Iowa.
May 8, 1865	Brot & Davis	Louisiana.
Oct. 1, 1864	Jonathan H. Brown	Mississippi.
Nov. 19, 1864	Blatchford & Stone	Ohio.
Apr. 22, 1864	George R. Bridges & Co	Arkansas.
Apr. 19, 1866	David Barrow	Louisiana.
Aug. 11, 1866	B. H. Buckner	Do.
Jan. 3, 1866	Mrs. Indiana Bass	Do.
Jan. 12, 1866	Mary T. Bonham	Mississippi.
Sept. 1, 1866	Joseph Botto	Do.
	Mrs. L. C. Ballard	
	Brindeau & Blanchard	
	E. W. Burbank	Louisiana.
	Bugher & Cones	
June 22, 1865	J. W. Black	Do.
	George C. Benham	
Mar. 3, 1866	William Battersby & Co	South Carolina.
May 12, 1866	Mrs. E. D. Bachelor	Louisiana.
Sept. 18, 1866	W. Brannan et al	Alabama.
Mar. 17, 1866	R. M. Browning	Louisiana.
Nov. 14, 1864	C. H. Bland	Do.
May 9, 1866	Beall & Metcalf	Georgia.
May 24, 1866	William Bryce & Co	New York,
	H. H. Beach	
Sept. 13, 1865	John Blevins	Tennessee.
Nov. 9, 1866	do	Do.
June 8, 1866	Madame Bertinatti	Louisiana.
Sept. 29, 1863	O. N. Cutler	Missouri.
Jan. 29, 1864	W. H. Cherry & Co	Tennessee.
Jan. 26, 1864	J. J. Craig	Do.
	S. Clemens	West Virginia.
Jan. 26, 1865	Carson & Jones	
Jan. 8, 1867	Temple Clark and Henry Warren, adverse claimants.	Tennessee.
	A. C. Cloud	
	W. J. Cowan	
Oct. 3, 1864	Temple Clark	
Dec. 17, 1864	do	Pennsylvania.
Dec. 23, 1864	Cowan & Dickson	Mississippi.
July 16, 1866	Carr, Glenn & Wright	
	A. F. Cramer & Co	
Nov. 16, 1866	A. F. Crawford	Texas.
	Cazenove & Co	
May 7, 1866	Cohen & Hertz	Georgia.
Apr. 11, 1866	M. Cummings, executor	Do.
Apr. 7, 1866	W. M. Cozart	
	Mrs. Mary Cassin	Alabama.
	Miss S. Camp	
	George H. Cheever, estate	
May 7, 1864	Lemuel Davis	Louisiana.
Dec. 11, 1863	H. L. Davis	Ohio.
	J. T. Douglas	
	S. DeBow & Co	Tennessee.
Apr. 17, 1866	Joseph Day	Georgia.
	J. D. B. De Bow	
	D. Dupree	
Nov. 23, 1864	Charles W. Elliott	New York.
Dec. 27, 1866	Mrs. A. F. Elliott	Louisiana.
	H. Escoubas	
Feb. 20, 1867	J. H. Echols	Mississippi.
	E. H. Forsyth	
Jan. 25, 1864	P. B. Fouke	Illinois.
Feb. 13, 1864	J. W. Farr	Missouri.
Feb. 23, 1864	Sarah Foley	Mississippi.
May 25, 1864	C. C. S. Farrar	Tennessee.
	Mrs. Susan Fletcher	
May 17, 1866	W. Freeman	Louisiana.
Dec. 5, 1866	Rev. Dr. Fuller	Maryland.
	D. L. Ferguson	
	P. A. Fennerty	
	Mrs. M. F. Fort	
Aug. 27, 1863	J. W. Green	Indiana.
Sept. 2, 1864	Thomas Gillon	Mississippi.
June 2, 1865	Griggs & Thing	Do.
Aug. 12, 1864	M. Grundy	Louisiana.
July 13, 1865	Mrs. M. L. Graves	Mississippi.

Cotton claims adjudicated—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Residence.
Nov. 14, 1864	G. W. Graham & Co	Louisiana.
June 27, 1864	J. M. Griggs	Arkansas.
	J. C. Greely	
	Juliet Glass	
Nov. 28, 1866	W. H. Gill	Texas.
Mar. 10, 1866	B. F. & E. George	Louisiana.
Dec. 4, 1865	F. M. Gilmer, jr.	Alabama.
Feb. 28, 1865	Mrs. L. F. Gibson	Louisiana.
	J. G. Harrison	
Dec. 17, 1863	N. W. Halligan	Tennessee.
Sept. 15, 1866	W. Hawes Harris	Louisiana.
Oct. 19, 1866	do	Do.
	W. F. Harrell	
Nov. 14, 1864	W. R. Hodges	Do.
Nov. 14, 1864	E. J. Hart & Co.	Do.
Mar. 31, 1866	J. F. Huddleton et al.	Tennessee.
	S. Houston	
July 16, 1866	Theo. J. Hughes	Alabama.
July 16, 1866	Thomas Hobson	England.
Apr. 27, 1866	N. H. Harrison, estate	Alabama.
Oct. 25, 1866	D. Hoxie	Arkansas.
	Mrs. T. B. Hoyt	
Mar. 20, 1865	Ezra W. Ingles	Louisiana.
Dec. 11, 1863	William Jeans	Tennessee.
	H. M. James	
	Thomas W. Johnson	
	James River Manufacturing Co.	
Apr. 19, 1866	J. H. Jarrott	South Carolina.
Feb. 27, 1864	A. Kellogg	Illinois.
Nov. 14, 1865	Kahnweiler Bros.	North Carolina.
	Keen & Scott	
Nov. 7, 1864	Lazare & Webb	New York.
	Michael Lynch	
June 18, 1866	A. E. Lunsford	Missouri.
	Mrs. C. M. Locke	
	Elizabeth Lanier	
Nov. 1, 1866	W. G. Lightfoot	Georgia.
	Do.	Do.
Jan. 8, 1866	E. J. Lide	South Carolina.
Apr. 30, 1866	Louisiana State Bank	
July 11, 1865	George W. Lane	Maryland.
	G. B. Lamar	
Feb. 14, 1865	V. T. Meredith	Mississippi.
Aug. 29, 1864	J. J. Michie	Louisiana.
Aug. 9, 1864	R. V. Montague	Do.
Feb. 24, 1864	H. McLearn	Mississippi.
	Captain McMillan	
Oct. 14, 1863	Hugh Maher et al.	Illinois.
July 28, 1865	J. G. McBain	Tennessee.
Jan. 24, 1865	Edw. Maxwell et al.	Louisiana.
Nov. 14, 1864	A. S. Mansfield	Do.
	James Meagher	
Dec. 10, 1866	R. Mure & Co.	South Carolina.
	E. W. Massey	
Dec. 27, 1866	M. Malsch	Texas.
Jan. 2, 1866	Mrs. E. Miller	Mississippi.
	A. McDonald	
	Mrs. F. A. Moore	
	James McDaniel	
	Abra Navara	
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. L. D. Neff	Arkansas.
Aug. 26, 1864	Paul Butler & Co.	Ohio.
May 13, 1864	J. P. Peabody	Wisconsin.
Nov. 11, 1865	Fergus Peniston	Louisiana.
June 27, 1866	W. A. Pattison	Do.
May 11, 1866	P. Poullaine & Co.	Georgia.
May 8, 1866	T. F. Persons, estate	Do.
	Pierce & Maxwell	
	I. A. Roberts, administrator	
	W. P. Rambert	
Jan. 28, 1865	Clay Roberts	Alabama.
Nov. 30, 1863	Mrs. Ricketts & Bell	Louisiana.
Dec. 31, 1863	C. C. Row	Ohio.
July 13, 1864	Harriet A. Robb	Arkansas.
	M. Ross	
	Alice Roby et al.	
May 10, 1865	William Riddle	Louisiana.
	A. Richards et al.	
Aug 22, 1866	Patrick Robinson	Alabama.
	M. Ross	
	John Smith	

Cotton claims adjudicated—Continued.

Date.	Claimant.	Residence.
Aug. 22, 1866	W. A. Scott	Alabama.
	do	Do.
Sept. 19, 1866	William M. Smith	Louisiana.
	Warren Shaw	Mississippi.
	W. F. Smith	Louisiana.
Nov. 7, 1865	Warren Shaw	Tennessee.
June 29, 1865	Samuel Snapp	
	W. P. Suggs	
	Mary E. Stout	
May 3, 1864	Robert Stewart	Louisiana.
	James Stewart	
	G. P. Swift	Alabama.
May 2, 1866	Paran Stevens et al	Do.
	J. M. Stark	Do.
Oct. 23, 1866	H. Spanier	Louisiana.
Apr. 18, 1866	Saloman, Root & Co.	New York.
Aug. 27 and Dec. 28, 1864.	H. B. Tibbatts	Louisiana.
	Samuel Templeton	
Aug. 29, 1864	E. G. Thompson	Ohio.
June 30, 1865	O. Tadini	South Carolina.
Oct. 8 and 27, 1865.	G. W. Turner and Clark, Wright & Co., adverse claimants	Louisiana.
	G. W. Turner and J. H. Haworth, adverse claimants	La. and Ohio.
	J. C. Terry	
Apr. 9, 1866	W. F. Turner	Mississippi.
May 3, 1866	John M. Trimble	Tennessee.
Dec. 14, 1866	A. E. Tracy & Co.	Arkansas.
Apr. 7, 1866	W. H. Thornton et al	Alabama.
	John M. Tate, estate	
	M. Tully	
	James Thomasson	
	W. W. Withenbury	
Feb. 25, 1865	Mrs. M. Womack	Louisiana.
July 16, 1863	Miss Worcester	Do.
Sept. 17, 1864	Jane S. Whayne	Arkansas.
Mar. 8, 1865	J. M. Wiggin	Tennessee.
Apr. 6, 1864	R. R. Wilson	Mississippi.
	J. G. Wyley	
	Webb & Lazare	New York.
Dec. 18, 1865	John P. White	Tennessee.
	Victor F. Wilson et al	
Feb. 19, 1864	Mrs. M. Ward	Arkansas.
July 24, 1866	John S. Williams	Illinois.
Jan. 19, 1866	Watts, Crane & Co.	New York.
Dec. 14, 1865	John W. Williams	South Carolina.
	B. F. Williams	
	F. H. Wild	
June 14, 1866	Jerre Walters et al	Alabama.
	Woods & Gardner	
Sept. 15, 1863	J. M. Walton	Do.
Apr. 27, 1863	D. E. Wilson	Mississippi.
July 10, 1866	Charles Whitlock	Virginia.
Apr. 27, 1866	S. Williamson	South Carolina.
	J. M. Wells	Louisiana.
	A. Waddel	

COTTON CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Nov. 6, 1865	Kellinger & Weatherby	North Carolina.
May 15, 1865	Wilson, Gibson & Co	New York.
May 30, 1865	Sanford Erwin	Tennessee.
Nov. 28, 1866	A. H. Collister	Michigan.
Dec. 20, 1866	Dwight & Gill	Mass. and Tenn.
Dec. 16, 1865	B. Jolly	Alabama.
Jan. 25, 1867	C. A. Weed & Co.	Louisiana.
Dec. 11, 1866	A. H. Lazare	Missouri.
Dec. 18, 1866	Shepard, Parkman & Co	Tennessee.
	John Duncan	Mississippi.

ment and others, on account of captured and abandoned property, and the disposition of the such property.

Total receipts.	Amount of proceeds released to claimants.	Amount expended for cotton, etc.	Amount paid for expenses of every kind.	Amount transferred to other agents.	Amount transferred to officers in charge of freed-men.	Amount deposited as internal revenue, commercial intercourse fees, etc.	Amount covered in as proceeds of captured and abandoned property.	Total.
\$5,452,805.34	\$1,046,657.23		\$437,960.40	\$1,266,084.03		\$417,769.30	\$2,284,334.38	\$5,452,805.34
36,473.27				36,473.27				36,473.27
129,076.33			64,350.01	25,880.39	\$38,845.93			129,076.33
36,945.39			32,166.64	4,543.73			235.02	36,945.39
27,799.48			27,799.48					27,799.48
16,170.13			7,178.28	8,991.85				16,170.13
30,204.97			204.97				30,000.00	30,204.97
15,091.28			1,362.00	1,313.70			12,415.58	15,091.28
175,169.27			50,043.83	111,522.25	7,473.92		6,129.27	175,169.27
16,191.49			1,015.65	15,175.84				16,191.49
34,040.96			17,796.20	16,244.76				34,040.96
12,349.50			8,620.82				3,728.68	12,349.50
23,107.66			4,549.44	18,558.22				23,107.66
47,214.44			18,062.01	29,152.43				47,214.44
157,016.37			157,016.37					157,016.37
1,252,299.28	73,243.68		828,571.92	5,000.00		59,485.87	285,997.81	1,252,299.28
96,737.24			96,737.24					96,737.24
40,398.71			4,000.00	11,433.40		24,965.31		40,398.71
5,875.95			1,669.84	4,206.11				5,875.95
13,916.27			8,943.03				4,973.24	13,916.27
35,893.33			14,230.72				21,662.61	35,893.33
21,630.23			12,163.58	9,466.65				21,630.23
138,953.57			38,544.03				100,409.54	138,953.57
387,939.48			35,561.02	141,545.11			210,833.35	387,939.48
329,092.09			25,337.93	195,948.98			107,805.18	329,092.09
143,003.22			27,077.91	31,335.19	13,075.80		71,514.32	143,003.22
783,152.62			485,137.77	79,452.28		218,562.57		783,152.62
208,185.63			208,185.63					208,185.63
46,667.35			46,667.35					46,667.35
654,996.51			28,264.84					654,996.51
5,378,962.61		2,803,049.30	88,676.55	2,181,563.57		159,056.80	146,616.39	5,378,962.61
2,651,725.54		566,203.53	92,816.44	1,015,064.78		5,072.84	972,567.95	2,651,725.54
438,971.64			69,728.54	316,981.29			52,261.81	438,971.64
2,119,843.84	73,225.29		411,013.39		183,582.65		1,452,022.51	2,119,843.84
15,719,696.27	465,495.84		1,993,380.84	1,969,336.58			4,822,825.73	15,719,696.27
84,108.35			84,108.35					84,108.35
386,448.50			259,895.60	108,385.98			18,166.92	386,448.50
6,715,660.17	802,199.56		857,162.33	191,491.76		520,932.75	4,203,873.77	6,715,660.17
687,412.20							687,412.20	687,412.20
	2,460,821.60	3,369,252.83	6,546,000.95	7,810,327.99	242,978.30	1,405,845.44		
110,841.30							110,841.30	110,841.30
							22,686,840.67	
							2,571,090.95	
							25,257,931.62	
44,662,067.78								44,662,067.78
10,265,877.83								10,265,877.83
34,396,189.95								34,396,189.95

|| Cotton agent. ¶ Disbursing agent. ** Treasurer, U. S. † Amount deposited as security in cotton agent, New York, for sale, and the disbursements were mostly paid from other sources, so that of the real results of the transactions of an agency.

Statement of cotton claims presented to the Treasury Department which have not been adjudicated.

Claimant.	Amount of claim.	Remarks.
	<i>Bales.</i>	
Aiken, Tatum et al.....	234	Seized as property of rebel government.
J. A. Adams	26	Do.
A. M. Allen.....	40	Seized as subscribed to rebel government.
S. S. Boyd, Mrs. E. C. Purdy, adverse claimants.	242, valued at \$45,132.	Seized as abandoned, and as property of a rebel.
H. C. Boyd, est.....	126	Seized as rebel property.
H. R. Bryan.....	\$10,938.78	Proceeds of cotton from abandoned plantation.
J. E. Buckley.....	25	Seized as Confederate property.
R. D. Brown.....	16	Seized as subscribed cotton.
N. M. Berry.....	2	Lost at Mobile.
E. M. Bruce.....	200	Seized as blockade cotton.
J. N. Cartwright.....	57	Military seizure.
John Collins.....	432	Seized as Confederate property.
W. S. Candler et al.....	155	For delivery of Confederate States cotton to agent.
John W. Cotton.....	73	Seized as sold to rebel government.
John P. Dickson.....	25	Collected as rebel property.
William Deeson.....	6	Military seizure.
William L. Faber, adm'r.....	503	Taken by military for defenses.
R. B. Goodman.....	\$7,030	Proceeds of cotton from St. Helena Island.
S. P. Griffin.....	Three-fourths of 1,120.	Collected as property of rebel government.
M. Goldsmith.....	5	Do.
Duff Green.....	25	Collected as abandoned property.
J. W. Garner.....	38	Collected as subscribed to rebel government.
Hansard, Watson & Co.....	46	Seized as subscribed.
W. J. Hill.....	149	Received from military.
Fleming Hodges.....	39	Seized as subscribed.
William Hamilton et al.....	43	Alleged seizure by Treasury agent.
H. P. Holden.....	20	Do.
— Hudson et al.....	4	Seized as Confederate property.
Micajah Johnson.....	225	Alleged seizure as property of rebel State of Louisiana.
W. W. Kendrick.....	50	Seized as Confederate property.
John F. Livingston.....	7	Seized as subscribed.
L. B. Lovelace.....	25	Do.
Louisiana State Bank.....	306	Seized as Confederate property.
E. D. Montague.....	20	Collected as abandoned.
Charles McLaran.....	138	Seized as subscribed.
J. E. Montcure.....	58	Do.
W. D. McJunkin.....	5	Do.
W. D. Miller.....	75	Do.
Bank of Memphis.....	40	Do.
G. D. Martin.....	107	Military seizure.
McMurty, Atkinson & Co.....	800	Seized as Confederate property.
State of North Carolina.....	175	Seized as property of rebel State of North Carolina.
Bank of New Orleans.....	1,600	Captured property.
William Neese.....	36	Military seizure.
J. J. Pollard.....	308	Seized as rebel property.
Plandolit Brothers.....	196	Seized as blockade cotton.
O. L. Pitney.....	500	Seized as Confederate property.
Payan & Carhart.....	79	Do.
W. C. Pickersgill & Co.....	205	Seized as blockade cotton.
Charles Rogers.....	51	Seized as subscribed.
Joseph Reid.....	4	
William Reid.....	32	Seized as subscribed cotton.
J. R. Stevens et al.....	5	Seized as Confederate property.
William Schaffer.....	33	
H. N. Spencer.....	108	Collected as abandoned.
Stabler & Coale.....	17	
Mrs. S. Shelby.....	100	Captured at Port Gibson.
Mrs. N. P. Smith.....	10	Seized as Confederate property.
M. Slattery.....	1	
E. H. Smith.....	34	Abandoned property.
E. H. Smith.....	3	Military seizure.
F. B. Sheppard.....	29	Do.
— Spink et al.....	232	Sunk at Mobile.
George Schley.....	244	Military seizure.
R. J. Smith.....	21	
J. C. Truly & Brother.....	3	Seized as Confederate property.
Richard Taylor.....	25	Collected as abandoned.
B. O. Tayloe.....	77	Collected as subscribed.
Walter Tarrant.....	28	Received as captured.
J. C. Taylor.....	18	Seized as Confederate property.
G. Whitfield.....	118	Do.
A. M. Walker.....	10	Seized as subscribed.
S. P. Walker.....	555,555 lbs.	Collected as Confederate property.
C. A. Weed & Co.....	1,111	Do.
S. P. Walker.....	3,405	Do.
B. H. Zellner.....	30	Seized as subscribed.

Statement of captured cotton collected in the first special agency subsequent to June 1, and forwarded to and sold by Simeon Draper,

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected or forwarded.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales sold at Cincinnati by General Agent Mellen.	No. of bales to New York.
	Georgia.....	A. J. McKay, A. Q. M.	June 5, 1865	78	78	.....
	do	do	June 6, 1865	111	111	.....
	do	S. B. Eaton.....	.....	7	7	.....
	do	A. J. McKay.....	June 19, 1865	222	222	.....
	Eastport, Miss....	Major-General Hatch.	do	95	95	.....
	do	do	do	23	23	.....
	Georgia.....	A. J. McKay, A. Q. M.	June 27, 1865	33	.....	33
	do	do	do	141	.....	141
	do	do	July 8, 1865	77	.....	77
N. Bass	Macon, Ga.....	J. R. Dillin.....	Sept. 6 to 15, 1865.	157	.....	157
	Atlanta, Ga.....	.....	.....	57	.....	57
Importing and Exporting Company.	Macon, Ga.....	W. F. Alexander.....	.....	36	.....	.....
Do	do	do .....	.....	32	.....	117
Do	do	do .....	.....	49	.....	.....
J. G. Davis.....	Perry, Ga.....	do .....	.....	38	.....	.....
Stewart.....	Cuthbert, Ga.....	do .....	.....	6	.....	90
Importing and Exporting Company.	Macon, Ga.....	do .....	.....	46	.....	.....
Do	do	do .....	.....	60	.....	60
Do	do	do	Dec. 19, 1865	18	.....	18
Do	do	do	do	16	.....	16
Do	do	do	do	4	.....	4
	do	do	do	6	.....	6
	do	do	do	8	.....	8
J. H. Bivins.....	Butler, Taylor County, Ga.	C. T. Wharton.....	Jan. 31, 1866	42	.....	.....
John Fitzpatrick...	Bibb County, Ga..	do	do	18	.....	75
Chapel Epps	do	do	Feb. 6, 1866	15	.....	.....
John J. Floyd.....	Macon, Ga.....	do	Feb. 27, 1866	29	.....	29
Do	do	do	Mar. 8, 1866	7	.....	7
Importing and Exporting Company.	do	do	do	36	.....	36
B. H. Zellner.....	do	do	do	22	.....	22
J. G. Davis.....	Houston County, Ga.	W. F. Alexander.....	Apr. 13, 1866	4	.....	.....
W. Reid.....	West Point, Ga...	L. B. Brasher.....	Apr. 4, 1866	32	.....	37
Lucius Lovelace....	do	do	do	1	.....	.....
Do	do	do	do	24	.....	24
J. M. Chivers	do	A. S. Bayless.....	do	20	.....	20
F. A. Billingsley...	Albany, Ga.....	W. C. Buntz.....	.....	24	Sold at Apalachicola, 84.	.....
E. Wimberley.....	do	do .....	.....	25		20
H. A. Scott	do	do .....	.....	9		50
W. W. Kendrick....	do	do .....	.....	33		.....
A. Walker.....	do	do .....	.....	33		.....
James Baggs.....	Newton, Ga.....	do .....	.....	30		.....
W. A. Scott.....	Columbus, Ga.....	J. A. Alexander.....	.....	30	.....	.....

* Proceeds of five bales released by Secretary of

1865, under J. R. Dillin and H. M. Buckley, supervising special agents, Nashville, Tenn.
United States cotton agent at New York.

Date of shipment.	Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Nashville.	Expenses to and at Cincinnati.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
.....	.....	78	\$10,767.87	\$1,183.10	\$928.25	.....	.....	\$2,111.25	\$8,656.52
.....	.....	111	19,394.87	1,145.95	1,542.04	.....	.....	2,087.99	16,706.88
.....	.....	7	1,223.10	72.27	97.24	.....	.....	169.51	1,053.59
.....	.....	222	30,647.00	3,367.30	2,641.95	.....	.....	6,009.25	24,637.75
.....	July 17, 1865	95	21,515.25	552.50	1,341.51	.....	.....	1,894.01	19,621.24
.....	.....	23	3,648.65	120.50	266.65	.....	.....	393.15	3,255.50
.....	.....	.....	3,206.02	396.00	.....	\$315.54	\$287.86	999.40	2,206.62
.....	.....	.....	13,698.47	1,692.00	.....	1,348.20	1,229.97	4,270.17	9,428.30
Oct. 13, 1865	July 20, 1866	440	7,480.72	924.00	.....	736.25	671.69	2,331.94	5,148.78
.....	.....	.....	15,252.90	1,143.76	.....	1,501.19	1,369.55	4,014.50	11,238.40
.....	.....	.....	5,537.68	684.00	.....	545.02	497.23	1,726.25	3,811.43
.....	.....	36	5,269.10	432.00	.....	306.00	397.93	1,135.93	4,133.17
.....	Mar. 15, 1866	32	4,683.63	384.00	.....	272.00	353.72	1,009.72	3,673.91
.....	.....	49	7,171.81	588.00	.....	416.48	541.64	1,546.12	5,625.69
.....	.....	38	3,690.30	456.00	.....	361.00	445.52	1,262.52	2,427.78
.....	Sept. 12, 1866	6	582.67	72.00	.....	57.00	70.35	199.35	383.32
.....	.....	46	4,467.19	552.00	.....	437.00	539.32	1,528.32	2,938.87
.....	Apr. 3, 1866	60	8,302.75	720.00	.....	480.00	814.12	2,014.12	6,288.63
Feb. 1, 1866	do	18	2,996.43	216.00	.....	144.00	272.02	632.02	2,364.41
Feb. 6, 1866	do	16	2,320.40	192.00	.....	152.00	222.96	566.96	1,753.44
.....do	Apr. 3, 1866	4	580.09	48.00	.....	38.00	55.73	141.73	438.36
.....	.....	6	870.12	72.00	.....	57.00	83.60	212.60	657.52
.....	Apr. 3, 1866	8	2,330.32	96.00	.....	64.20	175.83	336.03	1,994.29
.....	.....	42	5,965.89	504.00	.....	388.50	578.33	1,470.83	4,495.06
Feb. 7, 1866	do	18	2,556.81	216.00	.....	166.50	247.85	630.35	1,926.46
.....	.....	15	2,130.67	180.00	.....	138.75	206.55	525.30	1,605.37
Mar. 2, 1866	May 25, 1866	29	4,092.52	348.00	.....	275.50	354.45	977.95	3,114.57
.....	.....	7	802.23	84.00	.....	75.83	107.30	267.13	535.10
Mar. 12, 1866	Sept. 12, 1866	28	3,208.91	336.00	.....	303.33	429.20	1,068.53	2,140.38
.....	.....	22	2,521.28	264.00	.....	238.34	337.22	839.56	1,681.72
Apr. 19, 1866	.....	4	523.84	48.00	.....	34.00	54.23	136.23	387.61
Apr. 20, 1866	Sept. 12, 1866	32	4,190.77	384.00	.....	272.00	433.83	1,089.83	3,100.94
May 23, 1866	.....	1	130.96	12.00	.....	8.50	13.56	34.06	96.90
.....do	Sept. 12, 1866	24	2,520.50	288.00	.....	192.00	203.01	683.01	1,837.49
July 4 or 5, 1866.	do	20	370.73	110.05	.....	199.50	61.18	370.73	.....
					Expenses to and at Appalachicola.				
.....	.....	24	2,921.82	.....	\$492.36	81.85	80.15	654.36	2,267.46
.....	May 25, 1866	25	3,043.59	.....	512.90	85.26	83.50	681.66	2,361.93
.....	July 20, 1866	9	1,095.50	.....	184.64	30.70	30.06	245.40	850.10
.....	.....	33	4,017.52	.....	677.02	112.55	110.20	899.77	3,117.75
.....	.....	33	4,017.52	.....	677.02	112.55	110.20	899.77	3,117.76
.....	.....	30	4,525.25	.....	615.46	102.34	100.20	818.00	3,707.25
.....	.....	30	5,691.82	.....	315.00	300.00	503.05	{1,118.05 * 761.24}	3,812.53

the Treasury to W. A. Scott, January, 1867.

Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom and where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.
A. S. Nelson, Greene Co., Ala..	R. K. Sterling.	S. B. Eaton, assistant agent, Selma, Ala.	1865. Sept. 26	55	55	1865. Nov. 24	E. Wright, jr.
R. Levy, Greene Co., Ala.....	do	do	do	27	27	do	do
E. L. Kimbrough, Greene Co., Ala.	do	do	do	59	59	do	do
W. H. Taylor, Marengo Co., Ala		do	Oct. 21	32	32	do	do
Chas. Walker, Marengo Co., Ala		do	do	16	16	do	do
Do.....		do	do	16	16	do	do
A. P. Calhoun, Marengo Co., Ala		do	do	13	13	do	do
Jno. W. Dubois, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	do	16	16	do	do
Estate J. Croome, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	do	10	10	do	do
Jno. Y. Gholson, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	do	4	4	do	do
G. W. Minge, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	do	2	2	do	do
Eli Boyer, Perry Co., Ala.....	A. L. Wilkinson	do	Oct. 27	146	146	do	do
J. and R. Lee, on B. Holmes's plantation, Perry Co., Ala.	do	do	do	4	4	do	do
Mrs. Stickney, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	Nov. 3	35	35	do	do
Henry Watson, Greene Co., Ala	R. K. Sterling.	do	do	6	6	do	do
R. Randolph, Greene Co., Ala..	do	do	do	22	22	do	do
J. H. Wynne, Greene Co., Ala..	do	do	do	13	13	do	do
O. A. Wynne, Greene Co., Ala..	do	do	do	34	34	do	do
J. V. F. Walker, Dallas Co., Ala	E. A. Lee and McCarthy, assistant ag'ts.	do	do	14	14	do	do
Estate J. Underwood, Dallas Co., Ala.	do	do	do	3	3	do	do
A. C. Jones, Greene Co., Ala...	R. K. Sterling.	do	do	33	33	do	do
Sam'l Dorrah, Perry Co., Ala...	A. L. Wilkinson	do	Oct. 27	22	22	Dec. 9	G. W. Rosevelt.
James Lee, Perry Co., Ala.....	do	do	do	8	8	do	do
E. A. Blunt, Perry Co., Ala.....	do	do	do	11	11	do	do
Mrs. E. H. Tipton, Dallas Co., Ala.	E. A. Lee.	do	do	7	7	do	do
A. W. Coleman, Dallas Co., Ala.	do	do	do	44	44	do	do
W. A. Williams, Dallas Co., Ala	do	do	do	19	19	do	do
— —, Montgomery, Ala.....		E. P. Hotchkiss, ass't agent.	Oct. 25	18	18	do	do
— —, Montgomery, Ala.....		do	Nov. 9	4	4	do	do
G. Whitfield, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	Nov. 10	3	3	do	do
		Leslie Ellis, assistant ag't.	Nov. 18	118	118	do	do
J. T. Evans, Marengo Co., Ala..		do	do	55	55	do	do
J. T. Walton, Marengo Co., Ala.		do	do	64	64	do	do
— —, Demopolis, Ala.....		A. D. Banks.	do	90	90	do	do
— —, Pickens Co., Ala.....		James & Ellis, contractors.	Oct. 12	36	36	Dec. 22	Lovett Peacock.
A. Hood, Pickens Co., Ala.....		do	Oct. 13	80	80	do	do
— —, Pickens Co., Ala.....		do	Oct. 21	94	94	do	do
		do	Oct. 24	84	84	do	do
		do	Oct. 30	23	23	do	do
		do	Nov. 21	48	48	do	do
		do	Nov. 20	176	176	do	do
		do	Nov. 25	18	18	do	do
— —, Montgomery, Ala.....		E. P. Hotchkiss, ass't agent.	Nov. 30	2	2	do	do
— —, Demopolis, Ala.....		do	Dec. 6	14	14	do	do
		Leslie Ellis, assistant ag't.	Dec. 22	110	110	do	do

the first special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Mobile.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in the Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1866. Jan. 9	55	\$8,161.31	\$874.80	\$515.81	\$398.95	\$1,789.56	1866. Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	\$4,204.36	\$2,167.39
...do ..	27	4,006.46	419.76	253.22	195.86	868.84	.....	.....	.....	3,137.02
...do ..	59	8,754.86	923.70	553.32	428.02	1,905.04	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	4,519.75	2,331.07
...do ..	32	4,748.40	452.69	300.11	232.12	984.92	.....	.....	.....	3,764.48
...do ..	16	2,374.20	223.87	150.05	116.06	489.98	.....	.....	.....	1,884.22
...do ..	16	2,374.20	250.12	150.05	116.06	516.23	.....	.....	.....	1,857.97
...do ..	13	1,929.04	238.26	121.92	94.30	454.48	.....	.....	.....	1,474.56
...do ..	16	2,374.20	223.47	150.05	116.06	489.58	.....	.....	.....	1,884.62
...do ..	10	1,483.88	163.30	93.78	72.54	329.62	.....	.....	.....	1,154.26
...do ..	4	593.55	46.18	37.51	29.01	112.70	.....	.....	.....	480.85
...do ..	2	296.78	23.09	18.76	14.51	56.36	.....	.....	.....	240.42
...do ..	146	21,664.57	2,502.62	1,369.24	1,059.06	4,930.92	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	11,041.40	5,692.25
...do ..	4	593.55	68.63	37.51	29.01	135.15	.....	.....	.....	458.40
...do ..	35	5,193.56	704.54	328.24	253.88	1,286.66	.....	.....	.....	3,906.90
...do ..	6	890.32	141.29	56.27	43.52	241.08	.....	.....	.....	649.24
...do ..	22	3,264.52	536.40	206.32	159.58	902.30	.....	.....	.....	2,362.22
...do ..	13	1,929.04	341.25	121.92	94.30	557.47	.....	.....	.....	1,371.57
...do ..	34	5,045.18	690.24	318.86	246.63	1,255.73	.....	.....	.....	3,789.45
...do ..	14	2,077.42	426.88	131.30	101.56	659.74	.....	.....	.....	1,417.68
...do ..	3	445.16	70.81	28.14	21.76	120.71	.....	.....	.....	324.45
...do ..	33	4,896.79	854.79	309.50	239.37	1,403.66	.....	.....	.....	3,493.13
Mar. 2	22	3,271.80	445.69	181.70	211.78	839.17	.....	.....	.....	2,432.63
...do ..	8	1,189.75	161.97	66.08	77.01	305.06	.....	.....	.....	884.69
...do ..	11	1,635.90	222.79	90.85	105.90	419.54	.....	.....	.....	1,216.36
...do ..	7	1,041.02	141.94	57.82	67.39	267.15	.....	.....	.....	773.87
...do ..	44	6,543.60	778.43	363.41	423.57	1,565.41	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	3,284.57	1,693.62
...do ..	19	2,825.65	247.62	156.93	182.91	587.46	.....	.....	.....	2,238.19
...do ..	18	2,676.93	309.41	148.67	173.28	631.36	.....	.....	.....	2,045.57
...do ..	4	594.87	75.18	33.04	38.51	146.73	.....	.....	.....	448.14
...do ..	3	446.16	92.38	24.78	28.88	146.04	.....	.....	.....	300.12
...do ..	118	17,548.74	1,313.54	974.61	1,135.92	3,424.07	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	9,319.93	4,804.74
...do ..	55	8,179.50	827.45	454.27	529.46	1,811.18	...do ..	...do ..	4,201.72	2,166.60
...do ..	64	9,517.95	868.44	528.60	616.10	2,013.14	...do ..	...do ..	4,951.93	2,552.88
...do ..	90	13,384.63	1,218.94	743.34	866.38	2,828.06	.....	.....	.....	10,555.97
July 20	36	3,505.08	468.52	244.70	309.44	1,022.66	.....	.....	.....	2,482.42
...do ..	80	7,789.07	1,161.26	543.77	687.65	2,392.68	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	3,560.38	1,836.01
...do ..	94	9,152.15	1,231.88	638.92	807.98	2,678.78	.....	.....	.....	6,473.37
...do ..	84	8,178.52	1,101.13	570.95	722.04	2,394.12	.....	.....	.....	5,784.40
...do ..	23	2,239.36	303.06	156.33	197.70	657.09	.....	.....	.....	1,582.27
...do ..	48	4,673.44	683.86	326.26	412.59	1,422.71	.....	.....	.....	3,250.73
...do ..	176	17,135.94	2,510.77	1,196.29	1,512.83	5,219.89	.....	.....	.....	11,916.05
...do ..	18	1,752.54	116.71	122.35	154.72	393.78	.....	.....	.....	1,358.76
...do ..	2	194.73	78.78	13.60	17.19	109.57	.....	.....	.....	85.16
...do ..	14	1,363.09	324.38	95.16	120.34	539.88	.....	.....	.....	823.21
...do ..	110	10,709.97	1,993.00	747.68	945.52	3,686.20	.....	.....	.....	7,023.77

Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom and where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales to New York.	Date of Shipment.	Vessel.
S. R. Cook, Greene Co., Ala.....		S. B. Eaton, Gainesville, Ala.	1865. Dec. 19	1	1	1865. Dec. 19	Mary E. Rowland.
R. C. Pettigrew, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
E. Lightfoot, Greene Co., Ala ..		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
J. B. Pippin, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	8	8	do ..	do
J. F. Cross, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
T. C. Cox, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
F. M. Kirksey, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	18	18	do ..	do
Estate R. W. Hill, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
J. Steele, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
E. Dunlap, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	9	9	do ..	do
W. S. Means, Greene Co., Ala ..		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
T. Eatman, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	10	10	do ..	do
W. Coleman, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
T. Colvin, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	7	7	do ..	do
T. M. Colvin, Greene Co., Ala ..		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
Do		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
A. D. Colvin, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
A. S. Allen, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
M. D. Kimbrough, Greene Co., Ala.		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
A. C. Tyree, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
C. R. Walker, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
P. George, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
R. E. Hill, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
J. Carpenter, Greene Co., Ala ..		do	do ..	7	7	do ..	do
B. Cox, Greene Co., Ala		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
P. Lightfoot, Sumter Co., Ala ..		do	do ..	20	20	do ..	do
R. T. Knott, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	18	18	do ..	do
P. Burtt, Sumter Co., Ala		do	do ..	12	12	do ..	do
A. Arrington, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	8	8	do ..	do
B. Bell, Sumter Co., Ala		do	do ..	8	8	do ..	do
Estate A. Porter, Sumter Co., Ala.		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
Crosswell & Webb, Sumter Co., Ala.		do	do ..	22	22	do ..	do
J. D. Barney, Sumter Co, Ala.....		do	do ..	23	23	do ..	do
W. C. Wyatt, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
Estate Willis, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
H. C. Burzley, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
S. Walker, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
Mrs. Riddle, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	9	9	do ..	do
Joe Childers, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
W. C. Edwards, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	15	15	do ..	do
H. Canfield, Sumter Co., Ala		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
F. McKeown, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
R. W. B. Kennedy, Sumter Co., Ala.		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
Estate T. Blakeley, Sumter Co., Ala.		do	do ..	7	7	do ..	do
S. B. Cook, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
P. G. Nash, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
Josiah Wrenn, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	19	19	do ..	do
E. H. Wrenn, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
M. C. Houston, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	9	9	do ..	do
D. O. White, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
Est. W. Neale, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	14	14	do ..	do
J. R. Tompkins, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
T. W. Coleman, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	20	20	do ..	do
.....		Leslie Ellis ..	Dec. 22	110	110	do ..	do
Samuel Cowan, Greene Co., Ala.....		S. B. Eaton ..	Oct. 21	40	40	1866. Jan. 9	Navirino ..
J. B. Pippin, Greene Co., Ala		do	Dec. 20	10	10	do ..	do
W. H. & J. B. Pippin, Greene Co., Ala.		do	do ..	8	8	do ..	do
Do		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
J. F. Cross, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
U. T. McLemore, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
T. Eatman, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do

the first special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Mobile.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in the Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1864. Mar. 22		\$150.34	\$34.38	\$8.68	\$9.40	\$52.46	1866.			\$97.88
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		451.01	103.15	26.05	28.20	157.40				293.61
do ..		1,202.70	295.10	69.46	75.21	439.77	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	\$503.44	259.49
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		2,706.07	618.96	156.28	169.24	944.48	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	1,162.60	598.99
do ..		601.35	137.54	34.73	37.61	209.88				391.47
do ..		601.35	137.54	34.73	37.61	209.88				391.47
do ..		1,353.04	309.48	78.14	84.61	472.23				880.81
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		1,503.37	343.83	86.82	94.03	524.68				978.69
do ..		451.01	103.15	26.05	28.20	157.40	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	193.99	99.62
do ..		1,052.36	240.68	60.78	65.82	367.28				685.08
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		451.01	103.15	26.05	28.20	157.40				293.61
do ..		150.34	34.38	8.68	9.40	52.46				97.88
do ..	450	1,052.36	240.68	60.78	65.82	367.28				685.08
do ..		601.35	137.54	34.73	37.61	209.88				391.47
do ..		3,006.74	767.72	173.65	188.03	1,129.40				1,877.34
do ..		2,706.07	690.96	156.28	169.25	1,016.49				1,689.58
do ..		1,804.05	412.60	104.19	112.82	629.61				1,174.44
do ..		1,202.70	355.10	69.46	75.21	499.77				702.93
do ..		1,202.70	357.10	69.46	75.21	501.77				700.93
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		3,307.43	786.50	191.01	206.84	1,184.35				2,123.08
do ..		3,457.76	820.89	199.70	216.24	1,236.83				2,220.93
do ..		601.35	186.18	34.73	37.61	258.52				342.83
do ..		601.35	147.54	34.73	37.61	219.88				381.47
do ..		150.34	35.78	8.68	9.40	53.88				96.48
do ..		601.35	142.54	34.73	37.61	214.88				386.47
do ..		1,353.04	312.48	78.14	84.61	475.23				877.81
do ..		300.67	68.77	17.37	18.81	104.95				195.72
do ..		2,255.07	575.65	130.23	141.02	846.90				1,408.17
do ..		300.67	77.97	17.37	18.81	114.15				186.52
do ..		451.01	115.15	26.05	28.20	169.40				281.61
do ..		300.67	71.52	17.37	18.81	107.70				192.97
do ..		1,052.36	254.68	60.78	65.82	381.28				671.08
do ..		300.67	76.77	17.37	18.81	112.95				187.72
do ..	2	300.67	87.37	17.37	18.81	123.55				177.12
do ..	19	2,856.41	664.14	164.96	178.63	1,007.73				1,848.68
do ..	4	601.35	148.54	34.73	37.61	220.88				380.47
do ..	9	1,353.07	309.48	78.14	84.61	472.23				880.84
do ..	1	150.34	41.18	8.68	9.40	59.26				91.08
do ..	14	2,104.72	526.40	121.55	131.62	779.37				1,325.15
do ..	4	601.35	177.14	34.73	37.61	249.48				351.87
do ..	20	3,006.75	687.72	173.65	188.03	1,049.40				1,957.35
do ..	110	16,537.12	1,995.00	955.07	1,034.18	3,984.25				12,552.87
Apr. 13	40	4,791.74	555.10	364.11	363.79	1,283.00	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	2,315.30	1,193.44
do ..	10	1,197.94	338.50	91.03	90.95	520.48	do ..	do ..	467.70	209.76
do ..	8	958.35	250.00	72.82	72.77	395.59				562.76
do ..	3	359.38	93.75	27.31	27.29	148.35				211.03
do ..	3	359.38	93.75	27.31	27.29	148.35				211.03
do ..	1	119.79	31.25	9.10	9.10	49.45				70.34
do ..	2	239.59	62.50	18.21	18.19	98.90				140.69

Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom and where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales to New York	Date of shipment.	Vessel.
C. R. Walker, Greene Co., Ala.....		S. B. Eaton.....	1865. Dec. 20	1	1	1866. Jan. 9	Navirino
P. Lightfoot, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	10	10	do ..	do
P. Burt, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
A. Arrington, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	9	9	do ..	do
Est. A. Porter, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
W. C. Wyatt, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	5	5	do ..	do
H. Canfield, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
D. O. White, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
Various, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	384	384	do ..	do
Do.....		do	Dec. 21	14	14	do ..	do
		Leslie Ellis.....	1866. Jan. 9	1	1	do ..	do
—— ———, Selma district.....		do	do ..	91	91	do ..	do
—— ———, Gainesville.....		S. B. Eaton.....	do ..	70	70	Feb. 23	Burdett Hart
		do	do ..	80	80	do ..	do
	E. P. Hotchkiss			12	12		M. E. Kellinger.
S. R. Cook, Greene Co., Ala.....		S. B. Eaton, Gainesville, Ala.	1865. Dec. 21	3	3		Aquidneck .
R. C. Pettigrew, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	16	16	do ..	do
E. Lightfoot, Greene Co., Ala ..		do	do ..	9	9	do ..	do
J. B. Pippin, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	5	5	do ..	do
Do.....		do	do ..	14	14	do ..	do
W. H. and J. B. Pippin, Greene Co., Ala.		do	do ..	20	20	do ..	do
J. F. Cross, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	23	23	do ..	do
F. M. Kirksey, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	40	40	do ..	do
Est. R. W. Hill, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
J. Steele, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
R. B. Dunlap, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	9	9	do ..	do
U. T. McLamore, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	8	8	do ..	do
T. Eatman, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	13	13	do ..	do
W. Coleman, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	30	30	do ..	do
A. F. Alexander, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	22	22	do ..	do
T. M. Colvin, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
S. A. Cockrell, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	7	7	do ..	do
M. D. Kimbrough, Greene Co., Ala.		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
Est. R. W. Hill, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	6	6	do ..	do
J. R. Ward, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	14	14	do ..	do
N. Carpenter, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
R. E. Hill, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
J. W. Taylor, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
A. McMillan, Greene Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
P. Lightfoot, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	7	7	do ..	do
A. Arrington, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
B. B. Bell, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	7	7	do ..	do
Est. A. Porter, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
J. D. Barney, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
W. C. Wyatt, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	1	1	do ..	do
H. C. Burzley, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
W. Coleman, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	30	30	do ..	do
W. E. Edwards, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
H. Canfield, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	19	19	do ..	do
J. L. Walton, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	12	12	do ..	do
R. W. B. Kennedy, Sumter Co., Ala.		do	do ..	6	6	do ..	do
S. B. Cook, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	11	11	do ..	do
Josiah Wrenn, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	22	22	do ..	do
M. C. Houston, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	8	8	do ..	do
J. H. Bell, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	3	3	do ..	do
D. O. White, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	6	6	do ..	do
Est. W. Neale, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	24	24	do ..	do
T. W. Coleman, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	2	2	do ..	do
Unknown, Tuscaloosa Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	4	4	do ..	do
Unknown, Sumter Co., Ala.....		do	do ..	11	11	do ..	do

the first special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Mobile.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in the Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1866.							1866.			
Apr. 13	1	\$119.79	\$31.25	\$9.10	\$9.10	\$49.45				\$70.34
do	10	1,197.94	352.50	91.03	90.95	534.48				663.46
do	1	119.79	31.25	9.10	9.10	49.45				70.34
do	9	1,078.14	371.25	81.93	81.86	535.04				543.10
do	4	479.18	125.00	36.41	36.38	197.79				281.39
do	5	598.97	217.05	45.52	45.48	308.05				290.92
do	1	119.79	35.85	9.10	9.10	54.05				65.74
do	1	119.79	38.05	9.10	9.10	56.25				63.54
do	384	46,000.71	14,849.28	3,495.44	3,492.34	21,837.06	Dec. 20	John Duncan.	\$11,376.10	12,787.55
do	14	1,677.11	583.38	127.44	127.32	838.14	do	do	414.75	424.22
do	1	119.79	15.10	9.10	9.10	33.30				86.49
do	91	10,901.21	1,383.20	828.35	827.61	3,039.16				7,862.05
May 25	70	6,975.94	1,578.60	567.33	651.04	2,796.97				4,178.97
do	80	7,972.51	3,141.80	648.37	744.03	4,534.20	Dec. 20	John Duncan.	2,429.27	1,009.04
Sept. 12	12	1,064.39	152.50	66.36	137.00	355.86				708.53
Mar. 15	3	383.64	102.75	23.84	29.72	156.31				227.33
do	16	2,046.10	548.00	127.16	158.47	833.63				1,212.47
do	9	1,150.93	308.25	71.53	89.14	468.92				682.01
do	5	639.41	184.25	39.74	49.52	273.51	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	241.60	124.30
do	14	1,790.34	515.50	111.27	138.66	765.43	do	do	676.21	348.70
do	20	2,557.62	685.00	158.95	197.97	1,041.92				1,515.70
do	23	2,941.27	787.75	182.80	227.79	1,198.34				1,742.93
do	40	5,115.25	1,370.00	317.91	396.16	2,084.07	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	1,999.90	1,031.28
do	3	383.64	162.75	23.84	29.72	156.31				227.33
do	1	127.88	34.25	7.95	9.91	52.11				75.77
do	9	1,150.93	308.25	71.53	89.14	468.92				682.01
do	8	1,023.05	274.00	63.58	79.23	416.81				606.24
do	13	1,662.45	445.25	103.32	128.75	677.32				985.13
do	30	3,836.43	1,261.50	238.43	297.12	1,797.05	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	1,446.98	592.40
do	22	2,813.39	753.50	174.85	217.89	1,146.24				1,667.15
do	1	127.88	34.25	7.95	9.91	52.11				75.77
do	7	895.17	239.75	55.63	69.33	364.71				530.46
do	1	127.88	34.25	7.95	9.91	52.11				75.77
do	6	767.29	205.50	47.69	59.43	312.62				454.67
do	14	1,790.34	479.50	111.27	138.66	729.43				1,060.91
do	4	511.53	137.00	31.80	39.61	208.41				303.12
do	1	127.88	34.25	7.95	9.91	52.11				75.77
do	2	255.76	68.50	15.90	19.81	104.21				151.55
do	3	383.64	102.75	23.84	29.72	156.31				227.33
do	7	895.17	267.75	55.63	69.33	392.71				502.46
do	1	127.88	44.25	7.95	9.91	62.11				65.77
do	7	895.17	311.55	55.63	69.33	436.51				458.66
do	4	511.53	137.00	31.80	39.61	208.41				303.12
do	2	255.76	71.50	15.90	19.81	107.24				148.55
do	1	127.88	46.41	7.95	9.91	64.27				63.61
do	4	511.53	142.60	31.80	39.61	214.01				297.52
do	30	3,836.43	1,107.50	238.43	297.12	1,643.05				2,193.38
do	4	511.53	152.00	31.80	39.61	223.41				288.12
do	19	2,429.74	723.95	151.00	188.17	1,063.12				1,366.62
do	12	1,534.57	438.00	95.37	118.84	652.21				882.36
do	6	767.29	213.75	47.69	59.43	320.87				446.42
do	11	1,406.70	419.75	87.42	108.95	616.12				790.58
do	22	2,813.39	766.10	174.85	217.89	1,158.84				1,654.55
do	8	1,023.05	274.00	63.58	79.23	416.81				606.24
do	3	383.64	165.75	23.84	29.72	219.31				164.33
do	6	767.29	245.90	47.69	59.43	353.02				414.27
do	24	3,069.15	899.40	190.75	237.70	1,327.85				1,741.30
do	2	255.76	68.50	15.90	19.81	104.21				151.55
do	4	511.53	137.00	31.80	39.61	208.41				303.12
do	11	1,406.70	376.75	87.42	108.95	573.12				833.58

Statement of captured cotton collected in

[illegible]

the first special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Mobile.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in the Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1866.							1866.			
Mar. 15	144	\$18,414.88	\$2,160.00	\$1,144.48	\$1,426.17	\$4,730.65				\$13,684.23
...do...	38	4,859.48	573.80	302.01	376.35	1,252.16				3,607.32
...do...	1	127.88	31.35	7.95	9.91	49.21				78.67
1865.										
Oct. 9	57	8,704.33	907.03		348.17	1,255.20	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	\$4,914.99	2,534.14
...do...	11	1,679.78	175.25		67.19	242.44				1,437.34
...do...	32	4,886.64	501.00		195.47	696.47	Dec. 10	Benj. Jolly	2,764.64	1,425.53
	62	9,607.24	860.42		384.29	1,244.71	...do...	...do...	5,517.40	2,845.13
Dec. 2	45	7,813.83	649.50		312.55	962.05	...do...	...do...	4,521.07	2,330.71
Dec. 30	2	340.56	69.00		13.62	82.62				257.94
...do...	2	330.88	69.00		13.24	82.24				248.64
...do...	7	1,242.56	241.50		49.70	291.20				951.36
...do...	13	2,386.56	458.70		95.46	554.16				1,832.40
...do...	4	842.16	138.00		33.69	171.69				670.47
...do...	17	3,320.24	586.50		132.81	719.31				2,600.93
...do...	22	4,138.64	759.00		165.55	924.55				3,214.09
...do...	19	3,572.50	655.50		142.90	798.40				2,774.10
...do...	14	2,632.38	483.00		105.30	588.30				2,044.08
	39	5,259.60	592.64		210.38	803.02				4,456.58
	50	8,813.60	2,183.34		352.54	2,535.88	Dec. 20	John Duncan.	1,481.26	4,796.46
1866.										
Feb. 22	45	2,241.64	585.34		89.66	675.00				1,566.64
.....	5,697	750,702.68				209,338.58			87,511.24	453,852.86

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency subsequent to June 1,
forwarded to and sold by Simeon Draper,

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	Number of bales—	
					Received.	To contractor.
W.G. Springfield	Bossier Parish, La..	Weaver & Hovey, contractors.	George L. Little, assistant special ag't, Vicksburg, Miss.	1865. July 29	39	105
David Platt.....	do	do	do	do ..	18	
Abel Skannel.....	do	do	do	do ..	50	
R. Hodge's estate.....	do	do	do	do ..	60	
J. B. Sugg's estate.....	do	do	do	do ..	36	
T. W. Bledsoe.....	do	do	do	do ..	24	
J. L. Hodges.....	do	do	do	do ..	15	
J. J. Bryan.....	do	do	do	do ..	64	
Jasper Gibbs.....	Bienville Parish, La.	do	do	do ..	94	
J. R. McClintock.....	do	do	do	do ..	50	
	Carroll County, Miss.	A. McFarland.....	do	July 31	33	
	do	do	do	Sept. 1	90	
J. Wilburn.....	Yazoo County, Miss.	J. D. Weatherwax.....	do	do ..	139	
	Carroll County, Miss.	do	do	do ..	22	
	Clark County, Ark..	George T. Crump, contractor.	W. M. Fishback, assistant special ag't, Little Rock, Ark..	Aug. 28	107	28
	do	do	do	Aug. 30	21	6
	do	do	do	Sept. 4	15	4
	do	do	do	Sept. 11	30	8
	Ouachita Co, Ark ..	J. H. Willett.....	do	Sept. 26	20	
	do	do	do	do ..	5	
	Hempstead Co., Ark.	J. M. Hutchins.....	do	Sept. 12	1	
	do	do	do	Oct. 27	2	
	do	do	do	Sept. 12	19	
	Ouachita Co., Ark..	J. H. Willett.....	do	Sept. 20	18	
	do	do	do	Oct. 10	19	
	do	do	do	Oct. 11	67	
	do	do	do	Oct. 16	28	
	do	do	do	Oct. 27	30	
	do	do	do	Nov. 2	35	
	do	do	do	Nov. 13	22	
Estate of Samuel Haskins.	Mississippi	do	John Dietrich.....	Nov. 15	6	
	Holmes Co., Miss ..	John F. Bates.....	W. R. Hackley	do ..	6	
	Grenada Co., Miss..	— Brown.....	L. E. James	do ..	10	7
	do	do	do	do ..	17	

* Sold December

1865, under W. W. Orme and D. G. Barnitz, supervising special agents, Memphis, Tenn., and United States cotton agent at New York.

No. of bales—			Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Memphis.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds in the Treasury.
Sold at Memphis and Vicksburg.	Burned on Tycoon, insured.	To New York.									
			1865.			\$4,576.44	\$750.12	\$362.32	\$251.00	\$1,363.44	\$3,213.00
						2,112.20	346.21	167.23	115.85	629.29	1,482.91
						5,867.23	961.69	464.52	321.79	1,748.00	4,119.23
						7,040.67	1,154.03	557.42	386.15	2,097.60	4,943.07
		360	Sept. 13		*360	4,224.40	692.42	334.45	231.68	1,258.55	2,965.85
						2,816.26	461.61	222.97	154.45	839.03	1,977.23
						1,760.17	288.51	139.35	96.54	524.40	1,235.77
						7,510.05	1,230.97	594.58	411.88	2,237.43	5,272.62
						11,030.38	1,807.99	873.29	604.96	3,286.24	7,744.14
						5,867.23	961.69	464.52	321.79	1,748.00	4,119.23
						1,760.17	288.51	139.35	96.54	524.40	1,235.77
		33	Aug. 3		33	4,871.23	205.00	448.15	322.18	975.33	3,895.90
		90	Sept. 13		90	13,641.30	1,273.50	1,080.00	748.15	3,101.65	10,539.65
		139	Sept. 6		139	21,068.23	1,966.85	1,668.00	1,155.48	4,790.33	16,277.90
22					22	3,116.00					3,116.00
	79				79	11,642.63	2,658.86			2,658.86	8,983.77
	15				15	2,210.63	505.46			505.46	1,705.17
	11				11	1,621.13	370.23			370.23	1,250.90
	22				22	3,242.25	740.43			740.43	2,501.82
	20				20	2,947.50	680.13			680.13	2,267.37
5					5	175.42	29.66			29.66	145.76
1					1	35.09	5.93			5.93	29.16
2					2	70.17	34.52			34.52	35.65
		19	Oct. 26		19	2,879.83	98.10	228.00	274.54	600.64	2,279.19
		18			18	2,728.26	354.43	216.00	258.75	829.18	1,899.08
		19			19	2,879.83	595.32	228.00	273.15	1,096.47	1,783.36
		67	Oct. 26		67	10,155.19	2,259.01	804.00	763.17	3,826.18	6,329.01
		28			28	4,243.96	922.19	336.00	502.52	1,760.71	2,483.25
		30	Nov. 9		30	4,547.00	1,304.36	360.00	434.07	2,098.43	2,448.57
		35	Nov. 10 1866.		35	5,304.95	1,523.74	348.00	503.14	2,374.88	2,930.07
		22	Jan. 25	Marmion	22	1,875.76	795.27	201.91	208.09	1,205.37	670.49
		6	do	do	6	511.56	216.88	55.06	56.75	328.69	182.87
		6	do	do	6	511.56	216.88	55.06	56.75	328.69	182.87
		20	Mar. 26		20	2,989.05	371.52	240.00	248.60	860.12	2,128.93

15 and 28, 1865.

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales lost at New Orleans.	No. bales to Cincinnati.	No. of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.
Mrs. E. Miller. G.F.Granberry	Port Gibson, Miss.	A. A. Dewey	C. A. Montross, assistant special agent.	19	391	62	609	1865.	Merri- mac.
	do	do	do	43				July 17	
	Holmes County, Miss.	C. W. Beach.....	do	16				do	
	Port Gibson, Miss.	A. A. Dewey	do	72				do	
	Raymond, Hinds County, Miss.	B. F. Jones.....	do	6				do	
	Big Black River, Hinds County, Miss.	A. E. McClelland	do	39					
	Jackson, Hinds County, Miss.	A. A. Dewey	do	82					
	Yazoo City, Miss.	M. N. Twiss.....	do	24					
	do	do	do	19					
	do	do	do	29					
G.F.Granberry	Vicksburg, Miss.	J. D. Weatherwax	do	51	391	62	609		Merri- mac.
	Kemper and Lauderdale counties, Miss.	A. A. Dewey	do	6				Oct. 6	
	do	do	do	217				Oct. 17	
	do	do	do	25				do	
O. B. Lockett..	do	do	do	24	391	62	609	do	Merri- mac.
	do	do	do	51				do	
	Madison County, Miss.	do	do	10					
	Jackson, Miss....	do	do	798				Oct. 20	
H. P. Holden ..	Rankin County, Miss.	do	do	12	391	62	609	Nov. 9	Merri- mac.
	Greene County, Ala.	W. E. Johnson ..	do	209					
	Meridian, Miss...	John Dietrich....	do	681					
	Hinds County, Miss.	T. B. Wilson	do	58				do	
J. E. Moncure..	Madison County, Miss.	A. F. Crane.....	do	50				Sept. 9	Galena.

the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Vicksburg.	Freight to New York.	Expenses to and at Cincinnati and New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in the Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1865.							1866.			
.....	62	\$9,497.16	.....	.....	\$2,076.40	\$2,076.40	.....	.....	.....	\$7,420.76
.....	16	2,450.88	.....	.....	535.85	535.85	Nov.28	Dwight & Gill	\$1,223.37	691.66
.....	72	11,028.96	.....	.....	2,470.40	2,470.40	.....	Mrs. E. Miller	8,558.56	.....
.....	6	919.08	.....	.....	200.93	200.93	.....	.....	.....	718.15
.....	39	5,294.67	.....	.....	748.92	748.92	.....	.....	.....	4,545.75
.....	82	11,417.38	.....	.....	1,798.90	1,798.90	.....	.....	.....	9,618.48
.....	24	2,652.30	.....	.....	484.48	484.48	Nov.28	Dwight & Gill	1,835.05	332.77
.....	19	2,191.42	.....	.....	385.35	385.35	do	do	1,452.75	353.32
.....	29	3,528.00	.....	.....	589.85	589.85	do	do	2,217.35	720.80
.....	51	6,823.07	.....	.....	1,132.01	1,132.01	do	do	3,899.50	1,791.56
.....	6	838.05	.....	.....	68.72	68.72	.....	.....	.....	769.33
Dec. 15	183	27,737.31	\$3,521.72	\$1,384.80	1,521.25	6,427.77	.....	.....	.....	21,309.54
do	217	32,890.69	4,176.02	1,642.08	1,803.88	7,621.98	.....	.....	.....	25,268.71
do	25	3,789.25	481.11	189.18	207.82	878.11	.....	.....	.....	2,911.14
do	24	3,637.68	461.86	181.61	199.50	842.97	.....	.....	.....	2,794.71
.....	51	3,849.97	.....	.....	1,042.45	1,042.45	.....	.....	.....	2,807.52
1866.										
May 10	609	39,609.98	8,619.00	21,932.00	4,946.13	35,497.13	Nov.28	Dwight & Gill	30,795.65	43,340.36
Jan. 9	710	107,614.70	6,119.45	25,570.00	5,902.09	37,591.54				
do	58	8,791.06	916.80	754.00	482.15	2,152.95	.....	.....	.....	6,638.11
1865.										
Nov. 25	50	7,463.92	1,865.87	161.43	466.49	2,493.79	.....	.....	.....	4,970.13

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	Number of bales.
Ben. Linsey	Winston County, Miss.....	M. S. Jay	54
J. G. Alexander	do	do	8
James R. Ashford	do	do	12
W. S. Balling	do	do	5
C. P. Carlisle	do	do	9
C. C. Clark	do	do	9
E. Cockburn	do	do	8
G. W. Carlisle	do	do	4
G. R. Coleman	do	do	11
Do	do	do	16
S. B. Crow	do	do	3
J. C. Dass	do	do	4
Do	do	do	10
M. C. Gage	do	do	6
B. H. Harris	do	do	13
Thomas T. Holmes	do	do	15
Jesse Morgan	do	do	9
Thomas P. Miller	do	do	29
Hug. McQueen	do	do	29
John S. Miller	do	do	19
J. W. Patty	do	do	6
D. M. Perkins	do	do	16
Sarah Patterson	do	do	15
W. H. Taber	do	do	5
James Tate	do	do	4
W. H. Triplett	do	do	10
J. B. Triplett	do	do	8
L. W. Worthey	do	do	6
A. Miller	do	do	18
John Holman	do	do	40
William Harrington	do	do	52
W. H. Eichberg	do	do	16
J. W. Burrage	do	do	42
Isaac Suttle	do	do	6
F. M. Nickles	Kemper County, Miss	do	22
John Suttles	Winston County, Miss	do	6
— McCallom	do	do	8
Hanna & Johnson	do	do	8
John Riddle	Kemper County, Miss	do	22
William Cook	Winston County, Miss	do	12
Mrs. Perrins	do	do	12
Mrs. Karns	do	do	18
E. A. Atkinson	Chickasaw County, Miss	do	6
M. Bennett	do	do	14
J. Brownlee	do	do	15
Brenker & Baber	do	do	6
B. and F. E. Bugg	do	do	22
James M. Brownlee	do	do	15
R. W. Chandler	do	do	7
J. L. Cain	do	do	17
Ben. Clark	do	do	22
Est. P. H. Colman	do	do	29
S. A. Deans	do	do	8
Davis & Jamison	do	do	5
G. W. Grimes	do	do	35
William Gasa	do	do	5
David Huffman	do	do	2
J. A. Jones	do	do	38
B. Kilgore	do	do	2
Levi Lauson	do	do	7
J. Y. Leatherwood	do	do	21
Alex. Miller	do	do	8
R. J. Morley	do	do	10
Charles McLandon	do	do	33
William Nangle	do	do	1
J. W. Powell	do	do	25
W. R. Pasey	do	do	10
W. S. Quinn	do	do	32
A. G. Quinn	do	do	20
J. J. Stockard	do	do	18
Joel Smith	do	do	40
R. H. Shotwell	do	do	9
M. C. Shell & Co.	do	do	25
J. M. Thompson	do	do	9
E. Vandoran	do	do	2
S. S. Webb & Co.	do	do	102
W. M. Gozart	do	do	41
J. M. Collins	do	do	10
L. D. Hallman	do	do	26
J. W. Johnson	do	do	24
William Bramlett	do	do	11
Hodges	do	do	43

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	Number of bales.
G. P. Boskin.....	Chickasaw County, Miss.....	M. S. Jay.....	23
J. A. Orr.....	do.....	do.....	7
J. H. Smith.....	do.....	do.....	11
Colonel Bacon.....	do.....	do.....	30
Est. J. C. Carter.....	do.....	do.....	41
Isaac Polk.....	do.....	do.....	36
William Strong.....	do.....	do.....	36
T. L. Rodgers.....	do.....	do.....	21
D. Gardner.....	do.....	do.....	16
J. Wallace.....	do.....	do.....	13
E. Ezell.....	do.....	do.....	20
J. S. Renfro.....	do.....	do.....	12
William Gates.....	do.....	do.....	18
R. M. Gunn.....	do.....	do.....	11
William Sikes.....	do.....	do.....	17
Hollman, Thompson & Strong.....	do.....	do.....	82
Rev. Mr. Miller.....	do.....	do.....	1
— Abernathy.....	do.....	do.....	6
Major Root.....	do.....	do.....	2
	do.....	do.....	7

Number of bales collected by M. S. Jay as shown above.	Number of bales to contractor.	Number of bales burned at Memphis October 1, 1865.	Number of bales sold at Memphis.	Number of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.
1,810	516	790	 4	300 200	Sept. 16, 1865 Oct. 2, 1865	Dec. 28, 1865	500 4
1,810	516	790	4	500	.....	.....	504

Gross proceeds.	Freight to and charges at Memphis.	Freight and expenses to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Release to Shepard, Parkman & Co., December 12, 1866.	Net proceeds.
\$75,787.00 166.92	\$7,075.00 62.53	\$6,000.00	\$4,156.40	\$17,231.40 62.53	\$10,528.00	\$48,129.99
75,951.92	7,137.53	6,000.00	4,156.40	17,293.93	10,528.00	48,129.99

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

From whom collected.	Number of bales.	From whom collected.	Number of bales.
MONROE COUNTY.		MONROE COUNTY—continued.	
E. S. Andrews	20	R. D. Whitfield	122
Do	3	R. W. Watson	160
Estate D. Burnett	31	Do	3
J. G. Broils	14	R. W. Watson, administrator estate G. Burnett	76
H. Bibb	77	Do	4
Baskerville & Whitfield	6	A. Watson	168
B. B. Barker	19	Do	4
W. M. Cozart	173	J. N. Walton	21
J. M. Collins	14	N. O. Ware	122
Do	66	N. Whitfield	134
W. R. Cunningham	59	N. J. Whitfield	151
D. Clark	7	W. L. Walton	51
Clark & Smith	97	P. H. White	55
Do	29	A. Ward	141
W. G. Evans	48	M. Waring	4
W. B. Evans	81	W. B. Hogan	
Do	4	S. W. Young	56
T. R. Evans	18	Captured	10
J. G. English	130	J. H. Anderson	72
W. D. Forston	14	J. W. Breed	19
M. W. Fort	1	B. R. Howard	38
S. J. Gholson	67	G. A. Sykes	40
L. J. Galloway, administrator estate of R. G. Blanchard	37	J. E. Murrell	19
J. D. Gay	12		
G. W. Gathins	95	Total	6, 185
R. S. Gladney	6		
J. H. Haughton	197	OKTIBBEHA COUNTY.	
J. P. Hampton	71	W. S. Barry	1
Cozart & Mason	131	Baskerville & Whitfield, G. B. Stallins	4
R. Davis	56	Baskerville & Whitfield, J. G. Carroll	4
J. P. Hampton	1	Baskerville & Whitfield, E. J. Cannon	81
B. L. Hatch	93	Baskerville & Whitfield, J. and J. Randal	3
J. T. Jemison	49	Baskerville & Whitfield, J. T. Hollingshead	14
J. Kennedy	4	Baskerville & Whitfield, J. G. Allston	17
S. Keaton	2	Baskerville & Whitfield, M. L. Connell	8
M. E. Lenoir, administratrix	45	Baskerville & Whitfield, J. N. Cannon	5
Do	46	M. M. Bell	52
C. Love	147	J. F. Broils	14
B. Y. McNairy	161	J. Bell	24
R. A. Minnis	8	Baskerville & Whitfield	9
J. Moore	240	J. A. Barron	19
J. C. McNairy	30	J. R. Collier	20
P. J. McNairy	60	M. L. Connell	20
U. McAllister	40	W. H. Carpenter	5
W. A. McMiller	98	D. Cottrell	12
J. E. Murrell	238	B. L. Cromwell	24
S. S. Ewing		L. A. Davis	35
J. E. Murrell, McDuffie Green	98	J. W. Davis	31
J. E. Murrell, E. Whitfield	33	J. W. Erwin	46
J. E. Murrell, C. McClendon	12	F. H. Erwin, administrator estate W. E. Erwin	52
J. E. Murrell, D. Willis	3	L. A. Fort	37
J. E. Murrell, M. R. Roberts' estate	61	J. Green	32
J. E. Murrell, W. W. Troupe	59	R. M. Garvin	23
J. E. Murrell, A. M. Alexander	28	W. H. Glenn	27
K. Prewett	60	J. R. Ham	15
A. G. Prewett	1	A. J. Holbrook	45
Rt. Rev. Payne	113	P. P. Holbert	51
J. G. Payne	41	C. R. Jordan	92
J. G. Randall	256	J. F. Jack	43
J. V. Rodgers, administrator estate F. M. Rodgers	89	R. E. Joiner	10
M. Rodgers	32	R. A. Lampkin	13
G. A. Sykes	66	J. McKinney	8
W. A. Sykes	194	J. McKell	15
S. B. Sykes	119	R. G. Martin	17
M. H. Sanders	47	C. R. Montgomery	6
J. M. Smith	78	A. McMillen	20
B. Strong	38	J. J. Mhoon	124
M. L. Strong	39	J. J. McPherson	7
E. Strong	104	J. T. Mickle	33
W. E. Trotter	169	J. T. Mickle, R. A. Cooper	16
Do	33	J. T. Mickle, B. Valentine	23
W. H. Moores		J. T. Mickle, H. Bell	8
W. E. Trotter	3	J. T. Mickle, J. W. Bell	16
Do	15		
W. H. McMath			
B. M. Terrell	28		
W. Taylor	51		

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

From whom collected.	Number of bales.	From whom collected.	Number of bales.
OKTIBBEHA COUNTY—continued.		LOWNDES COUNTY—continued.	
J. T. Mickle, T. S. Cromwell.....	180	S. F. Butler.....	15
J. E. Murrell, J. A. Peebles.....	10	T. Bell.....	50
J. E. Murrell, J. U. Perkins.....	21	T. C. Billups.....	334
J. E. Murrell, Z. Smith.....	8	T. G. Blewett, jr.....	129
J. E. Murrell, J. T. Thompson.....	6	J. O. Banks.....	357
J. E. Murrell, T. Tolson.....	13	J. T. Billups.....	147
J. E. Murrell, A. Holbert.....	21	I. Blevins.....	64
J. W. Perkins.....	70	A. Brooks.....	81
Do.....	2	J. A. M. Brooks.....	1
Peters & Lanier.....	93	E. B. Blythe.....	18
J. L. Parham.....	6	G. Barksdale.....	4
J. T. Randolph.....	51	J. D. Bradford.....	128
S. E. Reeves.....	21	Billups & Co.....	69
G. W. Reeves, administrator estate B. J. Reeves.....	20	G. W. Bram.....	10
A. H. Rice.....	52	S. E. Brooks.....	35
S. Shirley.....	31	P. St. G. Cocke.....	301
G. B. Stablins.....	33	I. C. Cox.....	148
P. M. Schromport.....	9	W. Conner.....	29
A. M. Simms.....	4	W. E. Chandler.....	50
S. S. Tipton.....	15	Do.....	13
Tabb & Tolson.....	30	R. Sykes.....	13
J. L. Graves.....	20	G. A. Chandler.....	58
S. S. Webb.....	6	I. Herron.....	80
W. Calvert.....	17	Chandler & Co.....	85
M. Waring.....	27	I. Harrison.....	43
W. P. Pullen.....	88	E. P. Connell & Co.....	20
M. Waring.....	67	T. W. Cobb & Co.....	34
J. Henry.....	46	Canfield & Son.....	88½
W. S. Webb.....	12	C. R. Crusoe.....	48
Bell's ginhouse.....	8	L. M. Cox.....	17
G. L. Williams.....		Cozart & Mason.....	15
S. T. Sessoms.....		R. E. Moore.....	10
J. J. Walker.....		I. M. Craddock.....	136
Estate of Rice.....		J. W. Crump.....	50
T. Watt.....		J. A. Dailey.....	20
J. S. Williams.....		W. Davis.....	16
J. H.....		A. B. Dearing.....	84
Total.....	2,168	E. A. Ervin.....	40
		W. F. Edwards.....	55
		C. S. Gilmer.....	48
		N. I. Gilmer.....	78
		E. H. Gregory.....	149
		S. C. Gilmer.....	173
		I. P. Gaines.....	17
		W. L. C. Gerdine.....	38
		J. W. Harris.....	134
		J. V. Harris.....	91
		S. H. Harris.....	73
		A. Hamilton.....	55
		H. Halbert.....	46
		H. E. Hardy.....	20½
		W. D. Humphries.....	45
		F. E. Harris.....	26
		A. Herron.....	17
		W. H. Hargrove.....	77
		A. S. Humphries.....	62
		W. W. Humphries.....	213
		W. D. Humphries.....	119
		A. Harnsburger.....	100
		I. A. Harvey.....	94
		J. W. T. Hairston, agent.....	80½
		P. C. Hairston.....	162
		N. E. Hairston.....	13
		P. C. Hairston.....	30
		P. C. Hairston, executor.....	24
		P. C. Hairston.....	50
		H. Hairston.....	31
		G. Hairston.....	54
		E. P. Hairston.....	30
		G. Hairston.....	4
		J. F. Jack.....	
		Estate of Bell.....	
		W. H. Kennon.....	
		J. G. Lockhart.....	
		Estate of H. G. Leigh.....	
		S. Lashley.....	
		H. N. Lawrence.....	
		G. H. Lee.....	
		J. D. Lynch.....	
		Cochran.....	
LOWNDES COUNTY.			
J. Allison, executor.....	148		
Dr. Carson.....	86		
Dr. W. Burt.....	44		
Waverly warehouse.....	67		
Dr. W. Burt.....	47		
Baskerville & Whitfield, R. E. Moore.....	115		
Baskerville & Whitfield, C. F. Sherrod.....	114		
Baskerville & Whitfield, R. Barry.....	114		
Baskerville & Whitfield, E. J. Connor.....	3		
Baskerville & Whitfield, J. J. Harrison.....	119		
Baskerville & Whitfield, M. A. Marston.....	41		
Baskerville & Whitfield, C. McLaurin.....	21		
Baskerville & Whitfield, stored at Gaston's.....	55		
Baskerville & Whitfield, E. Sanderson.....	62		
Baskerville & Whitfield, A. J. Cox.....	13		
Baskerville & Whitfield, C. Hardy.....	35		
Baskerville & Whitfield, J. Browning.....	22		
Baskerville & Whitfield, S. C. Pool.....	70		
Baskerville & Whitfield, W. Kilpatrick.....	24		
Baskerville & Whitfield, J. Sykes.....	14		
Baskerville & Whitfield, H. E. Hardy.....	16		
Baskerville & Whitfield, J. Herron.....	4		
Baskerville & Whitfield, C. Sturdivant.....	3		
Baskerville & Whitfield, D. Cook.....	6		
Baskerville & Whitfield, H. Gupton.....	5		
Baskerville & Whitfield, L. H. Woods.....	15		
Baskerville & Whitfield, E. B. Wither-spoon.....	10		
Baskerville & Whitfield, G. W. Reeves.....	5		
Baskerville & Whitfield, L. C. Irions.....	45		
Baskerville & Whitfield, L. Davis.....	20		
Baskerville & Whitfield, J. C. Cox.....	2		
Baskerville & Whitfield, J. Holbert.....	30		
Baskerville & Whitfield, D. Cook.....	143		
Baskerville & Whitfield, A. S. Lide.....			
P. Butler.....			

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

From whom collected.	Number of bales.	From whom collected.	Number of bales.
LOWNDES COUNTY—continued.		NOXUBEE COUNTY.	
R. E. Moore.....	123	C. W. Allen.....	6
Miller & Hahn.....	64	W. W. Allen.....	59
I. Henry.....		K. Anderson.....	21
G. L. McCrary.....	8	M. C. Augustus.....	55
A. Motley.....	112½	W. B. Augustus.....	52
J. T. Mickle.....	89	J. Allison, executor estate J. D. Barnard.....	98
P. P. Cromwell.....		L. Ballard.....	34
I. M. Moody.....	12	J. B. Baldwin.....	93
L. Matthews.....	8	W. G. Bankhead.....	134
I. E. Murrell, D. Love.....	23½	C. Barnes.....	40
I. E. Murrell, B. Matthews.....	114	C. Barnett.....	149½
I. E. Murrell, D. Banks.....	305	T. P. Barton.....	74
I. E. Murrell, I. Sykes.....	111	Do.....	1
I. E. Murrell, J. H. Irby.....	57	M. Beasley, administratrix.....	66
I. E. Murrell, T. Bell.....	3	G. P. Beirne, trustee.....	234
I. E. Murrell, H. Randel.....	30	Do.....	2
I. E. Murrell, J. L. M. Smith.....	19	J. M. Billups.....	174
I. E. Murrell, I. S. Chandler.....	24	Do.....	½
I. E. Murrell, I. Morton.....	77	Baskerville & Whitfield.....	6
I. E. Murrell, W. B. Kavanauh.....	5	Henry A. Pope.....	
I. E. Murrell, D. Cook.....	10	Baskerville & Whitfield.....	17
I. E. Murrell, J. M. Ledbetter.....	53	D. W. Stallings.....	
I. E. Murrell, J. G. Thompson.....	58	J. H. Binion.....	35
I. E. Murrell, I. E. Murrell.....	8	T. G. Blewett, jr.....	206
E. P. Odmial.....	106	E. L. Boggess.....	29
C. Perkins.....	25	W. D. Boykin.....	96
S. P. Pool.....	57	W. D. Boykin, administrator.....	25
W. E. Pope.....	17	A. H. Bush, administrator.....	118½
P. Mullen.....		Brackett & Cade.....	13
W. E. Pope.....	22	M. M. Brooks.....	162
R. Sykes.....		S. A. Brooks.....	96
J. K. Portwood.....	30	T. N. Brookshire.....	26
J. H. Pierce.....	8	J. A. Burch.....	10
Long's warehouse.....		A. C. Bush.....	7
H. S. Potts.....	31½	J. D. Bush.....	31
R. Sykes.....	75	F. L. Constantine.....	26
Waverly warehouse.....		Constantine, Tyson & Co.....	59
J. Schwartz.....	23	W. W. Calmes.....	60
Townsend, Beckworth & Brownbe.....		E. L. Carpenter.....	27
J. H. Sharp.....	200	C. Y. Cosby.....	8
E. J. Smith.....	99	Matt. Clay.....	123
T. B. Shields.....	8	W. P. Conner.....	108
I. Sykes.....	104	W. P. Conner, agent Pratt estate.....	20
S. A. Sombs.....	13	W. P. Conner, agent, Nance & Tomlinson.....	20
T. I. & I. H. Sharp.....	17	L. M. Cravin.....	9½
E. H. Strong.....	41	W. B. Calhoun.....	133
I. Shular.....	45	V. M. Chambers.....	12
I. Swearingen.....	6	E. C. Clements.....	37½
G. W. Sherman.....	32	J. R. Cockrell.....	4
E. Strong.....	155	J. B. Cole.....	74½
W. W. Tapp.....	93	W. McD. Conner.....	119
J. F. R. Tabb.....	4	W. McD. Conner.....	76
W. W. Whitfield.....	25	J. R. Cavit.....	
J. M. Witherspoon.....	63	S. Conner.....	25
I. Whitfield.....	107	Do.....	21
M. Waring.....	40	A. Conner.....	49
B. Barry.....		J. W. Cotten.....	57½
A. Wright.....	71	N. C. Cotten.....	42
A. B. D. Walker.....	90	J. M. Cunningham.....	34½
L. W. L. Walker.....	118	D. A. J. Dantzler.....	90
Julia Westbrook.....	14	Do.....	2
G. H. Young.....	231	J. A. Dantzler.....	18
Waverly warehouse.....		E. P. Davis.....	71
T. Young.....	46	M. J. Davie.....	17
Waverly warehouse.....		B. E. Deale.....	25
Gained in repacking.....	11	W. Dent.....	39
Captured and tithe collections.....	60	A. Douglas.....	62
G. H. Young.....	207	E. A. Dowling.....	33
Amelia Hornsberger.....	62	N. Drake.....	13
Irby.....	15	J. N. Davis.....	19½
Wooldridge.....	77	Doctor Kennard.....	
L. I. Smith.....	50	C. T. Dupree.....	71½
T. G. Blewett.....	205	E. Dupree.....	88
	57	D. Dupree.....	91
		W. D. Dupree.....	33½
		M. A. Dixon.....	20
		J. R. Evans.....	30
Total.....	10,592		

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

From whom collected.	Number of bales.	From whom collected.	Number of bales.
NOXUBEE COUNTY—continued.		NOXUBEE COUNTY—continued.	
J. R. Edmonds.....	27	D. W. Moorer.....	18
J. L. Edmonds.....	58	J. R. Morgan.....	22
J. Eckford.....	36½	J. E. Murrell, J. R. Clayton.....	60
O. C. Eiland.....	7	J. E. Murrell, A. Farmer.....	22
A. E. Fant.....	10	J. E. Murrell, R. K. Henton.....	4
J. C. Fant.....	23	J. E. Murrell, T. A. Moore.....	102
H. W. Foote.....	34	J. E. Murrell, G. D. Moore.....	40
E. B. Fort.....	113	J. T. Norris.....	2
R. S. C. Foster.....	40½	Nance & Tomlinson.....	16
L. J. H. Foster.....	49	M. Nelson.....	80
J. Franklin.....	15	F. G. Nichols.....	8
E. Ferris.....	17	J. Oliver.....	36
A. Greer.....	12	Z. Oneal.....	3
T. G. Gathright.....	46	J. W. Parks.....	27
Garner, Thomas & Robinson.....	26	J. H. Pierce.....	28½
N. M. Gooch.....	182	H. T. Pendleton.....	18
W. W. Goodwin.....	105½	J. Patton.....	222½
J. B. Gresham.....	128	Do.....	3
A. Gavin.....	10	Henry A. Pope.....	50
J. E. Gavin.....	28	W. C. Ross.....	25
G. W. Gavin.....	30	W. C. Ross, administrator estate Terrill.....	72½
Hamilton, Young & Bush, M. Clay.....	142	J. P. Stovall.....	47
Hamilton, Young & Bush, E. Dupree.....	18½	Do.....	1½
Hamilton, Young & Bush, B. Joy & W. H. Mephis.....	273	C. F. Sherrod.....	153
Hamilton, Young & Bush, W. W. Lea.....	29	T. H. Stewart.....	6½
Hamilton, Young & Bush, J. L. Dantzler.....	10	C. Sykes.....	88
J. Harland.....	71	A. H. Sanders.....	55
N. H. Harrison.....	192	T. M. Sargent.....	25
J. W. Hearon.....	26½	S. Shaw.....	83
R. B. Holman.....	64	S. Shaw, Prewett.....	1
L. Howard.....	25	R. Sherred.....	44
W. Hopkins, sr.....	117	J. J. S. Smith.....	21
J. J. Hunter.....	3	L. W. Smith.....	260
H. M. Hunter.....	40	W. H. Smith.....	44
J. L. Hunter.....	56	W. W. Smith.....	10
R. K. Hinton.....	5	R. R. Spann.....	80
Hurst & Tatum.....	10	F. G. Spann.....	48
J. Holbrook.....	14	M. L. Stencil.....	57
G. H. Harris.....	31	J. A. Stewart.....	65
J. T. Harrison.....	108	R. S. Shaw.....	16
J. A. Heard.....	14	R. W. Spann.....	2
E. R. Hopkins.....	20	J. H. Simmons.....	8
M. M. Higgins.....	30	W. V. Stewart.....	50
J. B. Hudson.....	35	R. M. Thomas.....	45
R. J. Hudson.....	21	M. J. Tate.....	35
G. L. Haynes.....	48	C. C. Tate.....	60
B. Haynes.....	5	G. N. Tharpe.....	30
J. B. Howlett.....	31	S. Thompson.....	12
E. J. Jordan.....	28	F. K. Thompson.....	30
E. J. Jordan & M. Hyde.....	20	B. Thompson.....	2
A. Jeffries.....	96	F. A. Taylor.....	14
A. Jeffries, administrator estate J. M. Tate.....	282	R. L. Taylor.....	28
E. W. Johnston, executor.....	92	M. J. Ware.....	11
J. Joiner.....	90	T. W. C. Wingate.....	49
J. Koger.....	25	L. W. Walker, sr.....	37
G. W. Keonn.....	12	R. O. Weir.....	23
W. A. Kincaid.....	22	J. Welch.....	9½
J. J. Kirksey.....	43	W. F. White.....	20
T. J. Koger.....	2	J. D. Wilburn.....	110
S. M. Lowery.....	141	W. B. Wilburn.....	71
Sayles & Campbell.....	89	Do.....	1
J. R. Long.....	37	T. B. Williams.....	7
W. D. Longstreet.....	6	W. C. and W. L. Williams.....	31
L. Lloyd.....	30	J. S. Walker & Co.....	31
J. T. Lowery.....	64	R. S. Wells.....	26
M. R. Love.....	23	W. Winfrey.....	32½
W. E. McCarley.....	51	Do.....	1
D. McIntosh.....	46	M. Waring, estate R. F. Irby.....	93
S. B. Malone.....	154	J. M. Wooten.....	28
M. Mahorned.....	25½	W. S. Wilbanks.....	22
J. Murray.....	40	R. E. V. Yates.....	20
W. A. May.....	48½	A. E. J. Yates.....	3
B. Mennees.....	29	Stored at Brooksville depot.....	78
L. B. McDavid.....	34	Stored at Macon depot.....	92
C. W. Moore.....	45	Captured and brought to Shuquwalak..	88
C. W. Moore, administrator.....	112	Received from McClelland.....	32
T. J. Moore.....	87	Gained in repacking.....	27
G. D. Moore.....	70	Captured and brought to Macon.....	25
R. E. Moore.....	92	Total.....	11,665

II.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

[illegible]

the second special agency, etc.—Continued.

Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Memphis and Mobile.	Freight to and expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released to John Duncan, Shepard, Parkman, et al., December, 1886.	Proceeds in the Treasury.
.....	.....	500	\$75,785.00	\$8,437.45	\$9,321.50	\$17,758.95	\$6,250.00	\$51,776.05
.....	.....	300	45,471.00	5,076.85	4,704.84	9,781.69	3,750.00	31,939.31
.....	.....	41	6,214.37	515.24	750.82	1,266.06	512.50	4,435.81
.....	.....	300	45,471.00	3,954.50	4,104.84	8,059.34	3,750.00	33,661.66
.....	.....	38	5,759.66	1,586.70	1,170.33	2,757.03	475.00	2,527.63
.....	.....	376	56,990.32	6,049.70	6,661.87	12,711.57	4,700.00	39,578.75
.....	.....	1,071	162,331.47	14,953.83	20,811.51	35,765.34	13,387.50	113,178.63
.....	.....	113	17,127.41	1,585.68	2,427.22	4,012.90	1,412.56	11,702.01
.....	.....	260	39,408.20	3,661.45	5,158.62	8,820.07	3,250.00	27,338.13
.....	.....	399	60,476.43	6,097.72	8,706.90	14,804.62	4,987.50	40,684.31
.....	.....	134	20,310.38	2,055.90	2,885.94	4,941.84	1,675.00	13,693.54
.....	.....	239	36,225.23	4,248.32	4,472.72	8,721.04	27,504.19	.....
Marmion .....	.....	6	511.56	216.88	111.81	328.69	75.00	107.87
.....								
.....	1865.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. Duncan	Sept. 8	97	15,082.00	3,078.60	1,083.56	4,162.16	1,212.50	9,707.34
Brookman	Oct. 20	13	2,635.35	468.00	170.76	638.76	162.50	1,834.09
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	27	4,436.38	1,262.00	301.17	1,563.17	337.50	2,535.71
do	do	45	7,393.96	2,115.00	501.97	2,616.97	562.50	4,214.49
do	do	54	8,872.76	2,538.00	602.33	3,140.33	675.00	5,057.43
do	do	29	4,765.00	1,363.00	323.00	1,686.00	362.50	2,716.50
do	do	37	6,079.48	1,737.00	412.73	2,149.73	462.50	3,467.25
do	do	94	15,445.17	4,399.50	1,048.55	5,448.05	1,175.00	8,822.12
S. L. Davis	Nov. 14	123	19,413.44	5,303.05	1,390.95	6,694.00	1,537.50	11,181.94
Iza .....	.....	47	4,016.40	652.66	715.30	1,367.96	587.50	2,060.94
.....	1865.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lilla	Oct. 4	438	96,900.00	6,739.00	7,857.85	14,596.85	5,475.00	76,828.15
Clara Brown	Nov. 3	100	17,259.25	1,544.00	1,541.97	3,085.97	1,250.00	12,923.28
W. Raleigh	do	219	44,169.26	3,370.00	3,642.14	7,012.14	2,737.50	34,419.62
Clara Ellen	do	527	105,018.89	8,131.00	8,385.94	16,516.94	6,587.50	81,914.45
W. E. Anderson	do	964	164,417.21	14,875.00	12,754.03	27,629.03	12,425.00	124,363.18
J. J. Spencer	Nov. 24	506	82,772.60	7,808.00	7,022.80	14,830.80	6,325.00	61,616.80
Patapsco	do	623	113,458.63	9,613.00	9,948.87	19,561.87	7,787.50	86,109.26
.....	1866.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minerva	Jan. 9	631	87,029.17	9,736.00	8,376.93	18,112.93	7,887.50	61,028.74
American Union	June 20	2,000	193,176.77	30,860.00	31,268.74	62,128.74	25,000.00	106,048.03
Mercedita	Mar. 2	500	75,031.50	7,715.00	8,979.95	16,694.95	6,250.00	52,086.55
Archert Reeves	June 20	750	78,755.01	11,572.00	12,613.97	24,185.97	9,375.00	45,194.04
Port au Prince	Mar. 2	200	34,388.18	3,087.00	3,758.38	6,845.38	2,500.00	25,042.80
Fleetwing	Apr. 13	1,160	157,478.49	17,898.00	20,033.40	37,931.40	14,500.00	105,047.09
Vicksburgh	Mar. 2	500	82,943.90	7,715.00	9,096.57	16,811.57	6,250.00	59,882.33
Jonas Sparks	July 20	360	38,377.06	5,555.00	5,880.58	11,435.58	4,500.00	22,441.48
Jamestown	Mar. 15	497	70,617.46	7,669.00	8,852.01	16,521.01	6,212.50	53,883.95
Merschon	Apr. 13	1,000	121,317.27	15,430.00	16,505.81	31,935.81	12,500.00	76,881.46
Gulf Stream	Mar. 2	500	80,883.58	7,715.00	9,211.94	16,926.94	6,250.00	57,706.64
Annie Lewis	May 25	289	30,757.52	4,450.00	4,537.87	8,987.87	3,612.50	18,157.15
Ann and Susan	do	227	14,805.00	3,504.00	3,277.85	6,881.85	2,837.50	5,085.65
.....	.....	20,240	2,881,589.90	.....	.....	705,622.47	289,576.92	1,886,390.51

ABANDONED PROPERTY CLAIMS.

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the third special agency, subsequent to June 1, 1865, under B. F. Flanders, O. N. Cutler, and O. H. Burbridge, supervising special agents, New Orleans, La., and sold at New Orleans, or forwarded to and sold by Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent, at New York. B. F. Flanders, supervising agent.

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	Number of bales received.	Number of bales sold.	Date of sale.	Where sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses of collection and transportation.	Expenses of sale, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
J. J. Pearce.....	Rapides Parish, La	G. W. Brackenridge	.....	1865. June 19	9	9	1865. June 26	New Orleans	\$958.38	\$135.53	\$49.36	\$182.89	\$775.49
H. M. Hyams.....	Bayou Pierre.....	Jesse Stancel.....	.....	.....do.....	15	15	do.....	do.....	1,046.20	374.25	54.71	428.96	617.24
W. H. Gooch.....	De Soto Parish, La	G. W. Brackenridge	.....	.....do.....	3	3	do.....	do.....	309.71	30.48	15.96	46.44	263.27
T. M. Gilmer.....	.....	Bullock.....	.....	.....	45	45	.....	do.....	4,645.68	457.25	239.48	696.73	3,948.95
R. R. King.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	30	.....	do.....	3,907.66	294.13	197.43	491.56	3,416.10
L. F. Davis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....	do.....	390.77	29.41	19.74	49.15	341.62
Hypolite Hertzog.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	do.....	781.53	58.83	39.48	98.31	683.22
T. M. Gilmer.....	Caddo Parish, La	J. E. Tewell.....	.....	June 27	35	35	July 3	do.....	4,558.94	343.16	230.35	573.51	3,985.43
Pres Moulding.....	Mooringsport, La	G. W. Brackenridge	.....	June 28	17	17	.....	do.....	1,247.18	100.00	63.01	163.01	1,084.17
.....	Marshall, Tex	J. L. Coates, agent	J. H. McKee	July 5	16	16	.....	do.....	1,897.36	670.65	95.75	766.40	1,130.96
.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	.....	31	31	.....	do.....	3,676.10	1,299.40	185.53	1,484.93	2,191.17
J. W. Dickson.....	Panola County, Tex	.....	do.....	.....	4	4	July 10	do.....	421.96	147.88	21.28	169.16	252.80
J. C. Bell.....	Henderson, Tex	.....	do.....	.....	4	4	do.....	do.....	421.96	147.88	21.28	169.16	252.80
W. H. Pre.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....	8	8	do.....	do.....	843.92	295.77	42.56	338.33	505.59
W. J. Hartsfield.....	Panola County, Tex	.....	do.....	.....	5	5	do.....	do.....	527.45	184.85	26.60	211.45	316.00
Charles Baker.....	do.....	.....	do.....	July 5	9	9	do.....	do.....	949.41	332.74	47.88	380.62	568.79
.....Anderson.....	Caddo Parish, La	.....	do.....	.....	15	15	do.....	do.....	1,582.37	554.57	79.79	634.36	948.01
Walter Cates.....	Bossier Parish, La	.....	do.....	.....	8	8	do.....	do.....	843.92	295.77	42.56	338.33	505.59
J. P. Smith.....	Panola County, Tex	.....	do.....	.....	13	13	do.....	do.....	1,371.38	480.62	69.16	549.78	821.60
William Hill.....	Marshall, Tex	.....	do.....	.....	13	13	do.....	do.....	1,371.38	480.62	69.16	549.78	821.60
W. Hill.....	Panola County, Tex	J. L. Coates	do.....	.....	1	1	do.....	do.....	105.49	36.97	5.32	42.29	63.20
W. L. Fullilove.....	Caddo Parish, La	.....	do.....	July 8	4	4	Aug. 7	do.....	192.00	127.61	9.85	137.46	54.54
B. Boggers.....	Henderson, Tex	.....	do.....	.....	7	7	July 17	do.....	699.41	223.32	35.40	258.72	440.69
J. P. Smith.....	Caddo Parish, La	J. L. Coates	do.....	.....	12	12	do.....	do.....	1,198.99	382.85	60.64	443.49	755.50
W. R. Gill.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....	24	24	do.....	do.....	3,188.38	1,110.97	161.62	1,272.59	1,915.79
W. A. Birdsong.....	Spring Bank, Ark	.....	do.....	.....	47	47	do.....	do.....	6,243.90	2,175.64	316.49	2,492.13	3,751.77
J. J. Myers.....	Marshall, Tex	J. L. Coates	do.....	.....	15	15	do.....	do.....	1,992.74	694.35	101.01	795.36	1,197.38
W. L. Fullilove.....	Caddo Parish, La	.....	do.....	.....	5	5	do.....	do.....	664.25	231.45	33.67	265.12	399.13
M. Rochell.....	De Soto Parish, La	.....	do.....	July 11	2	2	do.....	do.....	265.70	92.58	13.47	106.05	159.65
T. M. Gilmer.....	Caddo Parish, La	.....	do.....	do.....	109	109	Aug. 7	do.....	9,045.13	3,086.59	457.51	3,544.10	5,501.03
W. L. Fullilove.....	Caddo Parish, La	.....	do.....	.....	35	35	do.....	do.....	3,727.54	1,302.58	190.08	1,492.66	2,234.88
.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....	10	10	do.....	do.....	1,065.01	372.17	54.31	426.48	638.53
.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....	36	36	do.....	do.....	3,834.04	1,339.80	195.51	1,535.31	2,298.73
.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....	4	4	do.....	do.....	426.00	148.87	21.72	170.59	255.41
.....	do.....	.....	do.....	.....	10	10	do.....	do.....	1,097.72	384.02	55.97	439.99	657.73

Henry Fullilove....	De Soto Parish, La	9	do	987.94	345.62	50.37	395.99	591.95
E. A. Watkins.....	Rusk County, Tex	2	do	219.54	76.80	11.19	87.99	131.55
	Shreveport, La...	5	do	548.86	192.01	27.98	219.99	328.87
	Henderson, Tex...	5	do	548.86	192.01	27.98	219.99	328.87
T. M. Gilmer.....	Caddo Parish, La.	2	do	219.54	76.80	11.19	87.99	131.55
B. Peterson.....	Lafayette Co., Ark	4	do	439.00	153.61	22.38	175.99	263.10
J. J. Myers.....	Spring Bank, Ark.	171	do	12,406.94	4,356.69	633.15	4,989.84	7,417.10
T. M. Gilmer.....	Caddo Parish, La.	10	Oct. 21	1,472.80	78.72	79.68	158.40	1,314.40
F. Dickson.....	Bossier Parish, La	5	do	736.40	39.36	39.84	79.20	657.20
	Jackson Parish, La	13	do	1,914.64	102.34	103.61	205.95	1,708.69
	Quachita Parish, La	15	do	2,209.21	118.08	119.53	237.61	1,971.60
	Jackson Parish, La	63	July 10	8,927.27	583.78	449.76	1,033.54	7,898.73
	Trenton, La.....	9	July 17	1,108.78	96.50	56.12	152.62	956.16
	Alexandria.....	12	do	1,478.37	128.66	74.83	203.49	1,274.88
	Brownsville, Tex	15	Aug. 7	1,070.00	68.25	54.50	122.75	947.25
	Do.....do	25	July 17	2,877.60	806.76	145.68	952.44	1,925.16
		64	July 3	9,275.25	384.00	477.45	861.45	8,413.80
		41	do	6,318.99	246.00	305.87	551.87	5,767.12

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.
			1865.			1865.	
	Brownville, Tex	Gen. E. B. Brown	July 11	28	339	Aug. 17	American Union ..
	do	do	July 15	115			
	do	do	July 19	24			
	do	do	July 21	59			
	do	do	July 27	78			
	do	do	Aug. 5	35			
Joseph Maunsel..	Monroe, La	A. H. Blake	July 19	21			
J. H. Gibson	Jefferson County, Miss.	S. Goodrell, Natchez.	July 29	12			
R. R. King		S. Gilbert	do	30			
	Durand's Landing, Red River.	do	do	17			
	Jefferson County, Miss.	S. Goodrell	July 30	4			
		do	Aug. 7	4	269	Aug. 29	Nellie Barrett
	Scopinis Landing, La.	J. E. Tewell	Aug. 11	29			
	Loggy Bayou.	M. Goodrich	do	55			
B. Peterson	Lafayette Co., Ark.	J. E. Tewell	Aug. 12	60			
		W. N. Meservey	Aug. 14	2			
	Castor Landing, La.	J. Meeks	do	35			
J. F. Pargoud		W. N. Meservey	Aug. 2	81			
		do	do	12			
		do	Aug. 3	26			
Clarke	Harrison Co., Tex	J. E. Tewell	Aug. 14	70			
	Jefferson, Tex	do	do	12			
Judge Smith	Houston, Tex	do	do	21			
John White	do	do	do	3			
W. White	do	do	do	6			
— Valentine	Washington, La.	J. A. Payne	Aug. 21	21			
	Claiborne Co., Miss.	— Goodrell	do	9			
J. J. Battle		T. E. Tewell	Aug. 22	39	411	Sept. 9	Andalusia.....
C. J. Shepherd		do	do	19			
C. R. Griswold	Bossier Parish, La	do	do	8			
T. M. Gilmer	De Soto Parish, La.	do	do	2			
— Frederick	Wood Co., Tex	do	do	2			
	Grand Bayou	do	do	17			
R. M. Browning..	Claiborne Parish, La.	T. Meeks	do	45			
Robt. McClennan	Ouachita Parish, La.	do	do	3			
W. J. Hughes		S. S. Goodrell	Aug. 26	6			
W. H. Martin		do	do	6			
W. McGilvery		do	do	3			
Howell & Ethell.	Rock Isl'd Landing, Red River.	J. A. Sullivan	July 31	8			
	Shreveport, La.	J. A. Stevens	Aug. 5	21			
	Natchitoches, La	S. Gilbert	Aug. 7	25			
	Scopinis Landing, La.	J. E. Tewell	Aug. 11	1			
H. S. Dawson	Bienville Parish, La.		Aug. 14	15			
— Valentine			Aug. 20	2	340	Oct. 20	Celeste Clark.....
Mary Hierne	Durand's Landing, La.		do	3			
S. P. Griffin & Co.	Loggy Bayou		{ July & Aug. }	242			
B. S. Ellis	Jefferson Co., Miss.	S. Goodrell	Sept. 18	22			
R. S. Patton	Claiborne Co., Miss.	do	do	1			
Micajah Johnson	Sabine, Tex	R. G. Taylor	July 24	28				28 Nov. 25	United States ....
A. H. Lazare			Nov. 29	45	1866.		
			1866.		65 Jan. 6	Star of the Union.	
			Jan. 2	20			
			Aug. 3	27	32 Feb. 10	Geo. Washington.	
			Nov. 29	5			
				14	14 May 19	Sheridan.....	

the third special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at New Orleans.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in the Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1865.							1866.			
Oct. 13	28	\$5,438.32	\$332.54	\$129.15	\$138.59	\$600.28				\$4,838.04
	115	22,335.96	1,365.77	530.45	569.22	2,465.44	Dec. 26	M. Malsch	\$7,239.40	12,631.12
	24	4,661.42	285.03	110.70	118.78	514.51				4,146.91
	59	11,459.32	700.71	272.16	291.93	1,264.80				10,194.52
	78	15,149.62	926.41	359.78	386.68	1,672.27				13,477.35
	35	6,797.90	415.67	161.44	173.24	750.35				6,047.55
	21	3,772.37	65.10	87.75	190.51	343.36				3,429.01
	12	2,155.64	134.85	50.14	108.86	293.85				1,861.79
	39	5,389.11	285.85	125.36	272.15	683.36				4,705.75
	17	3,053.83	375.95	71.03	154.22	601.20				2,452.63
Oct. 20	4	718.55	37.40	16.71	36.29	90.40				628.15
	4	718.55	90.77	16.71	36.29	143.77				574.78
	29	5,209.47	728.10	121.18	263.08	1,112.36				4,097.11
	55	9,880.03	112.60	229.83	498.94	841.37				9,038.66
	60	10,778.22	2,354.55	250.72	544.30	3,149.57				7,628.65
	2	359.27	23.16	8.36	18.14	49.66				309.61
	35	6,287.29	405.44	146.25	317.51	869.20				5,418.09
	81	16,554.44	483.26	356.07	861.01	1,700.34				14,854.10
	12	2,452.50	71.66	52.75	127.56	251.97				2,200.53
	26	5,313.77	52.52	114.30	276.37	443.19				4,870.58
Oct. 13	70	14,306.30	1,546.27	307.71	744.08	2,598.06				11,708.24
	12	2,452.50	265.07	52.75	127.56	445.38				2,007.12
	30	6,131.27	662.68	131.88	318.91	1,113.47				5,017.80
	21	4,291.90	494.68	92.31	223.23	810.22				3,481.68
	9	1,839.38	186.28	39.56	95.67	321.51				1,517.87
	39	7,970.65	374.38	171.45	414.56	960.39				7,010.26
	19	3,883.15	182.39	83.52	201.96	467.87				3,415.28
	8	1,635.00	76.80	35.17	85.04	167.01				1,437.99
	2	408.75	19.19	8.79	21.26	49.24				359.51
	2	408.75	19.19	8.79	21.26	49.24				359.51
Oct. 13	17	3,474.40	50.21	74.73	180.71	305.65				3,168.75
	45	9,196.90	1,012.88	197.82	478.34	1,689.04	Apr. 24	R. M. Browning	7,507.86	
	3	613.13	25.74	13.19	31.89	70.82				542.31
	6	1,226.26	50.05	26.38	63.78	140.21				1,086.05
	6	1,226.26	50.05	26.38	63.78	140.21				1,086.05
	3	613.13	25.02	13.19	31.90	70.11				543.02
	8	1,240.91	93.00	71.34	67.86	232.20				1,008.71
	21	3,257.38	97.29	187.26	178.14	462.69				2,794.69
	25	3,877.84	680.50	222.93	212.05	1,115.48				2,762.36
	1	155.11	25.10	8.92	8.48	42.50				112.61
1866.	15	2,326.70	535.08	133.76	127.24	796.08				1,530.62
	2	310.23	15.51	17.83	16.97	50.31				259.92
	3	465.34	12.50	26.75	25.45	64.70				400.64
	242	37,537.46	16,781.70	2,157.95	2,052.72	20,992.37				16,545.09
	22	3,412.50	690.68	196.18	186.61	1,073.47				2,339.03
	1	155.11	26.60	8.92	8.48	44.00				111.11
	28	3,481.19	338.50	148.52	295.23	782.25				2,698.94
	45	2,908.34	375.43	158.30	336.10	869.83	June 12	A. H. Lazare	2,038.51	
	20	1,292.60	137.38	70.36	149.37	357.11				935.49
	27	2,301.72	150.44	102.28	151.88	404.60				1,897.12
May 10	5	426.24	45.57	18.94	28.13	92.64				333.60
	14	1,187.54		40.30	205.09	245.39				942.15
Sept. 12										

* Paid by the Secretary of the Treasury November 1, 1866, to Weaver & Hovey.

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	No. of bales collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales sold at New Orleans.	No. of bales to New York.
W. L. Loyd.....	Copiah County, Miss.	2	T. McRae.....	T. McRae, agent.	1865.			
Henry Hennington.....	do	20						
Seth Carley.....	do	1			Oct. 28	106	....	106
Henry Sunnall.....	do	37						
Henry Coleman.....	do	9						
John Fatherell.....	do	41						
W. R. Smith.....	do	2						
A. P. Barry.....	do	15						
S. D. Dodds.....	do	19						
George W. Ellis.....	do	28			July 7	42	42	....
George Ellis.....	do	47			July 20	17	17	....
Daniel McCalip.....	do	30			July 21	9	....	9
John Oliver.....	do	49			Oct. 28	55	....	55
F. M. Rembert.....	do	42						
Jesse Thompson.....	do	87						
Dr. Thompson.....	do	12	do.....	S. Goodrell.....	July 21	52	....	52
John K. Yerger.....	do	3			Aug. 7	12	....	12
J. S. Beesley.....	do	32			Oct. 28	161	....	161
John W. Pierce.....	do	14				2	2	....
J. H. Thompson.....	do	43						
J. C. Casey & Co.....	do	26						
John M. Hooker.....	do	45						
George Peetz.....	do	18						
L. Connelly.....	Pike County, Miss.	7						
J. A. Brent.....	do	20						
Estate N. B. Raiford.	do	34						
L. M. Bridges.....	do	2						
Mrs. N. Bridges.....	do	2						
H. Sknosky & Bro.	Lawrence County, Miss.	44	do.....	S. Goodrell.....	June 26	42	42	....
Storm & Brooks.....	do	43			do	11	11	....
	Franklin or Amite County, Miss.	11						
		33			June 8	33	33	....
	Franklin County, Miss.	48			June 16	48	48	....
		72			June 9	72	72	....
		140			do	140	140	....
		25			do	25	25	....
		20			June 19	20	20	....
		12			June 23	12	12	....
		2				2	2	....

the third special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at New Orleans.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
1865.		1865.		\$270.36	\$56.62	\$18.51	\$14.05	\$89.18	\$181.18
Nov. 8	Tung Shuey....	Dec. 15	106	2,703.56	566.12	185.10	140.53	891.75	1,811.81
				135.18	28.31	9.26	7.03	44.60	90.58
				5,001.60	1,047.33	342.44	259.97	1,649.74	3,351.86
				1,216.61	254.75	83.30	63.23	401.28	815.33
				5,542.31	1,160.55	379.45	288.08	1,828.08	3,714.23
				270.36	56.62	18.51	14.05	89.18	181.18
				831.45	176.96	26.24	38.33	241.53	589.92
				1,053.17	224.14	33.23	48.55	305.92	747.25
		July 10	42	1,552.04	330.31	48.97	71.54	450.82	1,101.22
		Aug. 7	17	2,605.21	554.46	82.20	120.08	756.74	1,848.47
Aug. 29	Nellie Barrett...	Oct. 10	9	1,662.90	353.91	52.47	76.65	483.03	1,179.87
Nov. 8	Tung Shuey....	Dec. 15	55	2,716.06	578.06	85.71	125.19	788.96	1,927.10
				2,328.06	495.47	73.46	107.30	676.23	1,651.83
				4,822.40	1,026.33	152.17	222.27	1,400.77	3,421.63
				665.16	141.56	21.00	30.66	193.22	471.94
				359.82	68.00	19.05	18.49	105.54	254.28
				3,838.06	725.31	203.24	197.24	1,125.79	2,712.27
				1,679.15	317.32	88.92	86.30	492.54	1,186.61
				5,157.38	974.63	273.10	265.05	1,512.78	3,644.60
				3,118.42	589.31	165.13	160.26	914.70	2,203.72
				5,397.27	1,019.96	285.81	277.37	1,583.14	3,814.13
Aug. 29	Nellie Barrett...	Oct. 20	52	2,158.91	407.98	114.32	110.95	633.25	1,525.66
Aug. 29	do	do	12	839.58	158.66	44.46	48.14	246.26	593.32
Nov. 8	Tung Shuey....	Dec. 15	161	2,398.79	453.32	127.02	123.27	703.61	1,695.18
			2	4,077.94	770.64	215.94	209.57	1,196.15	2,881.79
				239.88	45.33	12.70	12.33	70.36	169.52
				239.88	45.33	12.70	12.33	70.36	169.52
				5,277.32	997.30	279.46	271.20	1,547.96	3,729.36
		July 3	42	6,024.99	1,331.25	.....	241.00	1,572.25	4,452.74
		do	11	1,577.97	348.63	.....	63.12	411.75	1,166.22
		June 15	33	3,841.63	514.88	.....	153.67	668.55	3,173.08
		June 29	48	6,036.87	616.45	.....	241.47	857.92	5,178.95
		June 22	72	6,808.55	957.80	.....	272.34	1,230.14	5,578.41
		July 6	140	12,185.61	933.91	.....	487.42	1,421.33	10,764.28
		do	25	2,176.00	166.77	.....	87.04	253.81	1,922.19
		June 26	20	1,583.62	234.85	.....	63.34	298.19	1,285.43
		do	12	1,056.97	211.74	.....	43.28	254.02	802.95
			2	261.45	.....	.....	10.46	10.46	250.99

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales to New York.
S. R. Oliphant.....	Clark County.	Thomas J. Henderson.	Thomas J. Henderson.	1864.	19	72
Elias Brown.....	do	do	do		8	
W. D. Marsh.....	Jasper County	do	do		44	216
E. E. Hand.....	do	do	do		4	
J. J. Shannon.....	do	do	do		10	63
R. N. Hough.....	Clark County.	do	do		15	
E. Barnet.....	do	do	do		15	125
M. Barnet.....	do	do	do		23	
J. Turner.....	do	do	do		60	76
T. Berden.....	do	do	do		13	
T. Hough.....	do	do	do		1½	72
A. Edwards.....	do	do	do		3	
G. W. Seales.....	do	do	do		8	216
R. B. D. Weems.....	do	do	do		1½	
Hays & Ferrill.....	do	do	do		16	63
S. M. Tucker.....	Jasper County	do	do		6	
M. H. Whatley.....	do	do	do		6	72
M. Morgan.....	do	do	do		6	
E. E. Hand.....	do	do	do	July 31	8	216
H. Kennedy.....	do	do	do	Aug. 31	8	
P. Loper.....	do	do	do	Oct. 14	8	63
G. S. Collins.....	do	do	do	Nov. 16	3	
— Fowler.....	do	do	do	Dec. —	3	125
R. J. Jones.....	do	do	do		8	
L. J. Jones.....	do	do	do		5	76
H. T. Jones.....	do	do	do		5	
C. C. Reid.....	do	do	do		2	76
Eli McClory.....	Clark County.	do	do		2	
Turner & Wolverton.	do	do	do		3	76
J. B. Warren.....	Wayne County	do	do		26	
T. Wolverton.....	Clark County.	do	do		19	76
T. Wolverton.....	do	do	do		18	
J. Everett.....	do	do	do		7	76
W. Winslow.....	do	do	do		10	
J. T. Heard.....	do	do	do		20	76
J. Smith.....	Jasper County	do	do		11	
W. S. Price.....	Clark County.	do	do		6	76
P. Ashby.....	Jasper County	do	do		9	
A. A. Herd.....	Clark County.	do	do		59	76
Ed. McCarty.....	do	do	do		17	
G. Nixon.....	Jasper County	do	do		19	76
J. E. Buckley.....	do	do	do		17	

the third special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at New Orleans.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
1865.		1865.	19	\$2,612.17	\$603.00	\$129.89	\$166.53	\$899.42	\$1,712.75
			8	1,099.86	253.89	54.69	70.12	378.70	721.16
			44	6,049.23	1,396.41	300.80	385.64	2,082.85	3,966.38
			4	549.93	126.95	27.36	35.06	189.37	360.56
			10	1,374.83	317.37	68.37	87.65	473.39	901.44
			15	2,062.24	476.05	102.55	131.47	710.07	1,352.17
			15	2,062.24	476.05	102.55	131.47	710.07	1,352.17
			23	3,162.10	729.94	157.24	201.58	1,088.76	2,073.34
			60	8,248.96	1,904.20	410.19	525.88	2,840.27	5,408.69
			13	1,787.27	412.58	88.87	113.94	615.39	1,171.88
			1½	206.22	47.61	10.25	13.15	71.01	135.21
			3	412.45	95.21	20.51	26.30	142.02	270.43
			8	1,099.86	253.89	54.69	70.12	378.70	721.16
			1½	206.22	47.61	10.25	13.15	71.01	135.21
			16	2,199.72	507.79	109.38	140.24	757.41	1,442.31
Aug. 29	Nellie Barrett	Oct. 20 1866.	6	824.90	190.42	41.02	52.59	284.03	540.87
			6	824.90	190.42	41.02	52.59	284.03	540.87
Oct. 20	Celeste Clak	Jan. 9 1865.	8	1,099.86	253.89	54.69	70.12	378.70	721.16
			8	1,099.86	253.89	54.69	70.12	378.70	721.16
Nov. 8	Tung Shuey	Dec. 15 1866.	8	1,099.86	253.89	54.69	70.12	378.70	721.16
			3	412.45	95.21	20.51	26.30	142.02	270.43
Nov. 25 1866.	United States	Jan. 9	3	412.45	95.21	20.51	26.30	142.02	270.43
			8	1,099.86	253.89	54.69	70.12	378.70	721.16
Jan. 6	Star of the Union..	June 20	5	687.41	158.68	34.18	43.83	236.69	450.72
			5	687.41	158.68	34.18	43.83	236.69	450.72
			2	274.97	63.47	13.67	17.53	94.67	180.30
			2	274.97	63.47	13.67	17.53	94.67	180.30
			3	412.45	95.21	20.51	26.30	142.02	270.43
			26	3,574.55	825.15	177.75	227.88	1,230.78	2,343.77
			19	2,612.17	603.00	129.89	166.53	899.42	1,712.75
			18	2,474.69	571.26	123.06	157.76	852.08	1,622.61
			7	962.38	222.16	47.86	61.26	331.28	631.10
			10	1,374.83	317.37	68.37	87.65	473.39	901.44
			20	2,749.65	634.73	136.73	175.30	946.76	1,802.89
			11	1,512.31	349.10	75.20	96.42	520.72	991.59
			6	824.90	190.42	41.02	52.59	284.03	540.87
			9	1,237.34	285.63	61.53	78.89	426.05	811.29
			59	8,111.46	1,872.47	403.35	517.11	2,792.93	5,318.53
			17	2,337.20	539.53	116.22	148.99	804.74	1,532.46
			19	2,612.17	603.00	129.89	166.53	899.42	1,712.75
			17	2,337.20	539.53	116.22	148.99	804.74	1,532.46

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	Number of bales received.	Number of bales to contractor.	Number of bales to New York.
J. Gibbs	Bienville Parish, La		Weaver & Hovey, contractors.	1865. Aug. 23	119	228	682
J. J. Boylston	do .....	.....	do	do	32		
L. Gahagan	do .....	.....	do	do	23		
E. A. Givens	do .....	.....	do	do	47		
Estate Walker	do .....	.....	do	do	165		
E. Wilson	do .....	.....	do	do	96		
W. L. Candler	do .....	.....	do	do	54		
W. W. Colbut	do .....	.....	do	do	59		
J. N. Walker	do .....	.....	do	do	17		
			do	do	143		
F. J. Harrison	Caddo Parish, La		do	do	66	2	6
Isaac McKee	do .....	.....	do	do	40		
John Dickson	Lafayette County, Ark .....	.....	do	do	25		
			do	do	24		
J. L. Vickers	Bienville Parish, La .....	.....	do	Aug. 28	8		
			do	do	58		
J. H. Walker	do .....	.....	do	Sept. 8	35		
W. C. Bradley	Lafayette County, Ark .....	.....	J. E. Tewell	Aug. 23	40		
B. Peterson	do .....	.....	J. E. Tewell, special agent.	do	6		
	Hookers Ferry, Tex .....	.....	J. E. Tewell, Shreveport.	do	47		
			do	do	6	34	6
M. Mobley	Natchitoches, La .....	.....	J. A. Sullivan	Aug. 28	34		
	Loggy Bayou .....	.....	S. M. C	do	1		
	Trenton, La .....	.....	J. W. Boykin	Sept. 1	2		
Samuel Armstrong	Union Parish, La .....	.....	Theo. Meeks, agent	Sept. 4	9		
— McDaniel	do .....	.....	Theo. Meeks, Monroe	do	4		
			J. P. Crosby & Co	Sept. 7	6		
	Shreveport, La .....	.....	Walsh & Boisseau	Sept. 11	49		
James Hart	Morehouse Parish, La .....	.....	H. D. Wagnon, jr	Sept. 28	67		

* Released to Watson.

the third special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at New Orleans.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
.....	United States...	1865. Oct. 4 Nov. 24 Nov. 25	682	\$12,767.43	\$1,006.13	\$458.53	\$702.90	\$2,167.56	\$10,599.87
				3,433.26	270.56	123.30	189.01	582.87	2,850.39
				2,467.66	194.46	88.62	135.85	418.93	2,048.73
				5,042.60	397.38	181.10	277.61	856.09	4,186.51
				17,702.74	1,395.07	635.78	974.60	3,005.45	14,697.29
				10,299.78	811.67	369.91	567.04	1,748.62	8,551.16
				5,793.62	456.56	208.07	318.96	983.59	4,810.03
				6,330.07	498.85	227.34	348.50	1,074.69	5,255.38
				1,823.92	143.73	65.51	100.41	309.65	1,514.27
				15,342.38	1,209.05	551.01	844.66	2,604.72	12,737.66
				7,069.00	601.11	253.87	389.16	1,244.14	5,824.86
				4,284.24	364.32	153.86	235.90	754.08	3,530.16
				2,677.64	227.70	96.17	147.42	471.29	2,206.35
				2,570.53	218.59	92.32	141.52	452.43	2,118.10
			6	867.37	76.30	31.15	47.75	155.20	712.17
			44	6,288.41	553.26	225.85	346.20	1,125.31	5,163.10
			27	3,864.12	304.05	138.78	212.74	655.57	3,208.55
			40	5,724.63	486.00	205.60	315.16	1,006.76	4,717.87
			6	858.69	72.90	30.84	47.27	151.01	707.68
			47	6,726.43	571.05	241.57	370.31	1,182.93	5,543.50
			6	858.69	72.90	30.84	47.27	151.01	707.68
			34	4,865.93	414.80	174.76	267.89	857.45	4,008.48
			1	143.12	12.20	5.14	7.88	25.22	117.90
			2	286.23	11.40	10.28	15.76	37.44	248.79
			9	1,288.04	48.00	46.26	70.91	165.17	1,122.87
			4	572.46	21.35	20.56	31.32	73.23	499.23
			6	858.69	33.50	30.84	47.27	111.61	747.08
			47	6,726.43	63.15	241.57	370.31	675.03	6,051.40
			67	9,588.75	1,091.68	344.37	541.02	1,977.07	* 7,611.68

* Freeman, May 17, 1866.

O. N. CUTLER, *Supervising Agent.*

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	Number of bales received.	Number of bales to contractor.	Number of bales to New York.
	Lafayette County, Ark.	E. B. Fuqua.....	Boffinger, Aiken & Burns	1895. Oct. 17	150	38	112
J. H. Hamiter.....	do	do	do	do	70	17	53
Hamiter & Obenchain.	Sevier County, Ark...	T. McGinnis....	R. G. Curtis...	Oct. 30	160	....	160
Hamiter & Fulton..	do	do	do	do	34	....	34
— Drury.....	Shreveport, La	do	do	do	7	....	7
Carter & Abney ..	do	do	do	do	8	....	8
	do	do	do	do	3	....	3
J. C. Fullilove	Caddo Parish, La	J. E. Tewell.....	Boffinger & Co	Oct. 10	21	6	15
— Hollingsworth.	De Soto Parish, La	do	do	do	11	4	7
A. Bass	do	do	do	do	2	....	2
— Pelham	Panola County, Tex	do	do	do	2	....	2
H. L. Andrews.....	do	do	do	do	2	4	7
J. A. Alexander.....	do	do	do	do	7	....	7
S. S. Bowman	Wood County, Tex	do	do	do	10	3	7
A. Johnson	Panola County, Tex	do	do	do	13	4	9
— Leach	do	do	do	do	1	....	1
J. Strauss	do	do	do	do	10	3	7
J. J. Hodges	Bossier County, Tex.	do	do	do	20	5	15
	Faulkner's Landing, La.	do	O. N. Cutler...	Sept. 30	5	....	5
	Sabine Pass, Tex.....	do	Craig & Keith.	Oct. 31	7	....	7
F. Lee	Lafayette County, Ark.	do	R. G. Curtis...	Mar. 13	14	....	14
	do	do	do	Nov. 6	7	....	7
	do	do	do	do	12	....	12
H. C. Boyd.....	do	H. A. Miller....	A. B. Miller...	Jan. 6	83	....	83
Thos. B. Trigg	do	do	do	Jan. 4	60	15	45
	Union County, Ark...	W. A. McCann..	J. D. Bears....	Dec. 8	23	....	23
Hamilton & Fulton.	Sevier County, Ark...	do	R. G. Curtis...	Oct. 10	70	....	70
	Shreveport, La.....	do	do	do	10	8	2
	do	do	do	Mar. 26	14	....	14
	do	do	do	do	13	....	13
	do	do	do	do	11	....	11
F. Lee	Lafayette County, Ark.	do	do	do	3	....	3
H. C. Boyd.....	do	do	do	Jan. 6	28	....	28
Do	do	do	do	Jan. 30	4	....	4
J. Paap	do	do	do	Jan. 18	10	....	10
	do	do	do	Jan. 15	1	....	1
	do	do	do	Mar. 26	2	....	2
	Shreveport, La.....	Weaver & Hovey	R. G. Curtis...	Oct. 21	49	12	37
	Franklin Parish, La..	D. Hensessey ..	do	Nov. 13	2	....	2
	do	do	do	do	3	....	3
	Union County, Ark...	W. A. McCann..	do	Dec. 8	115	47	68

the third special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at New Orleans.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York.	Total expenses.	Proceeds in the Treasury.
1865.		1865.							
Oct. 25	R. R. Cuyler.....	Nov. 25	112	\$10,791.29	\$1,986.05	\$1,061.04	\$157.80	\$3,204.89	\$7,586.40
			53	5,106.60	939.35	502.10	74.68	1,516.13	3,590.47
			160	20,796.87	6,384.12	990.40	371.73	7,746.25	13,050.62
Nov. 23	Mariposa	Dec. 28	34	4,419.33	1,274.47	210.46	79.00	1,563.93	2,855.40
			7	909.86	215.02	43.30	16.26	274.58	635.28
			8	1,039.85	245.74	49.50	18.59	313.83	726.02
			3	389.94	92.15	18.56	6.97	117.68	272.26
			15	1,045.50	379.05	77.96	29.54	486.55	558.95
			7	487.90	176.90	36.38	13.78	227.06	260.84
			2	139.40	50.54	10.40	3.94	64.88	74.52
				88.71	32.17	6.62	2.51	41.30	47.41
			7	88.71	32.17	6.62	2.51	41.30	47.41
Nov. 18	Guiding Star	do		310.48	112.56	23.14	8.76	144.46	166.02
			7	487.90	176.90	36.38	13.78	227.06	260.84
			9	627.31	227.44	46.79	17.73	291.96	335.35
			1	69.70	25.27	5.20	1.97	32.44	37.26
			7	487.90	176.90	36.38	13.78	227.06	260.84
			15	1,045.50	379.05	77.96	29.54	486.55	558.95
			5	589.91	210.36	34.31	17.24	261.91	328.00
do	Star of the Union.	do	7	825.87	294.50	48.03	24.14	366.67	459.20
			14	1,651.74	589.01	96.05	48.28	733.34	918.40
			7	825.87	294.50	48.03	24.14	366.67	459.20
			12	1,415.78	504.86	82.34	41.37	628.57	787.21
Jan. 22	Evening Star.....	Sept. 12	83	6,249.99	4,763.07	763.35	482.08	6,108.50	141.49
Feb. 10	Geo. Washington.	May 10	45	3,388.55	2,582.43	413.87	392.25	3,388.55	.....
Mar. 30	Star of the Union.	May 25	23	1,961.06	1,069.09	180.87	134.50	1,384.46	576.60
			70	4,385.74	2,867.49	440.23	383.86	3,691.58	694.16
			2	125.31	81.93	12.58	10.97	105.48	19.83
			14	889.11	628.70	137.87	108.44	875.01	14.10
			13	825.61	583.73	128.02	100.67	812.42	13.19
June 5	Geo. Cromwell....	Sept. 12	11	698.59	493.97	108.33	85.18	687.48	11.11
			3	190.53	134.73	29.55	23.24	187.52	3.01
			28	2,267.47	1,411.45	352.05	231.18	1,994.68	272.79
			4	323.93	201.64	50.29	33.03	284.96	38.97
do	Sheridan.....	do	10	809.91	504.09	125.72	82.56	712.37	97.54
			1	80.98	50.41	12.57	8.26	71.24	9.74
			2	161.96	100.82	25.14	16.51	142.47	19.49
			37	1,825.69	738.01	199.62	270.57	1,208.20	17.49
Dec. 10	Morning Star.....	do	2	98.69	39.90	10.79	14.63	65.32	33.37
			3	148.03	59.84	16.19	21.94	97.97	50.06
1866.									
Jan. 31	Star of the Union.	May 10	68	2,680.00	1,925.64	417.09	337.27	2,680.00	.....

O. H. BURBRIDGE, *Supervising Agent.*

III.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	By whom shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.			No. of bales to contractor.	No. of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.
Isaac N. Jones.	Hempstead Co., Ark.	.....	A. B. Miller.	1866. Jan. 4	135	...	135	1866. Jan. 24	Equator		
					86	...	86	1865. Dec. —	Neshannock		
Morgan Cryer .	Union Co., Ark Lafayette Co., Ark.	R. Lamkin.. H. Spanier..	J.J.Mathews	do .. Jan. 8	15 37	4 9	11 28	..... .....	..... .....		
J. A. Adams...	do	do	do	Mar. 13	26	6	20	.....	.....		
	Texas	Turnbull & Hawkins.	R. L. Robert- son.	Jan. 15	1	...	1	.....	.....		
W. G. Gill.....	do	do	do	do ..	19	9½	9½	1866. Mar. 8	Geo. Wash- ington.		
M. Watson.....	do	do	do	do ..	15	7½	7½	.....	.....		
J. Paup.....	Lafayette Co., Ark.	H.A. Miller.	A. B. Miller.	Jan. 18	31	...	31	.....	.....		
		H. Spanier..	J.J.Mathews	Jan. 22	22	6	16	.....	.....		
		do	do	do ..	4	1	3	.....	.....		
H. C. Boyd.....	do	H.A. Miller.	A. B. Miller.	Jan. 30	11	...	11	.....	.....		
				1865. Dec. 16	49	...	49	.....	.....		
J.W. Burbridge & Co.	New Orleans, La. Shreveport, La	.....	Walsh & Boisseau.	Nov. 30	8	...	8	.....	.....		
			Woodward	Dec. 2	3	...	3	1865. Dec. 19	Ariel		
J. C. Truly & Bro.	Grand Ecore, La. Shreveport, La Monroe, La...	..... ..... .....	R. G. Curtis. J. D. Bears..	Dec. 5 Dec. 7	8 10	... ...	8 10	..... .....	..... .....		
	do	do	do	Dec. 7	8	...	8	.....	.....		
Total of third agency....				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		

the third special agency, etc.—Continued.

Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at New Orleans.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by Secretary of the Treasury.			Proceeds in Treasury.
							Date of release.	To whom released.	Amount released.	
1866. Mar. 15	135	\$19,113.02	\$6,110.86	\$1,275.50	\$419.54	\$7,805.90	1866. Apr. 7	Andrews, adm'r of Jones.	\$11,307.12	.....
May 10	45	3,898.29	1,028.88	296.58	280.88	1,606.34	Oct. 23	H. Spanier.	2,291.95	.....
	41	3,551.70	1,358.00	270.20	255.90	1,884.10				\$1,667.60
	11	916.70	415.75	102.22	52.10	570.07				346.63
	28	2,333.43	1,058.27	260.20	132.62	1,451.09				882.34
	20	1,666.73	755.91	185.86	94.73	1,036.50	1867. Apr. 8	J.A. Adams.	482.80	147.43
	1	83.34	37.80	9.29	4.74	51.83				31.51
May 10	9½	791.70	359.06	88.28	45.00	492.34	1866. Nov. 26	W. H. Gill..	188.98	110.38
	7½	625.02	283.47	69.70	35.52	388.69				236.33
	31	2,583.44	1,171.66	288.07	146.83	1,606.56				976.88
	16	1,333.39	604.73	148.69	75.79	829.21				504.18
	3	250.01	113.39	27.88	14.21	155.48				94.53
	11	916.70	415.75	102.22	52.10	570.07				346.63
	49	3,271.84	1,622.30	379.24	375.75	2,377.29				894.55
	8	534.19	264.87	61.92	61.35	388.14				146.05
Sept. 12	3	200.32	99.33	23.22	23.00	145.55		J. C. Truly & Bro.	54.77	.....
	8	534.19	264.87	61.92	61.35	388.14	Oct. 23	H. Spanier..	146.05	.....
	10	667.74	331.08	77.40	76.68	485.16				182.58
	8	534.19	264.87	61.92	61.35	388.14				146.05
	6,375	838,043.92	.....	.....	.....	232,487.94			38,869.12	566,686.86

IV.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the fourth special agency subsequent to June 1, and forwarded to and sold by Simeon Draper,

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected or turned over.	By whom received.	Where received.	No. of bales received.	When received.	To whom transferred.
B. M. Merchison.	Brazos and other counties, Tex.	C. B. Alexander.	H. C. Warmoth	Galveston	223	1865. Aug. —	Geo. S. Denison, sup'g agent.
	Burleson and other counties, Tex.	A. R. Wiggs	do	do	26		do
	Polk Co., Tex.	D. A. Orvis and James Hogue.	do	do	54		do
	Walker Co., Tex.	Thos. Sergeant.	do	do	37		do
		A. Sessums	do	do	3		do
		A. J. Flake	do	do	2		do
		J. C. Whitney	do	do	42		do
	Columbus, Tex.	Lt. Robt. Tendick	do	do	18		do
		C. S. Longcope	do	do	2		do
	Fayette Co., Tex.	J. Neise	do	do	14		do
		J. L. Farquher	do	do	4		do
		John Henderson	do	do	4		do
		A. Sessums	do	do	24		do
	Washington Co., Tex.	R. C. Stuart	do	do	41		do
	Alleytown	G. E. Atwood, A. Q. M.	do	do	31		do
		do	do	do	90		do
	Liberty Co.	N. R. Goin	do	do	39		do
		T. L. Randle	do	do	20		do
	Colorado Co.	R. Allen	do	Houston	23		G. A. Hall
	Polk Co.	Orvis & Hogue	do	do	31		do
	Burleson and other counties, Tex.	A. R. Wiggs	do	do	81		do
	Brazos and other counties, Tex.	C. B. Alexander	do	do	8		do
		J. H. Bell	do	do	5		do
		G. B. Persley	do	do	2		do
		H. M. Elmore	do	do	3		do
	Washington Co	R. C. Stuart	G. A. Hall	do	71		do
	Polk Co.	Orvis & Hogue	do	do	87		do
	Burleson and other counties.	A. R. Wiggs	do	do	31		do
	Robertson and other counties.	C. B. Alexander	do	do	26		do
		M. D. Conklin	do	do	8		do
		A. J. Thompson	do	do	4		do
		R. Allen	do	do	11		do
		— Bishop	do	do	4		do
		Somerville & McCauley.	do	do	4		do
J. Coleman.		C. B. Alexander	Geo. S. Denison	Galveston	34	Oct. 14	
		do	do	do	36	Oct. 16	
		do	do	do	23	Oct. 18	
	Burleson and other counties.	do	do	do	36		
	Polk Co.	D. A. Orvis	do	do	5		
	Tyler Co.	H. W. Bendy	do	do	10		
			do	do	5	Dec. 26	
	Victoria		Geo. W. Dent, sup'g agent.	do	83	1866. Jan. 12	
			do	do	8	do	
			do	do	14	do	
			do	do	4	do	
			do	do	2	do	
	Alleyton	J. H. Clark	do	do	5	Feb. 3	
	Alleyton	A. Fenelon	do	do	3	Feb. 8	
	Houston	J. Olmstead	do	do	7	Feb. 19	
	Alleyton	G. B. Douglass	do	do	27	Mar. 9	
	Millican	G. H. Gladwin	do	do	4	do	

1865, under G. S. Denison and G. W. Dent, supervising special agents, Galveston, Tex., United States cotton agent at New York.

No. of bales to collectors.	No. of bales sold in Texas.	No. of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Galveston.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
88	135	1865. Dec. —	W. R. Beebe.	1866. Jan. 9	135	\$22,759.18	\$1,282.50	\$1,258.75	\$2,092.50	\$4,633.75	\$18,125.43	
7	19	do	do	do	19	3,203.14	180.50	177.14	294.50	652.14	2,551.00	
14	40	do	do	do	40	6,743.40	380.00	372.94	620.00	1,372.94	5,370.52	
10	27	do	do	do	27	4,551.82	256.50	251.73	418.50	926.73	3,625.09	
	3	do	do	do	3	505.76	28.50	27.97	46.50	102.97	402.79	
	2	do	do	do	2	337.17	19.00	18.65	31.00	68.65	268.52	
	42	do	do	do	42	7,080.62	399.00	391.60	651.00	1,441.60	5,639.02	
	18	do	do	do	18	3,034.56	171.00	167.83	279.00	617.83	2,416.73	
	2	do	do	do	2	337.17	19.00	18.65	31.00	68.65	268.52	
	14	do	do	do	14	2,360.21	133.00	130.54	217.00	480.54	1,879.67	
	4	do	do	do	4	674.35	38.00	37.30	62.00	137.30	537.05	
	4	do	do	do	4	674.35	38.00	37.30	62.00	137.30	537.05	
6	18	do	do	do	18	3,034.56	171.00	167.83	279.00	617.83	2,416.73	
10	31	do	do	do	31	5,226.17	294.50	289.02	480.50	1,064.02	4,162.15	
	31	do	do	do	31	5,226.17	294.50	289.02	480.50	1,064.02	4,162.15	
	90	do	do	do	90	15,172.80	855.00	839.10	1,395.00	3,089.10	12,083.70	
9	30	do	do	do	30	5,057.60	285.00	279.70	465.00	1,029.70	4,027.90	
	20	do	do	do	20	3,371.73	190.00	186.47	310.00	686.47	2,685.26	
8	15	do	do	do	15	2,528.80	142.50	139.85	232.50	514.85	2,013.95	
8	23	do	do	do	23	3,877.49	218.50	214.44	356.50	789.44	3,088.05	
20	61	do	do	do	61	10,283.77	579.50	568.72	945.50	2,093.72	8,190.05	
3	5	do	do	do	5	842.93	47.50	46.62	77.50	171.62	671.31	
	5	do	do	do	5	842.93	47.50	46.62	77.50	171.62	671.31	
	2	do	do	do	2	337.17	19.00	18.65	31.00	68.65	268.52	
	3	do	do	do	3	505.76	28.50	28.00	46.50	103.00	402.76	
17	54	do	do	do	54	9,103.64	513.00	503.46	837.00	1,853.46	7,250.18	
27	60	do	do	do	60	10,115.20	570.00	559.55	930.00	2,059.55	8,055.65	
11	20	do	do	do	20	3,371.73	190.00	186.47	310.00	686.47	2,685.26	
	26	do	do	do	26	4,383.25	247.00	242.41	403.00	892.41	3,490.84	
2	6	do	do	do	6	1,011.52	57.00	55.94	93.00	205.94	805.58	
1	3	do	do	do	3	505.76	28.50	27.97	46.50	102.97	402.79	
	11	do	do	do	11	1,854.44	104.50	102.55	170.50	377.55	1,476.89	
1	3	do	do	do	3	505.76	28.50	27.97	46.50	102.97	402.79	
1	3	do	do	do	3	505.76	28.50	27.97	46.50	102.97	402.79	
	34	do	do	do	34	5,731.93	323.00	316.99	527.00	1,166.99	4,564.94	
	36	do	do	do	36	6,069.12	342.00	335.66	558.00	1,235.66	4,833.46	
	23	do	do	do	23	3,877.51	218.50	214.44	356.50	789.44	3,088.07	
	36	do	do	do	36	3,347.05					3,347.05	
	5	do	do	do	5	198.68					198.68	
	10	do	do	do	10	300.00					300.00	
	5	do	do	do	5	936.27					936.27	
	83	1866. Feb. 2	Virginia	May 25	83	8,309.73	1,698.63	1,272.06	3,156.40	6,127.09	2,182.64	
	8	Feb. 24	Georgia	Mar. 16	8	584.00	178.80	37.40	184.22	400.42	183.58	
	14	do	do	do	14	1,021.96	312.90	65.45	323.13	701.48	320.48	
	4	do	do	do	4	292.00	89.40	18.70	52.61	160.71	131.29	
	2	do	do	do	2	146.00	44.70	9.35	26.30	80.35	65.65	
	5	do	do	do	5	365.00	111.75	23.36	65.76	200.87	164.13	
	3	do	do	do	3	219.00	67.04	14.02	39.46	120.52	98.48	
	7	do	do	do	7	510.97	156.60	32.72	91.06	280.38	230.59	
7	20	Sept. 3	Virginia	Sept. 21	20	1,096.25	160.81	140.00	156.00	456.81	639.44	
	4	do	do	do	4	219.25	32.16	28.00	31.20	91.36	127.89	

IV.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected or turned over.	By whom received.	Where received.	No. of bales received.	When received.	To whom transferred.
	Alleyton.....	B. J. McMahon..	Geo. W. Dent, sup'g agent.	Galveston	6	1866. Mar. 9	.....
	Lockhart.....	Thos. H. Baker.	do	do	4	Mar. 18	.....
	Millican.....	J. W. Haynes...	do	do	3	Mar. 31	.....
	Alleyton.....	B. J. McMahon..	do	do	1	do	.....
			do	do	9		.....
	Lockhart.....	Thos. H. Baker.		do	1	1865. Dec. 20	.....
	Lockhart.....	do		do	1	1866. Jan. 17	.....
	San Antonio..	S. Gamage.....		do	16	May 15	.....
	Total.....						.....

V.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the fifth special agency subsequent to June 1, sold by Simeon Draper, United

From whom captured.	Where captured or collected.	From whom received.	When received.	Number of bales received.	Number of bales to contractor.	Number of bales sold at Savannah.	Number of bales to New York.	By whom shipped.
G. B. Lamar and Importing and Exporting Company of Georgia.	Thomasville, Ga	Col. W. M. Kimball.	1865. Aug. 15	1,021	241	25	755	A. G. Browne, Savannah, Ga.
Do	do	do		484	113	13	358	do
State of North Carolina.	do	do		331	75	10	246	do
State of Georgia.	do	do		31	7	2	22	do
Importing and Exporting Company of Georgia.	do	Capt. E. Dove	Nov. 21	21	5		16	do
Do	do	Maj. G. A. Hastings.	Nov. 10	108	22	3	83	do
Do	Grooverville, Ga	Col. W. K. Kimball.	Aug. 15	13	3		10	do
Do	Doctortown, Ga.	Lieutenant-Colonel Bogert.	Dec. 6	55	15		50	do
Do	Quitman, Ga.	do	Dec. 2	10				do
Do	Doctortown, Ga.	do	Dec. 6	45	11		34	do
Do	Duncansville, Ga	do	Dec. 11	10	2		8	do
			Dec. —	23	5		18	do
	Florida			88			88	R. Ottman, Jacksonville, Fla.
	do			73			73	do
	do			62			63	do
	do			34			34	do
	do			95			95	S. G. Cabell, Jacksonville, Fla.
	do			177			177	do
	do			22			22	Charles Howe, Key West, Fla.
Total in fifth agency								

the special agency, etc.—Continued.

No. of bales to collectors.	No. of bales sold in Texas.	No. of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Galveston.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
..	..	6	1866. Sept. 3	Virginia	1866. Sept. 21	6	\$328.87	\$18.24	\$42.00	\$46.80	137.04	\$191.83
..	..	4	do	do	do	4	219.25	32.16	28.00	31.20	91.36	127.89
..	..	3	do	do	do	3	164.44	24.12	21.00	23.40	68.52	95.92
..	..	1	do	do	do	1	54.81	8.04	7.00	7.80	22.84	31.97
..	..	9	do	do	do	9	493.32	72.36	63.00	70.20	205.56	287.76
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	68.25	..	..	..	..	68.25
..	1	..	..	..	..	1	102.00	..	..	..	..	102.00
..	16	..	..	..	..	16	492.77	..	..	..	..	492.77
..	..	..	..	..	..	1,170	175,075.16	..	..	..	40,826.13	134,249.03

1865, under A. G. Browne, supervising special agent, Savannah, Ga., and forwarded to and States cotton agent at New York.

Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Number of bales shipped and sold.	Date of sale.	Total number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses at Savannah and Jacksonville.	Freight to New York, expenses of sale, and commission to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
1865. { Dec. 11 Dec. 16	Olive Francis... J. M. Bramhall...	371 120	1866. Apr. 3 do	780	\$126,308.42	\$4,687.40	\$10,586.67	\$15,274.07	\$111,034.35
Dec. 23	Calista	219	July 20	371	60,077.47	2,229.51	5,022.74	7,252.25	52,825.22
...	...	...	...	256	41,455.08	1,538.36	3,454.29	4,992.65	36,462.43
Dec. 30	San Jacinto	702	Apr. 3	24	3,886.41	144.20	311.51	455.71	3,430.70
...	...	...	...	16	2,590.94	96.16	223.02	319.18	2,271.76
...	...	...	...	86	13,926.32	516.80	1,164.72	1,681.52	12,244.80
1866. Jan. 5	San Salvador	171	Mar. 15	10	1,619.34	60.10	139.39	199.49	1,419.85
...	...	...	...	50	8,096.70	300.47	667.27	967.74	7,128.96
...	...	...	...	34	5,505.76	204.34	473.93	678.27	4,827.49
...	...	...	...	8	1,295.47	48.08	111.51	159.59	1,135.88
Jan. 26	San Jacinto	17	Mar. 15	18	2,914.80	108.18	250.90	359.08	2,555.72
1865, Aug. 12	Julia A. Crawford.	...	1865. Sept. 8	88	17,677.02	704.00	663.49	1,367.49	16,309.53
Aug. 31	R. E. Pecker	...	Nov. 24	73	9,522.19	584.00	528.14	1,112.14	8,410.05
...	Potomac	...	Dec. 15	63	13,404.65	504.00	619.73	1,123.73	12,280.92
Oct. 12	Eothen	...	do	34	4,306.70	272.00	215.45	487.45	3,819.25
...	Queen of the West.	...	Sept. 12	95	12,218.38	3,538.82	1,747.97	5,286.79	6,931.59
...	Lewis Clark	...	do	177	24,335.08	6,590.76	3,081.77	9,672.53	14,662.55
1866. Mar. 14	C. Whitney	...	1866. May 25	22	2,461.24	35.53	140.30	175.83	2,285.41
...	...	...	...	2,205	351,601.97	...	...	51,565.51	300,036.46

VI.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the sixth special agency subsequent to June 1,
sold by Simeon Draper, United

From whom col- lected.	Where col- lected.	From whom received.	By whom re- ceived.	When received.	Where received.
	Raleigh.....	Capt. J. D. Stubb.....		1865. May 16	New Berne .
	do	do		do	do
	New Berne			do	do
	Plymouth.....	E. H. Willis, agent		do	do
	do			do	do
	Graham	Capt. G. A. Lyon.....		June 25	do
	do	do		do	do
	do	do		June 30	do
	do	do		do	do
	Warren Co ...	W. W. McChesney.....	Contractor.....	do	do
	do	do	do	do	do
	do	do	do	do	do
	Graham	Capt. G. A. Lyon.....		do	do
	Charlotte	William Sloan, agent.....		do	do
	do	do		July —	do
	do	do		do	do
	Graham	J. Worth		do	do
	Greensboro ...	Capt. G. A. Lyon.....		July 12	do
	Charlotte	William Sloan, agent.....		do	do
	Halifax	Cpat. William M. Heath		do	do
	do	do		do	do
		Gen. J. R. Hawley.....		Mar. —	Wilmington
		do		Mar. 13	do
		Capt. R. G. Campbell..	O. O. Kelsea....	May —	do
Donnelly & Co.....		do	do	do	do
James Dawson.....		do	do	do	do
L. De Bebian		do	do	do	do
		do	do	May 24	do
		Gen. J. R. Hawley.....	do	June 2	do
L. De Bebian		Capt. R. G. Campbell..	do	do	do
R. A. Young & Co.....		do	do	do	do
W. J. Gopp.....		do	do	do	do
			C. T. Blakeslee	May —	Beaufort.....
			do	do	do
Total in sixth agency					

1865, under D. Heaton, supervising special agent, New Berne, N. C., and forwarded to and States cotton agent at New York.

Number bales received and forwarded to New York.	Date of shipment.	Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses paid by agency.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
157	1865. June 14	Urbana.....	1865. June 30	157	\$37,315.89	\$2,355.00	\$375.00	\$862.02	\$3,592.02	\$33,723.87
84	June 24	El Cid.....	July 1	84	13,472.84	1,260.00	395.02	478.11	2,133.13	11,339.71
2	do	do	do	2	320.78	10.00	9.40	11.38	30.78	290.00
2	do	do	do	2	320.78	10.00	9.40	11.38	30.78	290.00
4	do	do	do	4	641.56	20.00	18.80	22.76	61.56	580.00
43	June 27	Delmar.....	July 26	43	6,773.82	215.00	95.84	191.76	502.60	6,271.22
246	July 1	F. C. Smith.....	do	246	38,765.50	1,230.00	540.05	450.45	2,220.50	36,545.00
101	July 12	Two Marys.....	do	101	15,915.91	505.00	260.21	1,097.14	1,862.35	14,053.56
146	July 8	E. W. Perry.....	do	146	23,007.17	730.00	349.83	651.14	1,730.97	21,276.20
196	do	do	do	196	30,926.33	980.00	469.24	874.74	2,323.98	28,602.35
135	July 19	F. P. Simpson ..	Aug. 23	135	20,238.09	675.00	312.13	512.71	1,499.84	18,738.25
74	July 25	E. J. Downing..	do	74	11,507.91	370.00	411.54	593.51	1,375.05	10,132.86
43	Aug. 18	Eugene.....	Sept. 8	43	6,590.46	215.00	147.08	345.26	707.34	5,883.12
30	do	do	do	30	4,598.09	360.00	102.62	240.87	703.49	3,894.60
100	Aug. 21	A. Cordeny.....	do	100	14,009.11	1,200.00	340.58	408.77	1,949.35	12,059.76
26	Sept. 2	El Cid.....	Sept. 12	26	4,873.47	312.00	106.30	190.17	608.47	4,265.00
29	do	do	do	29	5,435.80	76.80	118.60	212.10	407.50	5,028.30
34	Sept. 9	D. H. Mount....	Oct. 11	34	5,937.53	170.00	142.90	323.78	636.68	5,300.85
9	do	do	do	9	1,571.70	45.00	37.80	85.71	168.51	1,403.19
4	do	do	do	4	698.54	20.00	16.80	38.09	74.89	623.65
25	Sept. 23	Ellen S. Ferry..	do	25	3,520.27	125.00	106.78	333.85	565.63	2,954.64
17	Mar. 25	B. R. Hull.....	Apr. 22	17	389.15	.....	.....	122.11	122.11	267.04
383	do	Herschel.....	Apr. 18	383	30,784.65	766.00	549.00	1,809.00	3,124.00	27,660.65
4	May 11	C. E. Raymond ..	.....	4	493.76	.....	16.67	19.13	35.80	457.96
52	do	do	.....	52	6,418.80	.....	216.83	248.68	465.51	5,953.29
109	do	do	.....	109	13,454.80	.....	419.00	521.28	940.28	12,514.52
100	do	do	.....	100	12,405.58	.....	454.50	480.63	935.13	11,470.45
67	June 17	Louisa Moore ..	July 1	67	482.40	200.88	202.19	79.33	482.40	.....
28	July 21	Euterpe.....	.....	28	3,242.90	158.24	61.39	127.45	347.08	2,895.82
109	do	do	.....	109	12,624.02	616.00	238.97	496.17	1,351.14	11,272.88
5	do	do	.....	5	579.10	28.26	10.96	22.75	61.97	517.13
2	do	do	.....	2	231.64	11.30	4.38	9.10	24.78	206.86
19	May 3	M. Holmes ..	.....	19	3,992.76	38.00	61.03	168.85	267.88	3,724.88
13	do	Zodiac ..	.....	13	2,820.81	26.00	78.00	114.20	218.20	2,602.61
.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398	334,361.92	.....	.....	.....	31,561.70	302,800.22

VII.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the eighth special agency subsequent to June 1, and sold by Simeon Draper, United

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected.	When received.	Number of bales received.	Number of bales to New York.	Date of shipment.
Louisa McCord	Orangeburg district ..	Wm. F. McMillan ..	1865. Nov. 11	147	418½	1865.
B. F. Williamson	Darlington district ...	Daniel Sayer	Nov. 25	210		Dec. 19
S. H. Wilds	do	do	do	61½		
George Schley	Savannah, Ga.	William R. Garrard.	1866. Jan. 31	196	196	.....
Do	do	do			50	.....
J. E. Gregg	Columbia, S. C.	Edgar McMullen ..	1865.	109	109	
— Evans	Marion district	William R. Garrard.	Nov. 14	1	1	
E. Waring	do	do	do	2	2	
J. Watson	do	do	do	1	1	
R. J. Smith	do	do	Dec. 27	2	2	1866. Feb. 27
J. N. Haider	Orangeburg district ..	Thomas Oliver	do	10	10	
Susan Bowman, Wil-	do	Thomas H. Rhett...	Nov. 19	10	10	
liam Dellis, et al.		Wm. F. McMillan ..		44	44	
Stroud & Crocket	Chester district	Edgar McMullen ..		51	51	
David Jennings	Anderson district ...	Thomas W. G. Fry ..	Dec. 2	84	84	Jan. 11
A. H. Kirby	Savannah, Ga.	Lewis A. Dodge	Nov. 13	67	67	
A. Gaundy	Spartanburg district ..	Thomas W. G. Fry ..		5	5	
E. W. Bonney	Darlington district ..	Daniel Sayer		17	17	
R. J. Smith	Richland district	Edgar McMullen ..		8	8	
	Marion district	William R. Garrard	Nov. 23	7	7	Feb. 9
	Williamsburg district	do	Oct. 26	7	7	
Do	do	do	do	5	5	
C. Keyes	Marion district	do	Nov. 23	5	5	
Hannah Bethea	Anderson district ...	Thomas W. G. Fry ..	Dec. 6	4	4	
F. H. Kennedy	Marion district	William R. Garrard.	Nov. 14	27	27	
	Sumter district	Daniel Sayer		16	16	
	Darlington district ..	do		25	25	Jan. 22
Evan J. Lide	do	do		24	24	
Alexander McLeod...	Savannah, Ga.	William R. Garrard.		15	15	
	Charleston, S. C.	Daniel Sayer		39	39	May 3
J. L. Augur	Chester district	Erdix Y. Swift	1866. Mar. 3	65	65	
S. Ranney	do	do	do	3	3	
— Hinon	do	do	do	2	2	
J. F. Livingston		Thomas W. G. Fry ..	Mar. 5	4	4	do
		do	do	2	2	
Lanham	Spartanburg district ..	do	Jan. —	2	2	
C. S. Agents	Augusta, Ga.	By military authori- ties and turned over to J. H. Pillsbury, assistant agent, Augusta, Ga.		358	358	1865. Aug. 12
Do	do	do		310	310	Aug. 14
Do	do	do		206	206	Aug. 29
Do	do	do		260	260	do
Total in eighth agency						

1865, under T. C. Callicot, supervising special agent, Charleston, S. C., and forwarded to States cotton agent at New York.

Vessel.	Date of sale.	No. of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Charleston and Savannah.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions at New York.	Total expenses.	Net proceeds.
Flora.....	1866. Mar. 2 Burned; insured.	288	\$26,546.26	\$1,612.85	\$459.35	\$1,380.80	\$3,453.00	\$23,093.26
		130½	37,923.23	1,644.50	656.48	1,973.10	4,274.08	33,649.15
			11,575.09	403.94	192.20	577.65	1,173.79	10,401.30
Virgo	Mar. 15	196	46,141.95	{*10,801.05 3,882.04}	530.10	2,863.19	18,076.38	28,065.57
Flambeau	Apr. 3	50	7,140.25	{†1,036.78 1,115.50}	158.04	690.13	3,000.45	4,139.80
S. G. Hart	May 25	109	13,873.33	263.82	226.80	1,639.63	2,130.25	11,743.08
		1	127.67	15.45	2.09	15.09	32.63	95.04
		2	255.33	30.90	4.18	30.17	65.25	190.08
		1	127.67	15.45	2.09	15.09	32.63	95.04
		1	127.67	15.45	2.09	15.09	32.63	95.04
		2	255.33	36.10	5.18	30.17	70.45	184.88
		10	1,276.68	302.85	20.87	150.90	474.62	802.06
		10	1,276.68	172.75	20.87	150.90	344.52	932.16
		44	5,617.40	730.55	91.84	663.90	1,486.29	4,131.11
		51	6,574.90	125.35	107.45	514.06	746.86	5,828.04
John N. Genin.....	do	84	10,464.13	2,049.39	180.75	856.10	3,086.24	7,377.89
		67	8,346.49	790.60	144.15	682.86	1,617.61	6,728.88
		5	744.00	120.08	9.74	64.37	194.19	549.81
		17	2,529.55	183.60	33.10	218.86	435.50	2,093.99
B. N. Hawkins	do	8	1,190.36	92.47	15.57	103.00	211.04	979.32
		7	1,041.60	98.80	13.63	90.11	202.54	839.06
		7	1,041.60	79.10	13.63	90.11	182.84	858.76
		5	744.00	56.50	9.74	64.37	130.61	613.39
		5	744.00	54.00	9.74	64.37	128.11	615.89
		4	595.20	90.45	7.79	51.50	149.74	445.46
Atlas.....	July 20	27	2,982.10	233.55	35.73	256.46	525.74	2,456.36
		16	1,767.20	244.80	21.17	151.97	417.94	1,349.26
		25	2,761.20	457.50	33.09	237.47	728.06	2,033.14
		24	2,650.76	307.20	31.75	227.95	566.90	2,083.86
Moneka	Sept. 12	15	1,656.75	308.37	19.85	142.46	470.68	1,186.07
		39	4,661.21	916.25	81.96	505.29	1,503.50	3,157.71
.....do	do	65	6,031.93	939.59	218.79	746.75	1,905.13	4,126.80
		3	278.40	43.37	10.10	34.47	87.94	190.46
		2	185.60	28.91	6.73	22.97	58.61	126.99
		4	371.20	34.45	13.46	45.95	93.86	277.34
		2	185.60	17.22	6.73	22.97	46.92	138.68
		2	185.60	61.15	6.73	22.97	90.85	94.75
Constellation.....	Sept. 8	358	66,635.92	1,279.30	1,271.72	2,880.04	5,431.06	61,204.86
A. B. Cook.....	do	310	50,934.95	1,107.78	1,040.54	2,221.55	4,369.87	46,565.08
Enchantress.....	Oct. 13	206	104,495.41	736.00	663.09	4,224.00	5,623.09	98,872.32
.....do	do	260	58,670.67	929.00	836.91	2,768.65	4,534.56	54,136.11
.....do	do	2,462½	490,734.87	.....	.....	.....	68,187.02	422,547.85

* Hughes, Denver & Peck.

† J. D. Munnerlyn.

VIII.—Statement of captured cotton collected in the ninth special agency subsequent to June and forwarded to and sold by Simeon Draper,

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected or shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales to New York.	No. of bales to New Orleans.	Date of shipment.
			1865.				1865.
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	June 11	300	194	.....	Aug. 3
	do	do	do ..	.....	.....	106	.....
	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	June 13	200	200	.....	July 26
	Gainesville	Lieutenant Whitesides, acting quartermaster.	June 15	118	118	.....	July 28
	do	D. C. Green, Alabama.....	June 13	141	141	.....	do ..
	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	June 16	94	.....	94	.....
	do	do	do ..	4	4	.....	Aug. 3
	do	do	do ..	2	2	.....	July 28
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	June 17	67	67	.....	Aug. 3
	Millwood	W. B. Drake	June 19	26	26	.....	do ..
	Eastport	W. T. Dubois	do ..	1	1	.....	July 28
B. O. Tayloe	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	do ..	57	57	.....	Aug. 3
	do	do	do ..	21	21	.....	July 28
	Montgomery.....	J. Y. Clopper.....	June 20	473	473	.....	Aug. 3
	Gainesville	Lieutenant Whitesides, acting quartermaster.	June 21	31	31	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	June 24	100	100	.....	do ..
	Wilcox County	W. J. Stoddard.....	do ..	59	59	.....	do ..
	Gainesville	Lieutenant Whitesides, acting quartermaster.	June 26	33	33	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. Y. Clopper.....	June 27	55	55	.....	do ..
	do	do	do ..	31	31	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	do ..	136	136 (*)	.....	do ..
	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	June 25	100	.....	100	.....
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	July 1	179	179	.....	Aug. 3
	do	Lieut. Commander Farrand.	July 3	26	26	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. Y. Clopper.....	July 5	50	50	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	do ..	271	271	.....	Sept. 30
	Moscow	W. T. Dubois	do ..	162	162	.....	Aug. 3
	do	G. P. Floyd	July 3	13	13	.....	do ..
	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	July 5	11	11	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. Y. Clopper.....	do ..	40	40	.....	do ..
	do	do	July 8	26	26	.....	do ..
	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	do ..	4	4	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	July 10	20	20	.....	do ..
	Gainesville	D. C. Green	July 11	28	28	.....	do ..
	Demopolis	C. W. Dustan	July 14	21	21	.....	do ..
	do	Provost-marshal.....	July 16	5	5	.....	do ..
	Wilcox County	W. J. Stoddard.....	July 20	9	9	.....	Sept. 30
	do	Atkinson	do ..	20	20	.....	Aug. 3
	do	do	do ..	10	10	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. W. McClure	July 22	22	22	.....	do ..
	Gainesville	D. C. Green	do ..	211	211	.....	do ..
	Apalachicola	W. H. Nobles	July 24	264	264	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. W. McClure	July 26	22	22	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	July 27	100	100	.....	Sept. 30
	Gainesville	D. C. Green	do ..	40	40	.....	Aug. 3
	do	do	do ..	5	5	.....	do ..
	do	do	do ..	288	288	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. W. McClure	July 28	23	23	.....	do ..
	do	do	July 30	33	33	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	Aug. 1	151	151	.....	do ..
	Columbus	L. Ellis	Aug. 2	12	12	.....	Sept. 30
	Selma.....	C. W. Dustan	Aug. 3	11	11	.....	Aug. 3
	Lowndes and Butler counties.	J. W. McClure	do ..	11	11	.....	do ..
	Demopolis	D. C. Green	Aug. 4	198	198	.....	Nov. 6
	Wilcox County	W. J. Stoddard.....	Aug. 9	129	129	.....	Sept. 30
	Knoxville.....	J. W. McClure	Aug. 10	60	60	.....	do ..
	Selma.....	J. P. Nimmo	Aug. 14	90	90	.....	Aug. 3
	Mobile.....	do	do ..	11	11	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. W. McClure	Aug. 14	16	16	.....	Sept. 30
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	do ..	15	15	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. W. McClure	Aug. 16	23	23	.....	do ..
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	do ..	8	8	.....	do ..
	do	do	Aug. 18	1	1	.....	do ..
	Williamsons Landing	J. M. McGee	Aug. 20	27	27	.....	do ..
	Montgomery.....	J. W. McClure	Aug. 21	26	26	.....	do ..
	Elm Bluff and Colemans Landing.	J. P. Nimmo	Aug. 26	129	129	.....	do ..

* Sold at Mobile.

1, 1895, under T. C. A. Dexter and J. M. Tomeny, supervising special agents, Mobile, Ala., United States cotton agent at New York.

Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Mobile.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by Secretary of Treasury to John Duncan, December 20, 1866.	Proceeds in Treasury.
J. U. Brookman	1865. Oct. 20	194	\$39,327.58	\$5,263.40	\$1,575.50	\$972.91	\$7,811.81		\$31,515.77
.....do	.....	106	14,114.04	3,243.56	.....	211.71	3,455.27		10,658.77
M. Rogers	Sept. 8	200	30,953.94	8,921.28	1,402.38	1,136.47	11,460.13		19,493.81
S. Duncan	do	118	18,347.28	4,511.35	834.21	483.93	5,829.49	\$3,405.77	9,022.02
.....do	do	141	21,923.45	5,770.73	996.81	578.26	7,345.80	4,177.15	10,400.50
.....do	.....	94	12,516.22	4,749.96	.....	187.74	4,937.70		7,578.52
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	4	657.24	178.00	27.05	17.58	222.63		434.61
S. Duncan	Sept. 8	2	310.97	89.00	14.14	8.20	111.34		199.63
J. U. Brookman	Oct. 20	67	13,582.20	1,803.06	544.11	336.05	2,683.22		10,898.98
.....do	do	26	5,270.71	715.30	211.15	130.39	1,056.84		4,213.87
S. Duncan	Sept. 8	1	155.49	27.51	7.07	4.10	38.68		116.81
J. U. Brookman	Oct. 20	57	11,555.01	857.33	462.90	285.86	1,606.09		9,948.92
S. Duncan	Sept. 8	21	3,265.20	997.74	148.46	86.12	1,232.32		2,032.88
J. U. Brookman	Oct. 20	473	95,886.31	18,270.58	3,841.25	2,372.12	24,483.95		71,402.36
.....do	do	31	6,284.30	813.88	251.75	155.46	1,221.09	918.38	4,144.83
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	100	16,431.03	3,575.00	676.13	439.35	4,690.48		11,740.55
J. U. Brookman	Oct. 20	59	11,960.45	2,728.75	479.15	295.89	3,503.79		8,456.66
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	33	5,422.24	1,196.25	233.12	144.98	1,564.35	977.63	2,880.26
.....do	do	55	9,037.07	2,323.75	371.87	241.65	2,937.27		6,099.80
.....do	do	31	5,093.62	1,309.75	209.60	136.20	1,655.55		3,438.07
.....do	do	136	22,346.20	4,862.00	919.53	597.52	6,379.05		15,967.15
.....do	.....	100	13,315.13	5,633.00	.....	199.74	5,832.74		7,482.39
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	179	29,411.54	6,399.00	1,210.27	786.43	8,395.70		21,015.84
.....do	do	26	4,272.07	722.00	175.80	114.23	1,012.03		3,260.04
.....do	do	50	8,215.51	2,115.00	338.06	219.67	2,672.73		5,542.78
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	271	49,417.02	9,690.00	1,973.10	1,244.01	12,907.11		36,509.91
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	162	26,618.27	6,150.00	1,095.32	711.74	7,957.06		18,661.21
.....do	do	13	2,136.03	904.00	87.90	57.07	1,048.97		1,087.06
.....do	do	11	1,807.41	615.00	74.37	48.33	737.70		1,069.71
.....do	do	40	6,572.41	1,650.00	270.45	175.74	2,096.19		4,476.22
.....do	do	26	4,272.07	1,053.00	175.80	114.23	1,343.03		2,929.04
.....do	do	4	657.24	240.00	27.05	17.58	284.63		372.61
.....do	do	20	3,286.20	740.00	135.22	87.87	963.09		2,323.11
.....do	do	28	4,600.69	1,680.00	189.30	123.01	1,992.31		2,608.38
.....do	do	21	3,450.52	1,260.50	142.00	92.26	1,494.76		1,955.76
.....do	do	5	821.55	100.00	33.80	21.97	155.77		665.78
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	9	1,641.16	512.48	65.53	41.32	619.33		1,021.83
S. S. Davis	Nov. 14	20	3,156.66	1,126.26	149.97	76.19	1,352.42		1,804.24
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	10	1,643.10	563.00	67.62	43.95	674.57		968.53
.....do	do	22	3,614.82	792.00	148.74	96.66	1,037.40		2,577.42
.....do	do	211	34,669.47	11,710.50	1,426.63	927.04	14,064.17		20,605.30
S. S. Davis	Nov. 14	264	41,667.87	7,700.22	1,979.68	1,005.76	10,685.66		30,982.21
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	22	3,614.82	792.00	148.74	96.66	1,037.40		2,577.42
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	100	18,235.07	4,382.16	728.08	459.04	5,569.28		12,665.79
S. L. Davis	Nov. 14	40	6,313.32	2,145.60	299.95	152.39	2,597.94		3,715.38
Tamerlane	Sept. 22	5	821.55	277.50	33.80	21.97	333.27		488.28
S. L. Davis	Nov. 14	288	45,455.86	15,448.20	2,159.65	1,097.21	18,705.06	4,117.15	22,633.65
.....do	do	23	3,630.16	762.63	172.47	87.62	1,022.72		2,607.44
.....do	do	33	5,208.49	1,131.63	247.46	125.73	1,504.82		3,703.67
.....do	do	151	23,832.76	7,144.81	1,132.30	575.28	8,852.39		14,980.37
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	12	2,188.21	457.14	87.37	55.08	599.59		1,588.62
S. L. Davis	Nov. 14	11	1,736.16	576.53	82.49	41.90	700.92		1,035.24
.....do	do	11	1,736.16	372.81	82.49	41.90	497.20		1,238.96
Tarbox	Dec. 28	198	27,447.05	7,105.15	1,459.72	1,040.00	9,604.87	5,865.79	11,976.39
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	129	23,523.25	12,673.02	939.22	642.17	14,254.41		9,268.84
.....do	do	60	10,941.05	3,252.30	436.85	275.43	3,964.58		6,976.47
S. L. Davis	Nov. 14	90	14,204.96	4,774.62	674.89	342.87	5,792.38		8,412.58
.....do	do	11	1,736.16	440.00	82.49	41.40	563.89		1,172.27
Philadelphia	Nov. 3	16	2,917.61	532.08	116.49	73.44	722.01		2,195.60
.....do	do	15	2,735.26	799.83	109.20	68.85	977.88		1,757.38
.....do	do	23	4,194.06	742.05	167.46	105.58	1,015.09		3,178.97
.....do	do	8	1,458.80	423.26	58.25	36.72	518.23		940.57
.....do	do	1	182.35	53.35	7.28	4.59	65.22		117.13
.....do	do	27	4,923.47	1,062.45	196.58	123.94	1,382.97		3,540.50
.....do	do	26	4,741.12	1,127.10	189.30	119.35	1,435.75		3,305.37
.....do	do	129	23,523.25	8,234.39	939.22	642.17	9,815.78		13,707.47

VIII.—Statement of captured cotton collected in

From whom collected.	Where collected.	By whom collected or shipped.	When received.	No. of bales received.	No. of bales to New York.	No. of bales to New Orleans.	Date of shipment.
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	1865, Aug. 28	58	58		1865, Nov. 9
	do	do	do ..	155	155		Sept. 30
	do	do	Sept. 1	30	30		do ..
	Benton	S. O. Smith	Sept. 5	80	80		do ..
	Wilcox County	Goldthwaite & Oliver	Sept. 6	7	7		Dec. 12
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	Sept. 7	30	30		Nov. 6
	do	C. A. Stevens	do ..	7	7		do ..
	Greenville	J. W. McClure	Sept. 8	9	9		do ..
	Montgomery	do	Sept. 9	45	45		do ..
	do	do	Sept. 11	5	5		Sept. 30
	do	do	do ..	4	4		Dec. 12
	Ellis Landing	John Ellis	Sept. 14	73	73		Dec. 14
	Selma	W. L. Duff	do ..	70	70		Nov. 6
	Demopolis	E. D. Montague	Sept. 13	93	80		Dec. 12
	do	do	Sept. 25	62	62		Dec. 14
	do	do	Sept. 27	259	256		Dec. 12
	Gay's Landing	J. M. Megee	Sept. 28	50	50		Dec. 14
	do	Str. Marengo	do ..	25	25		Dec. 12
	Wilcox County	Goldthwaite & Oliver	Sept. 30	25	25		do ..
	Dear's Landing	C. Dear	do ..	9	9		Sept. 30
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	Oct. 3	47	47		Jan. 12
	do	do	do ..	135	135		Dec. 12
	McIntosh Bluff	J. M. G. Parker	do ..	2	2		do ..
	Wreck of Lily	J. M. Magee	do ..	17	17		do ..
	Carson's Landing	Goldthwaite & Oliver	Oct. 4	30	24		1866, Jan. 12
	Demopolis	E. D. Montague	Oct. 5	41	41		1865, Nov. 6
	Wilcox County	W. J. Stoddard	Oct. 6	8	5		Dec. 12
	Tuscahoma	Thad. P. Malt	Oct. 11	1	1		do ..
	Demopolis	M. A. Lyon	Oct. 12	15	15		1866, Jan. 12
	Tuscahoma	Thad. P. Malt	Oct. 13	3	3		1865, Dec. 12
	Prairie Bluff	Goldthwaite & Oliver	Oct. 14	6	5		1866, Jan. 12
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	Oct. 17	1	1		1865, Dec. 12
	do	do	do ..	40	40		Dec. 14
	Montgomery	J. W. McClure	Oct. 27	11	10		Dec. 12
	Mobile	do	Nov. 4	105	105		Nov. 11
	Tuscaloosa	H. E. Witherspoon	Nov. 16	31	31		1866, Jan. 19
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	Oct. 31	376	376		1865, Dec. 7
	do	do	Oct. 17	27	27		1866, Feb. 7
	do	do	do ..	3	3		do ..
	Evergreen	S. M. Lanair	Dec. 1	18	18		Jan. 19
	Demopolis	A. H. Lazare	Dec. 8	16	16		Feb. 7
	Bridgeport	W. W. Moore	Dec. 15	15	15		Jan. 19
	Gainesville	A. A. Winston	Dec. 12	372	372		Jan. 17
	do	do	do ..	373	373		do ..
	do	do	do ..	48	48		Jan. 12
	do	do	do ..	109	109		Jan. 13
	Tuskegee	A. H. Lazare	Dec. 21	87	87		Feb. 7
	do	do	do ..	61	61		Mar. 28
			1866,				
	Buford's Landing	J. B. Bingham	Jan. 10	11	11		Feb. 7
	Mobile	A. D. Banks	do ..	33	33		do ..
	Demopolis	F. Salter	Jan. 11	49	49		do ..
	Macon	James & Ally	Jan. 15	205	205		Mar. 2
	do	do	do ..	21	21		Mar. 17
	Mobile	do	Feb. 9	50	50		May 12
	do	do	do ..	159	159		Jan. 12

* Released April 12, 1866, to W. M. Smith.

the ninth special agency, etc.—Continued.

Vessel.	Date of sale.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Mobile.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by Secretary of Treasury to John Duncan December 20, 1866.	Proceeds in Treasury.
Elizabeth.....	1865. Dec. 28	58	\$8,286.26	\$3,224.50	\$422.49	\$302.17	\$3,949.16		\$4,337.10
Philadelphia.....	Nov. 3	155	28,264.35	7,947.53	1,128.50	711.52	9,787.55		18,476.80
do	do ..	30	5,470.52	1,614.27	218.42	137.72	1,970.41		3,500.11
do	do ..	80	16,229.21	4,881.19	648.00	408.55	5,937.74		10,291.47
Fanny Foulkes ..	1866. May 10	7	593.50	280.00	41.91	43.51	365.42		228.08
Tarbox	1865. Dec. 28	30	4,158.65	1,200.00	221.17	157.58	1,578.75		2,579.90
do	do ..	7	970.35	280.00	51.61	36.77	368.38		601.97
do	do ..	9	1,247.59	360.00	66.35	47.27	473.02		773.97
do	do ..	45	6,237.97	1,800.00	331.76	236.36	2,368.12		3,869.85
Philadelphia.....	Nov. 3	5	911.75	174.10	36.40	22.96	233.46		678.29
Fanny Foulkes ..	1866. May 10	4	339.14	160.00	23.94	24.87	208.81		130.33
Loch Lomond....	Mar. 2	73	7,753.49	2,920.00	458.36	371.23	3,749.59		4,003.90
Tarbox	1865. Dec. 28	70	9,703.51	2,800.00	516.06	367.72	3,683.78		6,019.73
Fanny Foulkes ..	1866. May 10	80	6,782.81	3,200.00	478.96	497.26	4,176.22		2,606.59
Loch Lomond....	Mar. 2	62	6,585.15	2,480.00	389.29	315.29	3,184.58		3,400.57
Fanny Foulkes ..	May 10	256	21,704.96	10,240.00	1,532.68	1,288.66	13,061.34		8,643.62
Loch Lomond....	Mar. 2	50	5,310.60	2,500.00	313.94	254.27	3,068.21		2,242.39
Fanny Foulkes ..	May 10	25	2,119.62	650.00	149.67	155.39	955.06		1,164.56
do	do ..	25	2,119.62	650.00	149.68	155.40	955.08	\$1,164.54	
Philadelphia.....	1865. Nov. 3	9	1,641.16	369.00	65.53	41.32	475.85		1,165.31
Annie Lewis		47	5,002.09	1,880.00	361.18	238.33	2,479.51		2,522.58
Fanny Foulkes ..	1866. May 10	135	11,445.98	5,400.00	808.25	839.13	7,047.38		4,398.60
do	do ..	2	169.57	80.00	11.97	12.43	104.40		65.17
do	do ..	17	1,441.34	680.00	101.78	105.67	887.45		553.89
Annie Lewis	May 25	24	2,554.26	960.00	184.43	121.70	1,266.13		1,288.13
Nellie Tarbox ...	Dec. 28	41	5,683.48	1,684.38	302.27	155.35	2,142.00		3,541.48
Fanny Foulkes ..	May 10	5	423.92	200.00	29.94	31.08	261.02		162.90
do	do ..	1	84.78	40.00	5.99	6.21	52.20		32.58
Annie Lewis	May 25	15	1,596.41	600.00	115.27	76.06	791.33		805.08
Fanny Foulkes ..	May 10	3	254.35	122.40	17.96	18.65	159.01		95.34
Annie Lewis	May 25	5	532.14	200.00	38.42	25.35	263.77		268.37
Fanny Foulkes ..	May 10	1	84.78	40.00	5.99	6.21	52.20		32.58
Loch Lomond....	Mar. 2	40	4,248.49	1,600.00	251.15	203.42	2,054.57		2,193.92
Fanny Foulkes ..	May 10	10	847.84	400.00	59.87	62.16	522.03		325.81
Tempest	Sept. 12	41	5,179.40	1,640.00	362.08	550.17	2,552.25		2,627.15
Neponsett	Mar. 15	31	3,304.27	1,328.28	187.94	187.12	1,703.34		1,600.93
American Union..	June 20	376	43,613.75	9,415.00	3,057.97	2,421.27	14,894.24	11,139.07	17,580.44
Sallie B.	May 25	27	2,411.21	736.95	151.47	189.37	1,077.79		1,333.42
Iza	do ..	3	256.37	48.85	18.38	27.29	94.52		161.85
Neponsett	Mar. 15	18	1,918.60	648.31	109.16	108.68	866.15		1,052.45
Iza	May 25	16	1,367.30	147.52	98.05	145.46	391.03		976.27
Neponsett	Mar. 15	15	1,598.85	333.83	90.94	90.58	515.35		1,083.50
Philadelphia.....	Apr. 13	372	35,147.66	14,880.00	2,877.79	2,297.13	20,054.92	6,829.80	8,262.94
Neponsett	Mar. 15	373	39,761.23	14,920.00	2,263.51	1,853.89	19,037.40	6,848.18	13,875.65
Annie Lewis	May 25	48	5,108.51	1,920.00	320.54	360.17	2,600.71	881.30	1,626.50
Perit	Mar. 15	109	12,221.86	4,360.00	772.71	661.85	5,794.56	2,001.20	4,426.10
Iza	Oct. 19	87	7,434.60	2,285.06	533.14	790.95	3,609.15		3,825.45
M. E. Kellenger..	Sept. 12	61	5,443.64	3,768.62	319.43	566.70	4,654.75		788.89
Iza	May 25	11	940.01	304.50	67.41	98.92	470.83		469.18
do	do ..	33	2,820.02	458.25	202.22	300.01	960.48		1,859.54
Sallie B.	do ..	49	4,375.92	2,389.60	274.88	343.76	3,008.24		1,367.68
Eutaw	July 20	205	5,636.55	3,535.56	775.01	1,325.98	5,636.55		
Wave Crest.....	do ..	21	372.61	115.62	94.10	162.89	372.61		
Nellie Tarbox ...	Sept. 12	50	2,702.68	722.74	149.40	400.15	1,272.29		1,430.39
Annie Lewis	May 25	159	16,921.96	2,726.85	1,222.86	1,059.09	5,008.80		11,913.16

the ninth special agency, etc.—Continued.

Gross proceeds.	Expenses to and at Ap- palachicola.	Freight to New York.	Expenses at New York.	Paid for collecting, infor- mation, etc.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released by the Secretary of the Treas- ury in 1866.		Proceeds in the Treas- ury.
						To whom re- leased.	Amount re- leased.	
						Jno. M. Raiford	\$4,450.29	
						Edw. H. Wilson	2,170.87	
						Geo. P. Swift	1,845.24	
						Jno. McNab	868.35	
						Geo. P. Swift	3,630.00	
						do	868.35	
						Mary Cassin, executrix.	6,759.53	
						Edw. H. Wilson	1,845.24	
						do	1,302.52	
						A. C. Mitchell	5,427.18	
						Paran Stevens et al.	10,423.20	
\$27,171.51	\$6,284.99	\$1,378.83	\$863.39		\$8,527.21			\$2,461.50
44,757.70	8,927.71	3,331.97	1,480.50		13,740.18			
						W. Brannan and J. Jordan.	81.41	
						D. Pascal	539.88	
						Geo. H. Thomp- son.	1,953.78	
						Young, Woods & Gardner.	671.24	
						J. H. Dent	3,226.05	
						do	268.84	
						Jno. McNab	868.35	
176.91	13.17	13.17	5.85	\$36.18	68.37	Jno. McNab	108.54	
8,262.68	443.97	419.29	262.55	†1,492.79	2,618.60	Car, Glenn & Wright.	5,644.08	
6,197.01	332.37	314.47	196.91	†1,119.60	1,963.35	Theodore J. Hughes.	4,233.66	
7,627.09	960.00	387.04	242.36		1,589.40			6,037.69
78,352.56	24,264.85	4,164.69	2,500.05	{ †16,884.05 †14,009.26 }	61,822.90			16,529.66
						Geo. P. Swift	941.12	
						Henry Hurt	3,799.03	
						J. Jordan and W. Brannan.	162.80	
						J. M. Raiford	6,404.07	
						Geo. P. Swift	1,193.98	
						do	868.35	
45,465.34	9,445.86	3,384.65	1,503.90		14,334.41	J. Pow	3,361.12	9,540.70
						Edw. H. Wilson	2,170.87	
						W. H. Thornton	2,688.89	
1,412,335.68					540,962.38		127,192.79	744,180.51

† D. C. Anthony.

† Hughes, Denver & Peck.

and forwarded to and sold by Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent at New York.

Freight and other expenses.	Expenses at New York, including litigation, sales, etc.	Expenses at New York, including commissions to agents.	Total expenses.	Paid for legal and other services.		Proceeds released by Secretary of Treasury.		Proceeds in Treasury.
				To whom.	Amount.	To whom.	Amount.	
\$148,681.45	\$42,451.58	.....	\$191,133.03	{ F. Smith	\$18,000	Dennistoun & Co	\$59,000	.....
				{ Man & Parsons ..	1,000			
				{ S. G. Courtney ..	2,000			
				{ C. Cushing	2,000			
				{ Hughes, Denver & Peck.	11,000			
				{ C. Eames.	5,000			
959.28	.....	\$75.12	1,034.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,805.62
46.00	.....	98.04	144.04	.....	.....	.....	.....	432.42
105.75	.....	170.87	276.62	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,223.96
5,343.43	.....	1,969.93	7,313.36	F. Smith	2,500	.....	.....	6,070.11
9,822.17	.....	1,444.30	11,266.47	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,964.50
5,460.12	.....	3,046.49	8,506.61	.....	.....	W. S. Lightfoot.	1,420	27,029.37
.....	.....	113.40	113.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,154.48
3,728.81	.....	2,058.39	5,787.20	Hughes, Denver & Peck.	12,808	.....	.....	22,246.24
174,147.01	42,451.58	8,976.54	225,575.13	.....	54,308	.....	60,420	75,926.70

Recapitulation of statements of captured cotton collected subsequent to June 1, 1865, sold, and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.

Number of statement.	Agencies.	Number of bales sold.	Gross proceeds.	Total expenses.	Proceeds released.	Proceeds in Treasury.
I.....	First.....	5,697	\$750,702.68	\$209,338.58	\$87,511.24	\$453,852.86
II.....	Second.....	20,240	2,881,589.90	705,622.47	289,576.92	1,886,390.51
III.....	Third.....	6,375	838,043.92	232,487.94	38,869.12	566,686.86
IV.....	Fourth.....	1,170	175,075.16	40,826.13	.....	134,249.03
V.....	Fifth.....	2,205	351,601.97	51,565.51	.....	300,036.46
VI.....	Sixth.....	2,398½	334,361.92	31,561.70	.....	302,800.22
VII.....	Eighth.....	2,462½	490,734.87	68,187.02	.....	422,547.85
VIII.....	Ninth.....	9,712	1,412,335.68	540,962.38	127,192.79	744,180.51
IX.....	Various.....	3,378	416,229.83	279,883.13	60,420.00	75,926.70
Total.....	.....	33,638	7,650,675.93	2,160,434.86	603,570.07	4,886,671.00

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, filed in the Treasury Department under the act of May 18, 1872.

Name of State.	Number of claims.	Number of bales claimed.	Name of State.	Number of claims.	Number of bales claimed.
North Carolina.....	5	107	Mississippi.....	463	32,444
South Carolina.....	21	1,757	Louisiana.....	260	22,525
Florida.....	2	528	Arkansas.....	99	20,030
Tennessee.....	2	395	Texas.....	108	25,769
Georgia.....	37	9,064	Total.....	1,336	136,148
Alabama.....	339	23,529			

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
NORTH CAROLINA.			FLORIDA.		
Arnold W. Chilson's executor ..	25	1865. July 15	William W. Cheever's administrator (also on Georgia list)...	401	{Sept. — Nov. — Dec. —
Alanson Capehart.....	23	(a)	George W. Lyons.....	27	Nov. 20
James F. A. Lamond.....	42	July 2	William L. Staples.....	100	{July 7 July 14
Thomas Sellars.....	2	July 10			
B. A. Sellars.....	15	July 10	TENNESSEE.		
SOUTH CAROLINA.			M. E. Amarine.....	205	July 18
David W. Bethea.....	40		Do.....	190	July 18
Usher P. Bonney.....	93	Aug. 15	GEORGIA.		
R. S. Crockett & J. H. Stroud's assignee in bankruptcy.....	103	Dec. 21	Nathan Bass.....	162	Aug. 1
Martha M. Firthburne.....	3	Aug. 15	Jeremiah Beall.....	709	1866. Feb. —
Alexander W. Holmes.....	60	Oct. 13	Abner Burnam's administrators	18	1865. {July or Aug. —
Francis H. Kennedy.....	28	Sept. 20	Richard Bailey.....	3	{July or Aug. —
Andrew I. Moses.....	9	{Aug. or Sept. —	Joel M. Chivers.....	20	1866. Apr. 4
John McDonald et al.....	60	Oct. —	A. F. Cramer & Co.....	20	1865. Dec. —
D. W. McRae.....	6	Nov. 1	W. W. Cheever's administrators.	145	Sept. —
Benjamin Mordecai.....	210	Oct. —	William W. Cheever's administrator (also on Florida list)...	648	(b)
William J. Norris.....	16	Sept. 15	James F. Cummings.....	311	Aug. 28
Plandolit & Co.....	220	1866. Jan. —	Chicora Imp. and Exp. Company.	1,006	{July — Aug. — Oct. —
P. Hamilton Roger's administratrix.....	46	1865. Oct. —	Legare, Colcock & Co.....	6	Oct. 13
Nicholas S. Rogers.....	82	July —	John G. Crane.....	65	Oct. 13
Stephen Snow.....	8	1867. May 10	Dennistoun & Co.....	2,645	June 30 ^a
C. L. Slawson & W. F. Fabian...	60	1865. Nov. —	John C. Epp's administrators...	18	Oct. 10
Hamilton Slawson, jr.....	103	1866. Nov. —	William Every (also on Alabama list).....	1,221	June 30 ^a
Elizabeth M. Tunno.....	72	Mar. —			
William M. Tunno.....	150	1865. Mar. —			
Benjamin F. Williamson.....	288	{Sept. or Oct. —			
Samuel H. Wild's executors.....	100	Oct. 26			

^a After Lee's surrender.

^b September, November, or December, 1865.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
GEORGIA—continued.			ALABAMA—continued.		
		1866.			1865.
John J. Floyd.....	52	Feb. 12	Jane D. Brasfield.....	18	Aug. 28
		1865.	Joseph Borden.....	48	Aug. 15
John Fitzpatrick's administra- tor.....	24	Oct. 2	John Baskin.....	14	Aug. 20
Julia B. Fuss.....	75	July 10	Burrel Y. Burns.....	8	July 26
Georgia, State of.....	31	Nov. —	David B. Bush.....	45	July 4
Hyatt, McBinney & Co.....	2	Oct. 13	George O. Baker.....	6	July 20
Lucius B. Lovelace.....	50	.....	Edward A. Blunt.....	50	July 10
G. B. Lamar, for Imp. and Exp. Company.....	575	Dec. —	Margaret Buntin.....	6	Aug. 1
Leach, Harrison & Forwood.....	51	Oct. 13	William P. Brewer.....	17	Oct. —
Alex. McDonald.....	14	Oct. 1	Anderson W. Cooper.....	13	Aug. 25
Richard D. Moore and wife.....	21	June 30 ^a	Thomas K. Carson.....	93	Aug. 2
Middleton & Co.....	11	Oct. 13	Abner M. Coleman.....	44	Aug. 1
C. T. Mitchell.....	18	Oct. 13	Mrs. Rebecca Chambers.....	53	June 30 ^a
R. Mure & Co.....	88	Oct. 13	Jubal Carpenter.....	9	Sept. 7
John W. Nevitt.....	30	Sept. 1	Sanfro E. Catterline.....	49	Aug. 3
		1866.	David Compton, sr.....	71	Sept. 25
North Carolina, State of.....	175	Apr. 4	Edward Curtis & Co.....	152	{ July — Aug. —
Do.....	70	Jan. —	Perry S. Carpenter.....	20	Aug. 1
		1865.	Chris. S. Curtis.....	86	{ July — Aug. —
Do.....	347	Aug. 15	Wiley Coleman.....	95	Aug. 20
Joseph J. Pierce.....	115	Aug. 28	Samuel L. Cresswell.....	29	Aug. 18
William Reed.....	32	.....	Nelson A. Crawford.....	20	Aug. —
J. B. Ross and James Seymour..	94	Dec. 12	William I. Cockrell.....	69	July 20
George Schley's administrator..	142	Oct. 31	Dempsey Cockrell.....	35	Aug. 11
A. M. Walker.....	50	Aug. —	Burwell J. Curry.....	48	Aug. 1
			John Cockrell's administrator..	27	Aug. 4
ALABAMA.			Samuel Cowins.....	162	Sept. 15
Elbert Amason's heirs.....	22	July 28	Andrew P. Calhoun's adminis- trator.....	120	Aug. 15
Joseph Arrington.....	81	July 25	Melvina B. Carpenter's admin- istrator.....	30	July 25
Mary I. Arrington, executrix...	17	Sept. —	John W. Clements.....	12	Oct. 3
John G. Allen.....	74	Aug. 1	John Cocke.....	100	Sept. —
John D. Alexander.....	40	Aug. 27	William F. Cheney's adminis- tratrix.....	120	Aug. 27
Asa Amason.....	42	July 22	Mary M. Carpenter.....	10	Sept. 1
Thomas S. Abernathy.....	20	Aug. 28	William G. Carnathan.....	23	Sept. 28
John H. Anderson.....	72	Aug. 30	John Curry.....	5	Aug. 10
Robert W. Adams.....	142	July 10	Wiley J. Coleman's administra- tor.....	97	Aug. 24
		1866.	W. B. Calhoun's assignee.....	146	Aug. 1
Martha Avary.....	12	Feb. 8-15	Thomas C. Clarke's assignee....	109	{ Aug. 25 to 29
		1865.	Isaac Croom's administratrix...	457	{ July — Aug. —
James A. Anderson's adminis- trator.....	75	{ Sept. or Oct.	Richard C. Davis.....	5	Aug. 16
Dr. John C. Anderson.....	58	{ Sept. or Oct.	Isaiah Du Bose's administratrix..	80	Aug. 15
William H. Atkinson.....	25	Aug. 15	James H. Du Bose.....	40	Sept. 16
Wiley Allen.....	4	Sept. 3	James T. Davis.....	9	July 29
Gottlieb Brietling's administra- tors.....	99	July 20	Thomas Daniel's administrator..	20	Aug. 5
Benjamin Borden.....	40	Sept. 8	John Daughdrill's administrator	16	Aug. 31
Wile Brownrigg, executor.....	76	Dec. 5	Joseph R. Dunlap's adminis- trator.....	58	Aug. 11
William F. Brown.....	15	Sept. 20	A. A. Dyer.....	19	July 11
John Stewart Barnes.....	20	Sept. 1	James C. Duncan.....	3	Sept. —
Hannah Jane Buchanan.....	38	Aug. 30	John C. Driver's executor.....	120	Sept. 1
Caswell S. Bray.....	7	{ Aug. 6 or 7	Thomas B. Driver.....	72	Sept. 1
James D. Browder.....	200	Aug. 28	James L. Davis.....	3	Oct. 1
Jared P. Barber.....	8	Aug. 1	John W. Dubose.....	27	Aug. —
Andrew J. Brazelton.....	44	July 20	Maria P. Dennis.....	5	Aug. 20
L. B. Bradley.....	65	June 30 ^a	William H. Dunlap.....	26	June 30 ^a
Patrick H. Burnett.....	70	July 15	Martha C. Davidson.....	95	June 30 ^a
William P. Buntin.....	6	July 25	Joseph A. Duncan.....	5	Aug. 1
John D. Barnes.....	33	Aug. 20	William B. Drake.....	295	July 7
Mrs. Amanda Blocker.....	50	Aug. 1	Abner Dill.....	6	Aug. 24
John Bates's executor.....	42	Aug. 1	Drury Dunn's administrator....	50	Aug. 10
Coleman Bohanan.....	32	July 10	Bolling Dunn's administrator...	14	Aug. 13
Cary W. Butt and Thomas R. Foster.....	33	Aug. 8	John Erwin's administrator.....	108	Sept. 15
Evan N. Bryant.....	24	July 13	Oswell Eddins.....	71	July 14
S. S. Brown.....	3	Sept. 1	Wilson Etheridge.....	20	July 10
Charles Brock.....	8	Aug. 5	Mrs. Martha J. Eddins.....	100	July 15
Martin Binion's executor.....	101	Aug. 17	William T. Eatman.....	4	July 27
A. H. Binion.....	25	Aug. 17	John W. Epes.....	51	Aug. 19
Isaiah C. Browne.....	28	July 5	Richard I. Epes's executor.....	116	Aug. 19
Rufus M. Brasfield (surviving partner).....	14	Sept. —	George W. Elkins.....	6	Aug. —
James Bonner.....	15	Dec. 12	Thomas Eatman.....	40	Sept. 8

^a After Lee's surrender.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
ALABAMA—continued.			ALABAMA—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Eagle Manufacturing Company.	37	Dec.	John M. Jeffries.....	46	July 23
William Every (also on Georgia list).....	1, 152	June 30 ^a	Do.....	48	Oct. 14
Everett Eatman's administrator	20	Aug.	Cullen D. Johnson.....	52	Sept. 25
Eliz. A. Evans.....	128	Sept. 18	Jesse Jackson's administrator..	15	Aug. 9
Simon Edwards's administrator.	41	Aug. 15	Francis H. James.....	20	Aug. 20
William Foy.....	13	Aug. 4	John B. Jones's administrator..	62	Aug. 20
David Foy.....	28	July 28	Foster M. Kirksey.....	100	Aug. 25
James Forman.....	39	Aug.	Do.....	104	June 30 ^a
Abraham Fry and Charles A. Klink.....	20	July 9, 10	Bryan Kornegay's administrator	139	{ July Aug.
Isham Fuller.....	5	July 12	Edwin W. King's administratrix	30	July 25
James G. Forster.....	3	July 25	Thomas Keenan.....	39	Sept. 1
William C. Ferguson's administrator.....	95	Aug.	R. W. B. Kennedy's heirs.....	24	July 30
Alexander Monroe Gillespie.....	9	Oct. 31	Thomas Knighton.....	21	Aug. 12
E. S. Gully.....	50	Aug. 1	William L. Lepsey, assignee....	101	Aug. 3-15
Williamson A. Glover.....	193	{ Aug. Sept.	John T. Lang.....	28	Aug.
George F. Glover.....	109	Aug. 3	William Lang's executor.....	178	Aug. 1
James M. Godfrey.....	10	Aug. 1	W. G. Little, jr., et al.....	80	Aug.
Benjamin Edwards Grey.....	156	July	W. G. Little.....	84	Sept. 16
T. C. Garlington.....	2	Oct. 10	Will Little.....	50	Aug. 10
Eliza W. Gould.....	66	Aug. 21	Susan L. Lee.....	180	Aug. 16
Alfred Y. Glover.....	44	Sept. 16	Lee Lipscomb.....	16	July
Bryant Gulley.....	10	Aug. 26	George G. Lyon.....	65	{ July Sept.
Basil Grant's administratrix.....	18	Aug.	Cornelius M. Lide.....	30	Oct. 30
Robert B. Gunn.....	141	Aug. 5	Philip Lightfoot's executor.....	144	Oct. 1
Jesse A. Gibbs.....	60	July 31	Philip L. Lightfoot.....	56	Aug. 1
Jacob Givhan's administratrix..	18	Sept. 3	Edw. Lawrence & Co.....	562	Oct.
John W. Gregory's heirs.....	14	Aug. 13	Lewelin Lewis.....	50	July
James A. Gilder.....	6	July 30	James M. Lee.....	86	Aug. 10
Caroline M. Garner.....	233 ³	{ Aug. or Sept.	Needham Lee.....	7	Sept. 1
James Gibson.....	7	Aug. 10	S. M. Lee's administrator.....	32	Aug. 1
John W. Garner's assignee.....	194	Aug. 1	Daniel Lee's administrator.....	16	Sept. 10
William Goodman's transferee..	13	Aug. 1	Robert Littlepage's adminis- trator.....	24	Aug. 30
Andrew Hosmer.....	39	Aug. 1	George W. Minge.....	116	Aug. 31
Joseph Hanserd.....	46	{ Nov. 28 Dec. 6	David Minge.....	107	July 31
Luther G. Houston's adminis- trator.....	70	July 5	William L. McDow.....	25	Aug. 3
Theodore J. Hughes.....	46	June 30 ^a	William L. McDow, sr.'s, admin- istrator.....	70	Aug. 3
Gray Huckabee.....	129	Sept. 30	Hugh McKee's administrators..	57	Jan. 9
Ira Halbert.....	30	July 20	John Matthews's heirs.....	129	July 25
Ellen Hanna.....	56	Dec.	Charles D. Moody.....	12	Dec. 10
Albert G. Hudson.....	62	July 17	William A. McAlpine.....	40	Sept. 9
Julia Hildreth.....	50	Sept. 10	U. T. McLemore's adminis- trator.....	24	Aug. 30
Sarah K. Huey.....	19	July 18	Peter McLean.....	10	July 25
Wm. T. Hendon's, sr., executors.	76	Sept. 30	Thomas M. Matthews.....	50	Oct. 31
Mrs. R. W. Hill.....	19	Sept. 8	Zachary M. McGehee.....	11	Sept. 1
Mrs. Sallie E. Hinton.....	124	July 20	George Morris.....	22	July 31
William Horton.....	29	Aug. 1	Ulysses McAllister.....	40	Aug. 18
John D. Horton.....	40	Aug. 1	T. B. McCall.....	103	July
James Hair's executrix.....	20	Aug. 1	Hugh McLean's heirs.....	20	July 22
William C. Head's heirs.....	15	Oct. 2	Thomas P. Mitchell.....	350	(b)
John N. Hutton.....	30	July 20	Eliza R. Milhous.....	20	Aug. 1
George Hill's administrator.....	35	July 4	Frank L. Milhous.....	57	Aug. 3
Thomas H. Hawkins.....	39	Aug.	B. B. McCaa's administrator....	100	July 10
William M. Hampton.....	100	Aug. 5	Richard F. Manly.....	73	Sept. 24
Lafayette Houghton and Pat- rick H. Houghton.....	107	Aug. 5	Isham C. Mills.....	7	Sept. 3
Tilman Hick's administrator....	64	Aug. 9	Joseph H. Mayhew.....	14	Aug. 1
R. H. Hudson's administrator....	797	July	P. Walter Milhous.....	20	July 30
Andrew Hosmer.....	300	July 10	Gideon E. Nelson's adminis- trator.....	397	July
Albert T. Henley's executor and executrix.....	80	July 21	A. S. Nelson's executor.....	187	Aug. 29
Thomas J. Hill's attorney.....	42	July 22	Wallis S. Neal's administrator..	51	Sept. 19
Eli M. Hood.....	17	July 30	George W. Noble.....	11	Sept. 4
Francis M. Hill.....	12	Oct. 16	James M. Newman, receiver of Central Bank of Alabama.....	203	July 20
Albert P. Henley's adminis- trator.....	140	Aug. 25- 30	Anna North.....	40	Sept. 6
William B. Inge.....	25	Aug. 20	Mrs. C. E. Nelson, formerly C. E. DeLoach.....	23	Aug. 3
Allen C. Jones.....	100	Aug. 18	John B. Odone.....	100	July 6
Robert Terry Johnson.....	18	Sept.	Thomas Ormond's executor.....	60	Aug. 1
John L. Jeffries and Sarah F. McRee.....	37	July 11	L. Oliver.....	91	Aug. 24
			Edward J. and Susan Pasteur..	50	Aug.
			Maria S. Poe.....	14	Sept. 16
			Edmund Prince's administrator.	90	July
			Richard R. Pickering.....	72	Aug. 31

^a After Lee's surrender^b August, September, or October, 1865.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
ALABAMA—continued.			ALABAMA—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Littleberry Pippen.....	50	Oct. 1	R. W. Wither's administratrix..	82	Oct. 2
Robert Pickett.....	6	Aug. 25	Charles Walker.....	353	Aug. 1
Rebecca C. Pettigrew.....	24	Aug. 29	Bryan W. Whitfield.....	251	July 5
William H. Pippen and John P. Pippen.....	55	Sept. 1	John Henry Y. Webb.....	117	Aug. 8
Samuel Picken's administrator.	45	Sept. 9	Josiah Wrenn.....	54	Aug. 30
Albert E. Patterson and Joseph C. Brewer.....	8	Dec. 10	Henry M. Waldron.....	23	June 30 ^b
R. D. Powell.....	130	Aug. 1	Mary E. Westbrook.....	30	Sept. —
Bruno P. Poellnitz.....	63	Aug. 29	Leonidas N. Walthall.....	100	Sept. 1
Richard Potts's administratrix.	237½	May 25	James M. Warren.....	48	Oct. 20
John C. Phare's executrix.....	362	July 12	Lemuel F. Whitehead.....	50	Aug. 16
Dr. Julius E. Poellnitz.....	14	{Aug. or Sept.}	John T. Wolton.....	110	Oct. 16
John H. Prince.....	53	July 35	Lem. F. Whitehead.....	47	Aug. 24
Richmond N. Pearson.....	74	Aug. 11	Daniel O. White.....	10	Aug. 11
Ira Patterson's administratrix..	26	July 31	Warren A. Williams.....	54	July 15
Richard M. Robertson.....	225	Aug.	Elias H. Wrenn.....	5	Aug. 25
Henry W. Reese.....	91	Aug. 28	Sallie I. Willis.....	32	Aug. 25
Eliz. M. Riddle.....	30	Sept. 1	George F. Werbon.....	122	Apr. 13
Joseph Rogers.....	35	Aug. 1	Isaac M. Wright's executrix....	86	Dec. —
Reuben R. Reid.....	13	July 11	Joshua B. Whitworth.....	8	July 12
Aug. J. Reese.....	76	Aug. 25	Thaddeus C. Watts.....	50	{July 20 July 25}
J. W. Rembert's administratrix..	105	Sept. 1	Henry L. Williams.....	17	Aug. 25
Samuel Strudwick.....	232	July 15	Curtis N. Wilcox.....	79	Aug. 1
Joseph Selden.....	200	Aug. 7	Pleasant White's executor.....	36	Oct. 1
Larkin Stewart's administrator.	70	{Aug. 7 July or Aug.}	John J. Williams.....	13	Aug. 15
William Alexander Scott.....	30	Aug.	Thomas J. Wilson.....	10	Aug. 20
William G. Sadler.....	41	Sept. —	Mary J. Wilson's administrator.	15	Aug. 21
John Seears.....	103	Aug. —	Gabriel B. Walker's administra- tor.....	7	Aug. 15
John T. Stinson.....	156	{Aug. — Oct. or Nov.}	Rebecca Wier.....	15	{Aug. 20 to 25}
John M. Stewart.....	24	Nov.	William H. Young.....	62	Dec. —
Samuel M. Scott's administrators	49	July 20	MISSISSIPPI.		
William H. Somerville.....	35	Sept. 1	Elizabeth S. Andrews.....	20	Aug. 18
John W. Scarborough.....	5½	Sept. —	Nicholas G. Augustus's heirs....	56	Aug. 15
Warren G. Stanton.....	21	Aug. 28	Thomas W. Adams.....	36	Sept. 1
Henry A. Stollenwerck.....	85	Aug. 8	James G. Avery.....	8	Nov. 1
Levin A. Sledge.....	43	July 3	William B. Augustus.....	53	{Aug. or Sept.}
Thomas W. Sims.....	23	(a)	John M. Billups.....	218	June 30 ^b
Abner R. Scarborough.....	15	Aug. 1	Thomas C. Billups's executors..	450	June 30 ^b
Charles W. Snoden's administra- tors.....	15	Nov. 15	N. Barnett's executor.....	27	Sept. 25
E. G. Speight's administrator...	46	Aug. 1	James O. Banks.....	363	June 30 ^b
William B. Shields.....	20	Aug. 3	Elizabeth B. Blythe.....	25	Oct. 3
Lewis Simmons.....	100	{Aug. 25 Sept. 2}	Dustan Banks.....	305	{July or Aug.}
Patrick Smith's administratrix..	6	Oct. 13	Richard F. Bryan's assignee, W. W. Little.....	6	Aug. —
Lewis M. Stone.....	50	Aug. 16	A. Brook's executor, John A. Clayton.....	81	Aug. 20
Richard G. Smith's heirs.....	15	Aug. —	Henry Bibb's administrator, W. de B. Hooper.....	85	July —
John T. Stinson, assignee of Natty Gore.....	20	Aug. 20	Thomas N. Brookshire.....	26	Aug. —
George W. Stone's heirs.....	26	Aug. —	Charles Barnett.....	149½	Aug. —
John R. Tompkins.....	6	June 30 ^b	William A. Blanchard's admin- istratrix, M. E. Lenoir.....	45	Aug. —
Robert L. Tinker.....	80	Aug. 3	George P. Boskin.....	23	Aug. 8
William Tinker.....	60	June 30 ^b	Richard Barry's executor, R. H. Barry.....	130	{July or Aug.}
John Taliaferro Terry.....	9	Sept. —	Baylor B. Barker.....	19	Aug. 25
Willie C. Tunstall et al.....	96	Sept. 14	Mrs. Emily Bishop.....	34	{July 11 July 20 July 13 July 27 Aug. 3 Aug. 19 Aug. 15 Aug. 11 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Aug. —}
Edwin B. Tartt.....	7	Aug. 2	R. D. Brown's heirs.....	40	{July 27 Aug. 3 Aug. 19 Aug. 15 Aug. 11 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Aug. —}
Susan K. Tinker.....	33	Sept. 16	Andrew P. Barry.....	20	{Aug. 11 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Aug. —}
B. L. Turner.....	50	Sept. 1	Thomas B. Brooks's executrix..	146	{Aug. 11 Aug. 23 Aug. 24 Aug. —}
James I. Thornton.....	153	Aug. —	Thomas P. Barton.....	74	Aug. —
Elisha Tubb.....	10	Sept. 2	Levina Ballard.....	34	{July or Aug.}
James L. Terrell.....	300	Aug. 2	H. O. Beasley's administratrix..	67	Aug. 28
George P. Tayloe and George E. Tayloe.....	138	July —	William G. Bankhead.....	136	Aug. 28
Mary A. Tarrant.....	86	{July 12 July 13 Aug. 25 Aug. 26}	Thomas W. Broughton.....	12	July 10
John W. Tayloe.....	51	{Aug. 25 Aug. 26}			
Robert Taylor's heirs.....	63	Oct. —			
Mary L. Thatcher.....	200	June 30 ^b			
Jesse Taylor.....	130	Aug. 25			
George W. Tate.....	83	July 7			
Isaac B. Ulmer.....	13	Aug. 10			
Lucy A. Vaughan.....	40	{Aug. — Sept. —}			

a 1865 or 1866.

b After Lee's surrender.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
MISSISSIPPI—continued.			MISSISSIPPI—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Isaac Box.....	27	July 20	Michael J. Dickson.....	12	July 20
Joab M. Brooks.....	32	Sept. 15	W. D. and T. J. Deupree.....	40	Aug. 1
William Bell.....	51	Aug. 27	Elijah Deupree.....	88	July or Aug.
Charles Baskerville and Henry B. Whittfield.....	2,777	July 15	Neely Drake.....	25	Sept.
Benjamin Bugg and Thomas E. Bugg.....	22	July 12	Charleigh Downing's administratrix.....	30	
Thomas G. Blewett, sr., executor of.....	391	{ Aug. or Sept.	John L. Dantzler.....	18	Sept. 10
Drury J. Brown's executor.....	50	{ Aug. or Sept.	Samuel A. Deanes.....	20	Aug. 28
John B. Baldwin.....	118	Aug. 10	A. B. Dearing's administrator..	125	Aug.
David Burnett's administrator..	31	Aug. 1	Balus E. Deale.....	25	Aug.
Sallie A. S. Barkley et al.....	80½	Sept. 1	Walter Davis.....	10	Aug. 28
Terrell Brooks.....	59	Sept. 1	John W. Davis.....	19	Aug. 27
George W. Brame.....	10	Aug. 1	Lewis Dinkin's heirs.....	16	Oct. 10
Alex. Booker.....	8	July 16	John G. English.....	130	Aug. 15
Joseph E. Buckley.....	25	Oct. 20	Edwin A. Ervin.....	50	Sept.
Henry C. Bloxom.....	17	July —	Josiah T. Evans.....	112	Nov. 8
William D. Bibb.....	38	July —	William G. Evans.....	48	Aug.
James T. B. Cocke.....	69	July —	William B. Evans.....	85	Aug.
Nancy L. Cavett.....	76	Aug. 17	Dabney L. Ervin et al.....	60	Aug. 12
E. L. Carpenter.....	30	Aug. 1	George Ellis.....	47	Aug. 10
John R. Cockrell.....	4	Aug. 11	Montgomery B. Edwards.....	5	July 24
William M. Cozart.....	219	{ Aug. 14 Aug. 16	William F. Edwards.....	33	Aug. 15
Cozart & Mason's surviving partner.....	200½	Aug. 25	George W. Ellis's heir.....	30	Aug. 10
Willis B. Calhoun.....	147	Aug. 4	James R. Edmonds.....	27	Aug. 10
J. A. Campbell.....	91½	Sept. 20	Jefferson L. Edmonds.....	58	Aug. 10
W. McD. Conner.....	122	Aug. 10	Hezekiah W. Foote.....	37	Aug. 4
Matthew I. Clay.....	300	{ Aug. 10 to 31	Mrs. R. C. A. Falconer.....	77	{ Sept. or Oct.
Mary Ann Croft.....	32	July 15	Francis J. Fontaine.....	83	Sept. 21
Susan Campbell.....	10	Aug. 15	George H. Fain.....	37	July 18
James M. Collins, guardian of A. B. Connell and M. McI. Connell.....	29	Aug. 1	Elias B. Fort.....	113	{ Aug. or Sept.
William D. and William P. Connor.....	110	Aug. 1	Joshua C. Fant.....	24	{ Aug. or Sept.
Lamar M. Cravens.....	28	Nov. 15	Andrew J. Foster and Morgan C. Shell.....	25	July 20
Easly C. Clements.....	38½	Aug. 10	A. E. Fant.....	22	Sept. 15
J. N. Craddock.....	48	{ July or Aug.	William D. Fortson.....	50	Aug. 27
John W. Cotton's administratrix.....	75	Aug. 1	John Fathereo's heirs.....	41	Oct. 14
B. H. Cox's administrator.....	48	{ Sept. or Oct.	Mary E. Frierson and Juliet B. Bradford.....	30	(a)
Maria E. Chandler.....	63	Aug. 20	David D. Fullilove.....	29	Sept.
Blake L. Cromwell.....	41	July 15	William Flowers.....	7½	Nov. 1
Patrick S. Cromwell's heir.....	291	Aug. 1	James Nicholas Gilmore.....	84	Aug. 15
Kyle Chandler.....	20	Aug. 2	Joseph B. Gresham.....	167	Aug. 15
Churchill Carpenter.....	18	Aug. 1	John P. Gaines.....	56	July 25
Joseph B. Cole.....	74½	Aug. 1	Mary Ann Gooch.....	185	Aug. 2
Washington W. Calmes.....	60	Sept. 1	John C. Gilmore.....	16	Aug. 15
Mary L. Cox's heirs.....	37	Sept. —	William I. Gordon.....	11	July 20
Artemas J. Cox.....	62	{ Aug. or Sept.	Nicholas J. Gilmer's executrix..	117	Sept. 1
Henry Coleman.....	72	Oct. —	Gabriel W. Gavin.....	30	{ Sept. or Oct.
Constantine, Tyson & Co.....	80	Oct. 1	John E. Gavin.....	28	Aug. 22
Philip St. G. Cocke's executor..	324	Aug. 15	George W. Grimes.....	40	Aug. 15
Elizabeth T. Conner.....	35	Sept. 1	George W. Gathings.....	130	Aug. 15
James M. Collins.....	130	Aug. 15	S. J. Gholson.....	131	{ Aug. or Sept.
John C. Cox.....	154	Aug. 1	Eliz. W. Griffin.....	123	July 15
John S. Chandler.....	52	Sept. 1	W. W. Goodwin.....	107½	Aug. 2
E. M. Clark.....	22	Aug. 1	Robert M. Garvin, sr.....	15	June 30 ^b
Samuel Conner's administrator..	130	Aug.	James W. Grace.....	17	July 15
Robert H. Carson's executor and executrix.....	194	Aug. 15	Thomas S. Gathright.....	46	Aug.
Ransom J. Clark's administrator	54	Aug. 1	George W. Grant's heirs.....	261	July.
James C. Carter's executrix.....	51	Sept.	William L. C. Gerdine.....	13	Sept. 1
Spencer B. Crow.....	5	July 15	McDuffie Greene.....	104	Aug. 30
Renben Davis.....	56	Aug. 16	William Graham.....	10	July 25
William Dent.....	40	Aug. 20	Mary P. Greer.....	48	Aug. 20
J. D. B. DeBow's administrator..	79	Aug. 26	John W. Gully.....	12	Aug. 20
Elizabeth H. Dobbin.....	93	July 25	Daniel Gardner's administrator..	28	July 15
Daniel Deupree.....	91	Sept.	Benjamin Garner.....	8	Sept. 1
Mrs. M. A. Dixon.....	20	Aug. 10	Mrs. M. S. Garner, widow of William Thomas.....	15	Sept. 1
			Theophilus Green's heir.....	29	June 30 ^b
			Nathan Grace.....	15	July 20
			David K. Galtney.....	42	July 15
			Radford M. Gunn.....	50	Aug. 30
			Allen Griffin.....	8	Aug. 8

a August, September, or October, 1865.

b After Lee's surrender.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
MISSISSIPPI—continued.			MISSISSIPPI—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
William H. Gray's legatee.....	31½	Aug. 30	Rebecca M. Johnson's executor.....	97	Aug. 15
Samuel B. Harris.....	26	July.	Joshua Joiner's executor.....	90	{ Aug. or Sept.
Joshua T. Heard.....	30	Aug. 16	Rebecca P. Jennings.....	159	Aug. 1
James A. Heard.....	59	Aug. 29	William A. Kincaid.....	22	July 31
Harvey P. Holden.....	21	June 30 ^a	Woodson H. Kennon.....	47	Aug. 1
James W. Harris.....	149	Aug. 19	L. J. Kirksey.....	43	Aug. 27
Jeptha V. Harris.....	73	Aug. 1	Wm. Killis and Elisha Edwards.....	40	Nov.
Julia A. Harrison.....	195	June 30 ^a	Henry N. Lawrence.....	59½	Aug. 20
Alex. Hamilton.....	129	Sept. 1	Sarah N. Lowry.....	141	Aug. 28
Wade Hopkins, sr., heirs of.....	134	July 26	William W. Little.....	51	Aug. 12
Joseph A. Harney.....	74	July 21	John R. Lamberth's administra- tor.....	24	July —
John M. Hooker.....	45	Aug. 15	William B. Lockett.....	107	Aug. 15
W. H. and J. H. Harrington.....	100	Aug. 15	John T. Lowry.....	65	Aug. 11
John B. Howlett.....	33	Aug. 1	William T. Lenoir's administra- trix.....	46	Aug. 1
John P. Hampton.....	72	{ July. Oct.	Columbus Love.....	147	July 15
James W. Herron.....	27	Oct.	Oliver A. Luckett.....	20	Aug. 15
Felix G. Henley.....	12	Nov. 15	Joseph E. Leigh et al.....	80	Aug. 1
Benjamin L. Hatch, sr.....	127	July 25	B. B. Lindsey.....	54	July 18
Joseph Hudnall.....	51	June 30 ^a	James M. Lloyd.....	40	Aug. 10
Thomas H. Hampton.....	40	Aug. 1	John M. Ledbetter.....	60	Aug. 20
Jehu Harlan.....	72	July 31	Alex. S. Lide.....	75	Aug. 27
William Hamilton.....	6	July 24	Stephen S. Lott.....	6	Aug. 8
Richard G. Hobson.....	7	July 21	Drennan Love.....	24	Sept. 1
Cicily Hobson.....	17	July 20	Jane E. Murray.....	40	Aug. 3
J. L. S. Hill.....	13	July 16	Beverly Matthews.....	150	Oct. 1
Thomas J. Hargraves.....	31	July.	Robert A. Minnis.....	20	Aug. 6
Finis E. Harris.....	55	Aug. 19	W. E. McCarley.....	51	July 20
Henry Hennington's adminis- trator.....	23	Oct.	Hugh McQuien.....	30	Aug. 1
Xenophon Halbert's heirs.....	34	July 30	William A. May.....	48	Aug. 30
John W. Hendon.....	10	July 20	John McMillan's executor.....	98	July 20
George H. Harris.....	31	{ July or Aug.	Fenton M. McCake.....	143	Sept. 21
William D. Humphries.....	115	(b)	W. D. Marsh's executor.....	44	July 25
J. S. W. Hairston.....	62	Aug. 9	D. W. Moses.....	18	Aug. 10
William W. Humphries.....	56	Sept. 15	Charles McClaren.....	138	Aug. 23
Nicholas E. Hairston.....	216	{ Aug. or Sept.	Duncan McLaurin.....	40	June 30 ^a
Mary Haynes.....	6	Aug.	B. Y. McNairy's administratrix.....	161	Aug. 5
David Houk.....	8	Aug. 25	Philip J. McNairy's administra- trix.....	60	Aug. 5
Hardin Hairston's executor.....	194	Aug. 29	Lunceford B. McDavid.....	30	Aug. 2
James F. Harrison.....	108	Aug. 19	Thomas A. Moore.....	110	Aug. —
Peter C. Hairston.....	119	Sept. 8	Alex. P. Miller.....	64	June 30 ^a
George Hairston.....	162	Aug. 30	Mrs. C. T. Merritt.....	71½	Aug. 12
Henry M. Hunter.....	25	July 25	William E. Mosely's heirs.....	34	July —
Joseph L. Hunter.....	40	July 20	James A. Mitchell.....	129	July 16
Jacob Halbrook.....	14	Aug. 10	Mathias Mahorner's executor.....	26	Aug. 24
Charles M. Hunter.....	15	Aug. 24	W. D. McJunkin.....	5	July 24
Percival P. Halbert's adminis- trators.....	47	Sept. 1	John J. Mahoon.....	90	Dec. —
Andrew J. Halbrook's widow.....	45	July 20	David Mitchell.....	14	July —
James H. Houghton's executor.....	197	Aug. 30	Daniel McCalip.....	30	Aug. —
Burwell Halbrook's heirs.....	22	Aug. 20	C. W. Moore.....	107	Sept. 5
Amelia Harnesberger.....	78	Sept. 15	Bettie F. Moore.....	75	June 30 ^a
Jacob K. Hill's administrator.....	24	Aug. 1	John J. Mehoon.....	126	Oct. 1
Edward Hunter.....	8	July.	Samuel F. McClarey.....	9	Sept. 5
Nancy Holbrook.....	15	Aug. 15	Thomas J. Moore.....	87	Aug. 20
John H. Irby's administrator.....	80	Aug. 15	George D. Moore.....	112	Aug. 15
Bird Ivy.....	500	Aug.	T. G. and James R. Morgan.....	22	Aug. 5
Richard F. Irby's administra- trix.....	92	Aug. 27	Robert G. Martin.....	16	Sept. 5
Malachi Ingram.....	2	Sept.	Samuel B. Malone's executor.....	154	June 30 ^a
Eliz. M. Johnson's assignee, W. W. Little.....	15	Aug.	Benjamin Mancese's heir.....	30	Aug. 20
Joseph M. Jayne.....	20	June 30 ^a	Cornelia Meredith's agent.....	72	Aug. 15
Archibald C. Jack.....	25	July 20	Susan E. Macy, formerly Susan E. Rose.....	43	July 15
Abner M. Jack's executor.....	114	July 25	James W. Maury.....	11	Dec. —
John T. Jameson.....	49	Aug. 15	Reddin McCoy.....	6	Aug. —
Seaborn W. Jones.....	46	July 10	Elijah McCoy.....	46	Aug. —
Thomas Johnson.....	13	Aug. 11	Lewis M. McLendon.....	48	Aug. —
Osborn S. Johnson's adminis- tratrix.....	10	Aug. 1	James H. Meek.....	10	Aug. 15
Charles R. Jordan.....	92	Dec. 1	William B. Mobley.....	26	{ Aug. 5 Aug. 10 Aug. 25
John F. Jack.....	27	{ Aug. 14 Sept. 1	Thomas H. Morton.....	22	July 10
Alex. Jeffries.....	160	Aug. 1	Daniel D. Morrison.....	4	{ July or Aug.
Seaborn A. Jackson.....	23	Sept. 10	William C. and Henry L. Mul- drow.....	42	Aug. 1

^a After Lee's surrender.^b August, September, or October, 1865

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
MISSISSIPPI—continued.			MISSISSIPPI—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Joseph L. Mitchell's agent.....	8	Oct. 1	John Storm, sr.....	43	Sept. 15
Madey & Falls.....	20	June 30 ^a	John S. Spencer.....	35	Aug. 1
Daniel McLaurin's administrator, Andrew Harper.....	21	{July or Aug.	Morgan H. Stewart.....	20	July 29
Joseph J. Nicholson.....	202	July 4	William H. Smith's agent.....	40	Dec. —
Zachariah L. Nabors.....	27	Aug. —	Elisha Strong.....	330	Sept. 15
Jesse S. Norvell.....	10	July —	Martin L. Strong.....	50	July 10
Austin Neely.....	5	{July or Aug.	Permelia A. Shelley.....	30	Sept. 15
Andrew J. Neely.....	7	{July or Aug.	Elisha H. Strong.....	56	Sept. 30
Elizabeth M. Nance et al.....	76	Aug. 1	Ethelred L. Sykes.....	56	July 19
Matthew Nelson.....	80	Aug. —	John J. Stockard.....	114	July 11
James M. Nicholson.....	44	Aug. 2	Lewis Shirley.....	40	Oct. 1
Isaac W. Nicholson's heirs.....	43	July 20	Josephine F. Streeter.....	14	Aug. 10
W. G. Nixon.....	49	Nov. 1	Henry Sumrall.....	39	Oct. 14
John C. Naylor's administrator.....	60	Aug. —	Robert B. Scott.....	25	{June or July
Betsey M. Nance's agent.....	20	Sept. —	James M. Smith.....	78	Aug. 1
Martha A. Oldshue.....	38	Sept. —	Jacob H. Sharp.....	200	{Aug. or Sept.
John Oliver.....	36	Aug. 25	George A. Sykes.....	106	Aug. 30
John Oliver's administratrix.....	49	{Aug. or Sept.	Simon B. Sykes's executrix.....	119	Aug. 3, 8
Ebenezer P. Odeneal.....	106	(b)	John E. Stuart.....	14	Sept. 2
John H. Oden.....	11	July —	John P. Stovall.....	48½	Aug. 18
William S. Price, sr.....	7		Duke W. Stallings.....	14	June 30 ^a
John W. Patty.....	11	July 25	Solomon D. Sessums.....	96	Aug. 27
Hillary X. Portwood.....	13	July 20	Steenberger claim.....	240	{Aug. or July
Henry T. Pendleton.....	18	Oct. 11	Addison H. Sander's heir, Mary P. Greer.....	60	Aug. 20
Robert O. Perrin.....	48	July —	Eli T. Shumake.....	8	Aug. —
Robert Paine.....	113	Aug. 26	Thomas Simpson.....	14	Aug. 1
Kirk Prewett.....	82	July 25	Robert Simpson.....	4	July 15
Jacob H. Pierce.....	72	Sept. 30	Henry F. Shelton.....	37	July —
Telemachus W. Perrin.....	15	Aug. —	Aug. Spann's heirs.....	34	July —
Benjamin T. Palmer.....	5	July 17	John Tompkins.....	20	Aug. 1
Seth P. Pool.....	97	Aug. 19	John A. Thompson.....	8	July 8
D. George Peets.....	18	July 20	Martio Y. Thompson.....	6	July 8
Mary W. Pope.....	56	Aug. 11	T. K. Thompson's administrator.....	30	Aug. 29
David A. Patrick.....	1	Sept. 25	W. E. Trotter.....	171	Aug. 30
James G. Paine.....	41	Aug. 30	Blair M. Terrell.....	26	June 8
F. M. Phillips.....	10	{June 22 or June 27	Blair M. Terrell.....	28	Aug. 12
Henry Pratt's administrator.....	20	Sept. —	Arabella M. Turner.....	16	Sept. 22
Johnson Powell's administrator.....	49	July 2	Thomas Tubb.....	14	Nov. 25
Isaac Paulk.....	36	July 10	Eliz. L. Trawcek.....	172	July 7
Irvine M. Quin.....	28	Aug. 1	George W. Tomlinson's heirs.....	14	Aug. 1
Brooks J. Rinz.....	22	{Sept. or Oct.	John H. Thompson.....	43	Aug. 15
Henry C. Roberts.....	38	{July or Aug.	Mrs. M. J. Tate.....	35	Aug. 7
William C. Rush.....	57	Aug. 1	Jesse Thompson.....	87	July 10
Joseph Reid.....	4	July 16	Martha E. Thompson.....	4	July 8
Francis M. Rembert.....	42	July 11	William W. Topp.....	90	July 31
Joseph T. Randolph.....	63	Aug. 5	Scott Thompson.....	13	Aug. 27
Bennett Reeve's heirs.....	35	July 15	Andrew Thompson.....	50	July 24
James G. Randle.....	256	Aug. 20	Shadrach S. Tipton.....	20	Aug. 20
Indiana V. Rogers.....	89	Aug. 30	John M. Tate's administrator—Alexander Jeffries.....	282	Aug. 10
Samuel E. Rives.....	22	Aug. 20	Richard M. Thomas's heirs.....	31	Sept. 1
Mary Roger's administrator.....	32	Aug. 30	Benjamin Thomas.....	8	Sept. 1
Edward J. Rew.....	25	Aug. 5	Wm. G. Thompson's executor.....	12	July 20
Joshua S. Ross.....	10	Aug. —	John D. Usher.....	20	Aug. —
William Rutland.....	20	July 10	Cowles M. Vaiden.....	40	Aug. —
T. G. Randle's executrix.....	84	Aug. 30	Elijah Vandiver.....	27	July 15
Ephraim Russell.....	13	{July or Aug.	Elizabeth Withers.....	51	.....
John Russell.....	34	July —	Elizabeth Withers, executrix of John Kyle.....	100	.....
Thomas M. Sargent.....	25	Aug. 15	Thomas Woolverton's administrator.....	36	Aug. 16
James R. Stevens et al.....	5	{July or Aug.	James E. Watts.....	29	Aug. 15
James A. Stewart.....	67	Aug. 9	Laura F. Wier.....	26	Aug. 20
Mrs. A. M. Smith.....	213	Aug. 10	Julia Westbrook.....	14	Aug. 1
L. W. Smith.....	100	Aug. —	Mrs. Jane M. Wooten.....	28	Aug. 30
Mrs. L. J. Smith.....	99½	Aug. 25	W. B. Welborn.....	75	Aug. 7
Benjamin Strong's executor.....	46	Aug. 30	Richard K. Wooten.....	9	Aug. 30
James Sykes.....	220	Aug. 1	Robert D. Whitfield.....	120	Aug. 8
Charles F. Sherrod.....	200	Aug. 1	Needham J. Whitfield's administrator.....	171	Aug. 15
Richard Sykes's administrator.....	75	Sept. 8	Rufus W. Watson's executor.....	163	Aug. 3
Do. c.....	5,750	Sept. 15	Asa Watson.....	172	June 30 ^a
Benjamin Sims.....	18	July 16	Needham Whitfield.....	134	Aug. 5
			James H. Whitfield.....	6	Sept. —

^a After Lee's surrender.^b July, August, or September, 1865.^c Pounds lint.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
MISSISSIPPI—continued.			LOUISIANA—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Ivory F. Woodman's adminis- tratrix.....	101	July 13	Marks Baer.....	62	Sept. 4
Nicholas O. Ware.....	122	Sept. 1	Morgan Cryer.....	37	Dec. —
Peyton H. White.....	98	July 25	Moley Crow.....	54	July 15
William Winfrey's executor.....	32	Sept. —	P. C. Collier.....	20	July 4
Joseph S. Walker.....	32	Aug. 1	John M. W. Camp.....	24	Aug. 27
William W. Whitfield.....	25	June 30 ^a	Isaac Cooper.....	39	Aug. —
John A. Whitfield's heirs.....	107	June 30 ^a	Mary A. Cooper.....	31	Aug. 20
Thomas Watt.....	50	Aug. 1	Thompson Camp.....	33	1866. Jan. 5
George Whitfield.....	8	{ July or Aug. —	William W. Colbert.....	84	1865. July 15
Washington L. Walton.....	51	Aug. 25	William Chaddick.....	13	July 7
Amos Ward.....	141	Aug. 30	Franklin Courtney.....	15	July 15
Jehn White.....	2	Sept. 25	Elbert L. Chapman.....	19	July —
Stephen G. Watkins.....	6	Sept. 25	William Cox.....	30	July 25
Edmond Whitfield's administra- tor.....	30	Aug. 15	Martin Canfield.....	45	Aug. 7
John M. Witherspoon's admin- istratrix.....	63	Aug. —	Mann J. Clay.....	126	July 4
Thomas W. C. Wingate.....	50	Aug. 1	W. L. Cromwell.....	160	Aug. 25
Alex. D. B. Walker's adminis- trator.....	90	Aug. 20	James M. Canfield.....	2	1866. Jan. 3
Mary J. Walton's administrator.....	21	Aug. 27	W. F. H. and E. J. S. Cates's heirs.....	70	1865. July —
Warren S. Webb.....	45	June 30 ^a	Oran M. Collingsworth.....	21	July 28
James M. Wallace.....	15	July 15	J. D. Cawthon.....	27	July 20
John A. Wilburn.....	23	Aug. 20	Ashley Cawthon's administrator.....	175	July 20
William L. Williams.....	53	{ Aug. or Sept. —	Walter Cates.....	76	July —
James Williams.....	5	June 30 ^a	N. J. Cook.....	9	Oct. 15
William B. Williams.....	17	July —	Daniel Carter.....	9	Oct. 15
George H. Young.....	240	Oct. —	David Creswell.....	12	1867. Feb. 1
S. W. Young's heirs.....	157	Sept. 1	William L. Candler's adminis- trator.....	82	1865. Aug. 9
Thomas E. Young's administra- tors.....	50	Sept. 1	Jona H. Carter.....	30	July 11
LOUISIANA.			Albert Deming, sr.....	425	July 16
Samuel H. and William Agar....	48	June 30 ^a	Joseph T. Davidson.....	9	July 4
David H. Adams.....	31	Oct. 18	Mary A. Davidson.....	14	July —
Lon Ella Alford.....	80	Aug. —	William E. Doty.....	61	July —
Young D. Allen.....	28	July 4	Burton P. Deck.....	2	Oct. 28
Thomas W. Abney.....	15	Oct. 20	Elizabeth F. Duncan, née Flour- noy.....	160	June 30 ^a
Samuel Armstrong.....	12	Aug. 29	William D. B. Edens.....	49	July —
Seaborne Aycock.....	28	July 13	David R. Evans.....	33	July 4
C. C. Alexander's administrator.....	450	June 30 ^a	William S. Edwards.....	50	Aug. 20
Harris L. Adams.....	41	July 17	William B. Egan.....	33	July —
A. L. and C. N. Ardis.....	37	July 7	Barthomew Egan.....	5	July —
Robert G. Bagley.....	32	June 30 ^a	John R. Evans's heirs.....	450	Aug. —
William F. Boon.....	58	Oct. —	Theodosia Eubank Flournoy.....	286	June 30 ^a
Joseph W. Berry and George W. Thompson.....	107	Aug. 1	James F. Fowler.....	178	Nov. 15
William M. Brown.....	34	Aug. 15	Flavel and Mary Foster's admin- istrators.....	49	Aug. 11
Burgen Bennett.....	37	July 6	William L. Fullilove.....	45	{ June 27, July 1.
R. M. Browning's administrator.....	81	July 10	Joseph M. Ford.....	26	July —
William O. Bullock.....	13	July 9	Lucien Flournoy's pro. executor.....	25	Oct. —
John R. Bosley.....	220	Aug. 20	James G. Fullilove.....	17	Oct. 2
William R. Boyd.....	167	July 5	Hannah Gibbs's executors.....	7	1866. Mar. 10
Taylor P. Butler.....	61	July 10	Elias George.....	30	1865. Dec. —
Benjamin Bugg.....	13	July —	Daniel W. Gladden.....	48	July 4
Henry P. Berry.....	18	Nov. 25	Samuel Y. Gladney.....	24	July 5
Lazarus Bodenheimer.....	10	Oct. 3	Thomas M. Gilmer.....	100	Aug. 1
Stephen Butler's administrators.....	52	July 10	John S. Gamblin.....	193	Aug. 10
Elizabeth S. Bryan.....	20	July 9	M. H. Guill.....	200	Oct. 24
William B. Boykin.....	11	July 20	Josiah Guill.....	40	Aug. 1
Joseph D. Bryan.....	171	July 8	Josiah Guill.....	28	Aug. 10
Mary A. Bryan.....	200	July 8	Jasper Gibbs.....	350	Aug. 5
Joseph N. Bryan.....	38	July 17	David Grantham.....	2	July —
Benjamin F. Bruton.....	28	July 8	E. A. Givens.....	40	July —
Bouldin, Riggs & Walker.....	588	June 30 ^a	John C. Griggs.....	69	July 15
Richard C. Bonney.....	132	Aug. 20	Lawrence Galagan.....	23	{ July or Aug. —
Edw. W. Bludworth.....	250	July —	Josiah Hale.....	21	(b)
T. B. Beaver.....	250	Mar. 20	Thomas Hightower.....	35	July 12
Benjamin R. Bichham's admin- istrator.....	160	1865. Aug. 25	William B. High.....	84	Aug. —
John Brice.....	14	July 7	Elisha I. Hall.....	80	{ July — Aug. —
Jason J. Boylston.....	22	July 20	John R. Hayes.....	200	July 17
Sarah E. Brownfield.....	10	Aug. 11			

^a After Lee's surrender.^b November, 1865, and January, 1866.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
LOUISIANA—continued.			LOUISIANA—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Duke H. Hayes.....	26	July 2	R. P. McDaniel's administratrix	31	July 12
Francis A. Hilley.....	65	July 10	George B. Merritt's heirs.....	36	July —
		1866.	B. L. Moore's administrator.....	80	July —
John R. R. Harrison.....	171	Feb. 18	Manuel M. Morales.....	35	Sept. —
Richard K. Harrison.....	323	Feb. 18	Francis L. Moreland.....	368	Oct. —
		1865.	Mrs. Sarah Mobley's adminis-		
John Hamiter's heirs.....	138	July 8	trator.....	62	Aug. 1
Josephine S. Houston.....	240	Aug. 20	Josiah Willis Norris.....	28	July 18
Barnett Hartley.....	133	July 13			July 21
John J. Hodge's executor.....	111	July —	Alford L. Nelson.....	24	June 30 ^a
		1866.	M. T. Nicholson.....	32	June 30 ^a
James C. Howell.....	245	Feb. 18	Andrew J. Nelson.....	2	July 4
		1865.	Matthew T. Nicholson.....	343	Nov. —
Elizabeth R. Holston.....	33	July —	Jane E. Nuckolls.....	22	Sept. 15
George S. Hays.....	26	July 8	David S. Newell.....	116	July 10
Friley J. Harrison.....	66	Aug. 23	William Newsom.....	37	July 20
Bennett M. Hine's executor.....	80	July 29	Roderick Nicholson.....	74	July —
Joseph Hunter.....	406	July 10	Angus Nicholson.....	75	July —
Sam Harrison.....	170	July 25	W. L. Oakes.....	52	Aug. 1, 10
J. J. Harris.....	77	July 10	Thomas J. Oliver.....	10	July 30
William W. Harper.....	150	July —	William J. Ogilvie's adminis-		
Eldred Hardy.....	29	July 10 or	trator.....	140	Sept. —
John H. Hill.....	69	July 15	Allen S. B. Pior.....	73	July 4, 11
James B. Hilbun.....	20	July 15	Nathan W. Peters.....	13	July —
Zack. Howell and heirs of Mar-					1866.
garet Whitworth.....	50	July 15	George Patten.....	39	Jan. 29
Mrs. Augusta Johnson.....	90	Aug. or			1865.
Williamson Jones.....	93	Sept. 9	Harmon W. Patten.....	35	July 7, 8
Micajah Johnston.....	225	June 30 ^a	Thomas Player.....	73	July —
Romeo A. Johnson.....	280	July —	Owen W. Patty.....	5	Nov. or
Edward J. Kennon.....	17	Sept. 1			Dec. —
A. P. King's administrator.....	12	July 10	William B. Prothro.....	158	July —
Allen Killgour.....	20	Sept. 1	Harlow J. Phelps.....	225	July 20
Louisiana State Bank's suc-			Robert B. Platt.....	75	July 20
cessor.....					* 1866.
State National Bank of New	306	July 29	Levin K. Person.....	67	Feb. 1
Orleans.....					1865.
Louisiana State Bank's suc-			S. M. Price.....	40	Aug. 1
cessor.....			J. P. Piles.....	200	July 18
State National Bank of New	41	June 30 ^a	John Page.....	15	Sept. or
Orleans.....					Oct. —
John Laplace's heirs.....	96	July 25	John L. Pearce.....	14	July 17
James R. Langston.....	26	July —	D. B. Platt.....	13	Aug. 1
Irvin E. Lewis.....	27	Aug. 15	David Platt.....	80	June 18
Andrew Lawrence.....	36	July 24	William R. Prather.....	111	July —
Thomas Lacy.....	86	Aug. 1	Gust. C. Pickett.....	50	June 15
Martha A. Lawhorn.....	26	July 17	Mary A. Randle.....	20	Aug. 13
Jesse Lee's executor—William			Collin Rhodes.....	97	July —
J. Scott.....	51	July —	John Regan.....	26	July —
William Fletcher Morland.....	47	July 4	William Ramsey.....	20	July 7
Francis T. Mitchell.....	200	July —	Isaac Rothban.....	650	July 1
Allen W. Marshall.....	40	July 15	Rogers & Gibbs's administra-		
William F. McRee.....	476	Aug. 8	tors.....	78	July 12
George W. Meek.....	52	July 10 to	William S. Rogers, Ed. Hart-		
Robert B. Massingill.....	40	July 14	well.....		
Madison Mobley.....	50	July 2	William J. Sullivan.....	20	Nov. —
John C. McCrary.....	102	Aug. 15	Norbert F. Scorpini.....	30	Aug. —
Joseph H. Mitchell.....	21	Aug. 20	William D. Shea.....	68	July —
John Murphy.....	1	July 8	John N. Smith.....	35	Oct. 25
R. R. Madden's administrators..	35	Oct. 1	Emily A. Smith.....	50	July 11
William C. Mays.....	41	July —	Nancy A. Sibley.....	40	Dec. —
Nathaniel M. Martin.....	6	Aug. 1	Jesse G. Sandlin.....	70	Aug. 1
Henry L. Martin's heirs.....	80	Aug. 1	Andrew Scott.....	24	July —
Isaac McKee's administrator...	40	Oct. or	William J. Scott.....	22	July —
Samuel McKee's administrator.	55	Nov. 4	Henry D. Sheeche.....	62	July 8
A. L. McCoy.....	20	July 4	J. B. Sugg's heirs.....	100	July —
Henderson McFarland.....	15	Aug. 1	State National bank of New		
McMerty, Atkisson & Co.....	800	Oct. 14	Orleans.....	50	July 27
Walter V. Metcalf.....	283	Sept. 13	John Thomas Tigner.....	57	Sept. 20
Bonaparte McMillan.....	37	July —	Henry Taylor.....	27	Aug. 15
E. M. Matthews.....	35	Aug. 1	Jonathan Taylor.....	38	July 4
James A. McCready.....	41	July —	Joseph F. Taylor.....	47	July 5
John N. B. Moore.....	20	July 10	L. E. J. Taylor.....	87	July 15
			W. A. Turner.....	4	Oct. 1
			William Thomas.....	110	July —
			George W. Tigner.....	64	Sept. 30
			Caroline Thompson.....	23	July 15
			John Tooke.....	19	July 8

^a After Lee's surrender.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
LOUISIANA—continued.			ARKANSAS—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
Remie B. Taylor	58	Aug. —	Greenville K. Cheatham, surviving partner.....	373	July 10
James C. Taylor	18	Oct. 28	Do	29	July 10
Simeon Theus's widow	21	July —	James M. Coulter.....	40	Aug. 30
Catlett G. Thurmond	103	July 12	Greenville A. Cheatham.....	20	Aug. —
James Upshaw	80	July 15	Wiley P. Cryer's administrator.....	24	{Oct. or
John L. Vickers	21	July 17	C. E. Creecy	10,000	{Nov. 6
James J. E. Woodard	457	July 15	Elijah Cabarriss.....	36	July 4
T. Alonzo Walker, Augusta C. Walker	210	Aug. —	Garland Crenshaw's administrator.....	24	Dec. 1
Edward Williams	68	{July 18	Henry H. Davis's administratrix.....	28	July 20
Joseph M. White	54	July 4	James W. Duckett's executor, J. H. Williams.....	250	Aug. 20
John B. Wafer.....	27	July 5	H. F. Durham	8	{July 1
Reuben Warren's administrator	20	Aug. —	David H. Dickson	130	{Oct. 30
William White	77	July 12	William W. Davis	20	Dec. 21
Thompson Wood	34	Aug. 20	John P. Dickson's heirs.....	112	July 20
Junius Y. Webb	19	Aug. 1	James Finley's administrators ..	200	Nov. 20
Elizabeth Wilson.....	96	Aug. 9,	Leonidas C. Ferrill's heirs.....	25	Sept. 20
		25.	James M. Faulkner's administrator	34	Aug. 8
H. Titus Wimberley.....	48	Aug. 10	Mary W. Graham	20	Nov. 1
Wilson Williams.....	75	July 7	William G. Gresham.....	40	{Aug. 10
John Wilson.....	36	(a)	Oliver P. Greenwood.....	8	{Sept. 1
Tempy A. Whitley	17	{July or	Elijah M. Gray.....	16	Sept. 15
Joseph V. White	16	{Aug. 20	Jonathan Holcomb.....	31	Aug. 1
Thomas N. Willis	347	Nov. 1	John H. Hamiter, agent for R. E. Hamiter et al.....	180	July 25
Joshua Willis.....	233	Oct. —	Calvin M. Hervey.....	48	Aug. 1
Americanus Willis	498	{Sept. or	Henry A. Hawkins.....	132	June 30 ^b
Sim. S. Waits.....	6	{Oct. —	Benjamin F. Hawkins	391	July 20
Brook Wells.....	28	Oct. 4	Thomas A. Heard.....	20	July 15
Margaret Webster	3	July 20	David Hamiter's executors.....	645	(c)
Mrs. Delany Williamson.....	25	July 17	John H. Hamiter et al.....	70	{July 17
John H. Walker's administrator.	25	Aug. 9	Thomas Ingram's administrator	80	{or 20.
Isaac P. Webb.....	40	July 15	Hartwell T. Ingram	10	Sept. 1
R. W. Worley.....	13	July 15	Edward Johnson.....	25	Sept. —
ARKANSAS.			John Johnson's administrator ..	34	June 30 ^b
Isaac L. Adair	20	Sept. 1	O. S. Jones's administrator.....	40	June 30 ^b
James Aiken's administrator,			Orlando S. Jones's heir	272	July —
John B. Tatum.....	180	July 10	Orlando S. Jones's heirs	272	July —
Bostick, Pennywit & Co.....	129	July 3, 4	John M. Lewis.....	33	Aug. 15
Michael Bozeman.....	20	Aug. 1	Alexander C. Lovett.....	4	Sept. —
James K. Benjamin.....	173	Aug. 15	Jules Lapéne and Auguste Ferré	80	July —
Jackson S. Britt's heirs, A. C. Lovett et al.....	626	Feb. —	John G. Morgan	80	Aug. 1
		1865.	Richard A. J. Moore.....	12	Sept. 15
Robert A. Brunson	120	{July or	John Matlock.....	158	{July or
Paul R. Booker's administrator.	189	{Aug. 1	Pleasant T. Marks.....	75	{Aug. 1
G. O. Britt's administrator.....	80	{Apr. or	Ephraim Myrick.....	60	Nov. 1
Bostick, Pennywit & Co.'s surviving partner.....	60	{May. 15	Robert W. McHenry.....	10	June 30 ^b
Do	40	July 11	James M. Meek.....	30	July 1
Bishop & McMullen	20	Dec. 27	Robert W. McHenry.....	15	Aug. 4
Daniel and Virginus Block's administrators.....	187	{July or			July 10
Henry C. Boyd's executor.....	127	{Aug. 28	John C. Norman.....	2	1866.
Jos. J. Battle.....	113	Nov. 15			{Jan. or
James Burns.....	5	July 15			{Feb. 1865.
Nathan Bussey	100	Sept. 1	Green Newton	84	Aug. 10
William C. Bradley.....	293	Sept. 3	Enoch Ordway's executor.....	9	July —
Samuel N. Caughey.....	200	Sept. 15	Nathan Ogden.....	16	July 1
William Crabtree.....	201	Aug. —	Alexis D. Pope.....	8	Dec. —
David Creswell for himself and as agent for C. H. Temple.....	24	1867.			1866.
		{Jan. or	Samuel B. Patterson.....	12	{Jan. or
		{Feb. 1865.			{Feb. 1865.
Greenville A. Cheatham.....	350	{July or	Joseph W. Paup	100	Aug. —
John S. Cannon.....	25	{Aug. 10	Mark D. Peyton	10	Nov. —
Evander Currie and wife.....	43	Oct. 1	Frederick A. Peterson.....	8	Oct. —
Greenville K. Cheatham, surviving partner.....	412	July 10	Judge C. Prothro.....	13	Sept. 10
Do	7	July 10	Andrew J. Ross	10	July 17
			Alex. J. Rader	100	Aug. 10
			Thomas Stewart.....	6	Sept. —
			Nancy P. Smith.....	26	Sept. —

a September, October, and November, 1865.

b After Lee's surrender.

c Fall of 1865.

X.—List of claims for the proceeds of cotton, etc.—Continued.

Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.	Name of claimant.	Number of bales claimed.	Date of alleged seizure.
ARKANSAS—continued.			TEXAS—continued.		
		1865.			1865.
James W. Smith's administrator	84	{July or	George B. Halyard.....	26	July 8
Alfred O. Stuart.....	22	Aug. 30	William J. Herbert.....	19	Aug. 1
Anderson D. Smith.....	13	Aug. 1	Clieb C. Herbert's administrator		
Joshua P. Tatum.....	48	July 15	and heirs.....	60	July 17
James E. Trimble.....	158	Aug. 15	James Hogue.....	14	Sept. —
Andrew Tyler and Robert Wil-			Sarah A. Hogue.....	6	Sept. —
son.....	230	July 26	James E. Hader.....	2	Sept. —
John B. Tatum.....	14	Aug. 10	John Hill.....	70	Sept. —
James Trigg's administrator....	75	Nov. 1	James M. Hardy.....	10	Oct. 1
Robert W. Walker.....	600	July 25	A. T. Hill.....	9	Aug. 19
Morehead Wright's executrix...	58	Dec. 12	William B. Heard.....	9	June 30 ^b
Samuel W. Witherspoon's ad-			J. A. H. Hosack and J. W. Smith.	116	July 15
ministrator.....	160	July 10	David Hamiter and James H.		
James H. Walker, jr.'s adminis-			Rodgers.....	479	Oct. 20
trator.....	176	Aug. 1	Martha L. Hambleton.....	2,735	(a) —
			R. M. Hopkins's executor.....	300	Sept. —
TEXAS.			John D. Henderson's heirs.....	300	Sept. —
C. D. Alexander's executor.....	150	Sept. 10	W. S. Hogue's administratrix....	29	Sept. —
Jacon C. Alexander.....	9	Aug. 26	James Hogue.....	28	Sept. —
Henry R. Alsobrook's adminis-			John F. Hicks.....	2	Oct. —
trator.....	29	July 15	John W. Johnson and Henry		
A. M. & C. C. Alexander's sur-			Rhine.....	486	July —
viving partner.....	225	July 1	John R. Johnson.....	5	Oct. 5
Hamilton Boyd.....	160	(a)	Isaac Jalonick.....	14	Sept. 20
Gotlieb Baer.....	20	July —	Charles H. Jones and Oliver P.		
Frederick Bernard.....	122	July 6	Gilder.....	116	June 30 ^b
Green B. Byrd.....	8	Sept. 20	Burton H. Kinsworthy, surviv-		
Davis Burrough's heirs, Nancy			ing partner of L. B. Dowd.....	20	July —
C. Muce et al.....	15	Aug. 1	John Lee.....	5	Oct. 1
William H. H. Brooks.....	577	July 20	William W. Lang.....	4	Aug. 10
Bouldin & Newell.....	3,628	June 30 ^b	Napoleon B. Lytle.....	250	July 15
William M. Brooks.....	60	Aug. 1	J. Baptiste Lacorte.....	2,500	July 1
John Bonner.....	27	July 12	Joseph F. Liles.....	2	Aug. 15
William Bonner.....	30	July 15	James H. Martin.....	4	Aug. 28
James I. Bonner.....	14	July 15	Henry E. Moss.....	36	July 15
Joseph Bowling et al.....	332	July 10	Frank T. Mitchell.....	563	July 18
William Bailey.....	4,000	{July or	Moses Meekins.....	2	Sept. 1
William A. Boyd's administrator		Aug.	Richard S. Mainer.....	3	Sept. 1
James A. Baugus.....	62	(c)	James G. McDade.....	60	Aug. 15
Charles C. Clark.....	20	July 17	Charles McCready et al.....	15	July 15
C. D. & J. W. D. Creath.....	10	Sept. 15	John Marks et al.....	21	July 15
William L. Cochran.....	6	Sept. —	James G. Newsom.....	4	July 6
Edw. J. Carrington, sr.'s heirs..	15	Sept. 1	John H. Newsom.....	16	Nov. 1-
John S. Cleveland.....	11	Aug. 22			12.
W. H. Clark.....	3	Sept. —	Thomas C. Payan.....	76	July 10
J. D. Cunningham.....	8	Sept. —	Thomas G. Polk.....	8	Aug. 9
Calvin C. Campbell.....	8	Aug. 19	C. F. Powell.....	6	Sept. 1
Calvin C. Campbell.....	2,387	{Aug. or	Wesley Ross.....	4	Sept. —
Calvin C. Campbell.....	142	Sept.	Moses Reichman.....	238	July 16
F. Campbell.....	15	July 22			1866.
S. Campbell.....	6	Aug. 15	J. G. Rosenfield.....	27	Mar. 1
Jacob W. Dunnam.....	10	Sept. 15			1865.
Thomas W. Dunnam.....	17	Sept. 1	H. W. Robinson.....	10	Sept. —
Samuel B. B. Dunnam.....	5	Sept. 1	William H. Strahan.....	5	July 10
Samuel M. Dunlap.....	220	July 1	Henry A. Stealey.....	4	July —
W. B. Denson.....	5	Oct. 1	Mary Smith.....	12	Aug. 23
Henry G. Darey et al.....	15	July 15	R. R. Sappington and L. S.		
Benjamin F. Denson.....	20	July 19	Owing.....	1,733	July 1
H. M. Elmore.....	17	Sept. 1	James E. Scott.....	12	Oct. 1
		1866.	Isam Tooke.....	10	Oct. 4
S. W. Flanagan.....	13	Jan. 21	David Tooke.....	227	Oct. 7
		1865.	W. J. Thompson.....	125	Aug. —
Lafayette Folger and William			Sam Thomas.....	20	Nov. 2
H. Thomas.....	6	July 15	James M. Turner.....	14	Oct. 15
Phineas M. Garrett.....	8	July 7	Mrs. M. E. Traylor.....	6	Sept. 1
B. M. Grace.....	12	Sept. —	T. L. Walker.....	328	July 15
R. N. Green.....	3	Aug. 25	William H. Womack.....	180	{July 26
		1866.			Aug. 15
William H. Gill.....	1,167	Feb. 15	Mrs. Letty Whitfield's adminis-		
Jacob Herring.....	11	Nov. 12	trator.....	57	Oct. 16
William O. Harding.....	8	{Aug. —	Matthew Watson.....	291	(d)
		{Sept. —	Henry L. Webb and Richard		
			Lloyd.....	300	July 16
			Cyrus Yale, Richard H. Yale,		
			and John P. Fowlor.....	100	July 10

a Fall of 1865. b After Lee's surrender. c Spring of 1866. d December, 1865, and March, 1866.

Statement of property seized in Louisiana and turned over to the Treasury Department.

[Amount of profit from rent, etc., unknown.]

NEW ORLEANS.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Warehouse	Confiscable.	Aregno, Bernard..	19, 21, and 23 Levee st.	Unknown	\$33,000.00	
House and lot....	do	do	7 St. Charles st....	do	13,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	93 Peter st.....	do	6,000.00	\$52,000.00
Do.....	do	Axon, A. F.....	Tchoupitoulas st..	do	10,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Horse and carriage	do	do	do	do	300.00	11,300.00
House and lot....	do	Adams, Lucien ..	69 and 71 Constance st.	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	282 St. Charles st..	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	177 Calliope st....	do	2,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	65 Philip st.....	do	1,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	83 Philip st.....	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	469 St. Charles st..	do	2,000.00	14,500.00
Dwelling	do	Augustin, D.....	Exchange alley....	do	5,000.00	
House and lot....	do	do	Esplanade st.....	do	8,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	14,000.00
House and lot....	do	Adams, Wirt.....	Charles st.....	do	18,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	3,000.00	21,000.00
House and lot....	do	Adams, Daniel W..	Prytania st.....	do	14,500.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	16,500.00
House and lot....	do	Anderson, O. H....	Camp st.....	do	15,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	17,000.00
House and ground	do	Aldis, Nathan....	45 Felicity st.....	do	2,500.00	
House and lot....	do	Abbott, A. L.....	Carondelet st.....	do	6,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	500.00	6,500.00
Tenement house..	do	Brown, U. F.....	115 Religious st...	do	4,000.00	
Brick house	do	Beyac, M. J., and wife.	42 St. Peter st....	do	12,000.00	
Vacant ground....	do	do	Corner Canal and Franklin sts.	do	4,500.00	
House and lot....	do	do	Square 43.....	do	5,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	13 Franklin st....	do	4,100.00	25,600.00
House and ground	do	Buel, Mrs. A. B....	Erato st.....	do	3,500.00	
Old papers.....	do	Boyle, H. & Co....	Unknown.....	do		
Vacant lot.....	do	Burnett, J. J.....	Prytania st.....	do	600.00	
House and grounds	do	do	Carondelet st.....	do	1,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Washington st....	do	1,200.00	
Do.....	do	do	Baronne st.....	do	1,200.00	
Do.....	do	do	do	do	4,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Third st.....	do	9,000.00	18,500.00
House and lot....	do	Bulware, Archibald.	473 Camp st.....	do	10,500.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	500.00	
Brick house	do	do	171 Camp st.....	do	5,500.00	
Two houses.....	do	do	388 and 390 Basin st	do	1,500.00	18,000.00
House and lot....	do	Boyle, Francis A..	171 Race st.....	do	8,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	Buckley, Michael..	Square 78.....	do	1,800.00	
House and lot....	do	Black, August....	Cor. Jackson and Magazine sts.	do	9,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	10,000.00
Frame dwelling...	do	Black, Henry.....	Jackson st.....	do	1,300.00	
Frame building...	do	Bradford, C. M....	119 Carondelet st..	do	7,800.00	
Three lots and improvements.	do	Blackley, Robert Y	Magazine st.....	do	13,000.00	
Frame dwelling...	do	Black, I. M.....	102 Melpomene st..	do	4,000.00	
Two lots.....	do	do	De Lord st.....	do	4,300.00	
One square	do	do	Square 560.....	do	500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 581.....	do	100.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 311.....	do	1,500.00	10,400.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Two houses.....	Confiscable.	Barrett, William..	Annunciation st..	Unknown	.....	\$5,000.00
Brick dwelling.....	do	Burbridge, I. W..	South st	do	\$15,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,800.00	
						16,800.00
House and lot	do	Breaux, Aug. A...	648 Magazine st...	do	13,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
						14,500.00
Property	do	Beauregard, G. I..	Square 249.....	do	.....	8,000.00
Two houses.....	do	Beard, Cornelius C	310, 312, and 308	do	6,500.00	
			Magazine st.			
Brick house	do	do	126 Lafayette st...	do	6,500.00	
Two brick stores	do	do	138 and 140 Poydras st.	do	30,000.00	
Vacant ground	do	do	Rousseau st.....	do	2,000.00	
						45,000.00
One square	do	Benjamin, J. P....	Square 636.....	do	4,200.00	
Brick building.....	do	do	Square 25.....	do	5,000.00	
						9,200.00
Vacant property.....	do	Boyd, Samuel.....	Henderson st.....	do	7,500.00	
Cotton shed.....	do	do	Front st	do	1,500.00	
Three lots	do	do	do	do	4,500.00	
Two lots	do	do	Henderson st.....	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	St. Peter st	do	3,000.00	
Shippers' cotton press.	do	do	Cor. of Peter and Robin sts.	do	41,000.00	
Stable	do	do	62 Race st	do	4,500.00	
						65,000.00
Brick dwelling.....	do	Bermudez, Edward	65 Royal st	do	5,500.00	
Threetenements.....	do	do	Constance st.....	do	2,500.00	
Dwelling house.....	do	do	72 Greatmen st.....	do	4,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Frenchmen st.....	do	1,500.00	
Building and lot.....	do	do	do	do	700.00	
Two lots.....	do	do	Gentilly st.....	do	700.00	
						15,400.00
Furniture	do	Bermudez, Joachim	302 Dauphine st...	do	800.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	do	do	1,800.00	
Furniture	do	do	206 Camp st.....	do	1,500.00	
						4,100.00
Do.....	do	Bogart, G. C.....	Camp st	do	1,500.00	
Vacant ground	do	do	Magazine st	do	3,200.00	
Do.....	do	do	Seventh st.....	do	800.00	
						5,500.00
Warehouse	do	Bond, James M...	Square 5.....	do	10,000.00	
Building.....	do	do	Fulton st	do	12,000.00	
						22,000.00
127 feet batture.....	do	Bosworth, A. W...	Front st	do	12,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	Washington st.....	do	2,000.00	
Ice house.....	do	do	Calliope st.....	do	1,800.00	
						15,800.00
House and ground.....	do	Bailey, J. B.....	260 St. Mary st.....	do	.....	8,000.00
House and lot	do	Burthe, Victor.....	Carondelet st.....	do	.....	14,000.00
Do.....	do	Benjamin, J. P. & Bro.	Square 68.....	do	.....	6,600.00
One square	do	Benjamin, J. P....	Square 48.....	do	600.00	
Lots 5, 6, and 7.....	do	do	Formerly Bell's plantation.	do	10,500.00	
						11,100.00
Three squares.....	do	Burthe, Leonce...	First district	do	20,000.00	
House and lot	do	do	Square 74.....	do	2,000.00	
Lots 7 to 12	do	do	De Lord st.....	do	12,000.00	
Lots of ground	do	do	Rousseau st	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Josephine st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 94.....	do	1,200.00	
Building.....	do	do	Levee st.....	do	3,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	115 Philip st	do	2,500.00	
						46,200.00
Lots of ground	do	Booth, John	St. Charles st	do	3,600.00	
Capital in drugs.....	do	do	do	do	2,500.00	
						6,100.00
House and lot.....	do	Bonford, P. E.....	Tchoupitoulas st	do	19,500.00	
Jewelry and plate.....	do	do	do	do	600.00	
Six slaves.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
						23,600.00
Lot of ground	do	Bogart, William ..	Square 194.....	do	7,000.00	
Two buildings.....	do	do	Square 243.....	do	3,000.00	
						10,000.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable.)	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
House	Confiscable	Bibb, Wilson C ..	Square 202	Unknown	\$13,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	2,500.00	
Slave	do	do	do	do	500.00	
						\$16,000.00
House	do	Brady, M. B.	Dryades st.	do	12,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	4,000.00	
Slave	do	do	do	do	750.00	
						16,750.00
Three slaves	do	Bayne, T. L.		do	1,950.00	
Furniture	do	do		do	1,500.00	
House and lot	do	do	Square 234	do	7,000.00	
						10,450.00
Notes, papers, etc.	do	Brown, John I.	Unknown	do	12,156.66	
Lot of ground	do	Brown, Shepherd ..	Canal st	do	6,000.00	
House	do	do	Dryades st.	do	8,000.00	
House and lots	do	do	Felicity st	do	40,800.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	5,000.00	
House	do	do	New Levee st.	do	20,000.00	
One square	do	do	Square 553	do	8,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 554	do	6,400.00	
Do	do	do	Square 556	do	7,500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 555	do	6,400.00	
Lot of ground	do	do	Urania st	do	5,000.00	
						113,100.00
House and lot	do	Carroll, Daniel R ..	Dryades st.	do	2,000.00	
House	do	do	Ninth st	do	1,400.00	
House and lot	do	do	Carondelet st.	do	2,000.00	
Lot of ground	do	do	Josephine st	do	2,000.00	
House and lot	do	do	do	do	4,200.00	
Do	do	do	do	do	12,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	900.00	
						24,500.00
House and lot	do	Chinn, Richard H. ..	Claiborne st	do	4,000.00	
One lot	do	do	Derbigny st	do	2,500.00	
Do	do	do	Canal st	do	16,000.00	
						22,500.00
House and lot	do	Connelly, Geo.	do	do	13,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
House and lot	do	do	Rosseau st.	do	5,000.00	
						19,500.00
Two lots	do	Coyle, Patrick.	Square 266	do	7,000.00	
Do	do	do	St. Andrews st	do	7,000.00	
Do	do	do	do	do	3,000.00	
One square	do	do	Square 410	do	700.00	
Furniture	do	do		do	1,000.00	
						18,700.00
House and lot	do	Coleman, L. R., and wife.	Square 203	do	7,500.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	600.00	
						8,100.00
Quarter square	do	Clark, Thomas Allen.	Square 398	do	500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 399	do	200.00	
Do	do	do	Square 397	do	300.00	
Do	do	do	Square 412	do		
Do	do	do	Square 413	do		
Do	do	do	Square 414	do		
Do	do	do	Square 415	do		
Do	do	do	Square 416	do		
Do	do	do	Square 417	do		
Do	do	do	Square 427	do		
Do	do	do	Square 429	do		
Do	do	do	Square 430	do		
Do	do	do	Square 431	do		
Do	do	do	Square 432	do		
Do	do	do	Square 433	do		
Do	do	do	Square 434	do		
Do	do	do	Square 435	do		
Do	do	do	Square 445	do		
Do	do	do	Square 446	do		
Do	do	do	Square 447	do		
Do	do	do	Square 448	do		
Do	do	do	Square 449	do		
Do	do	do	Square 450	do		
Do	do	do	Square 462	do		
Do	do	do	Square 463	do		
					2,000.00	

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Quarter square ...	Confiscable	Clark, Thomas Allen.	Square 464.....	Unknown		
Do.....	do	do	Square 465.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 477.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 478.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 480.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 479.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 481.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 487.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 428.....	do		
Library and furniture.				do	\$1,000.00	
Property	do	Campbell, George W.	Cor. Julia and St. Charles sts.	do	45,000.00	\$4,000.00
Furniture	do	do	do	do	2,500.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Square 303.....	do	1,800.00	
One lot	do	do	Poydras st.....	do	250.00	
Quarter square...	do	do	Square 297.....	do	200.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 399.....	do	300.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 398.....	do	500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 412.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 413.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 414.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 415.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 416.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 417.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 427.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 428.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 429.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 430.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 431.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 432.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 433.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 434.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 445.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 446.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 447.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 448.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 449.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 450.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 462.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 463.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 464.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 465.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 477.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 478.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 479.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 480.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 481.....	do		
Do.....	do	do	Square 487.....	do		
Cotton pickery...	do	Collins, Lewis E.	Richard st.....	do	5,000.00	52,550.00
Cotton press.....	do	do	Custom-house st..	do	7,000.00	
Dwelling house ..	do	do	St. Mary st	do	8,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Cotton pickery...	do	do	Crapo st	do	3,000.00	
Furniture	do	Conway, Robert ..	206 Camp st.....	do		24,000.00
One lot	do	Cleveland, A. P., and wife.	Baronne st.....	do	300.00	2,000.00
One house	do	do	207 Philip st.....	do	11,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	3,000.00	
One vacant lot...	do	Conway, J. R.....	Thalia st.....	do	1,000.00	14,300.00
One house	do	do	Baronne st.....	do	6,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Dwelling	do	Clark, T. A.....	161 Annunciation st.	do	9,000.00	8,000.00
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
House, stable, and lot.	do	Conrad, F. D.....	Constance st.....	do		10,500.00
Brick house.....	do	Cannon, John W..	208 Carondelet st..	do	15,000.00	25,000.00
Furniture	do	do	do	do	500.00	
						15,500.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Brick house.....	Confiscable	Conrad, Charles M.	47 Camp st.....	Unknown	\$20,000.00	\$88,500.00
Brick dwelling.....	do	do	240 Camp st.....	do	7,500.00	
Building and lot.....	do	do	170 and 172 Camp st.	do	19,000.00	
Brick building.....	do	do	Julia st.....	do	10,000.00	
Brick warehouse.....	do	do	Fulton st.....	do	7,000.00	
Brick dwelling.....	do	do	137 Carondelet st.	do	9,000.00	
Two dwellings.....	do	do	Levee st.....	do	8,000.00	
Lots 1 to 4.....	do	do	Prytania st.....	do	8,000.00	
Lots 12 and 13.....	do	do	First st.....	do		
Carpenter shop.....	do	Carroll, Joseph W.	179 St. Charles st.	do	10,500.00	44,000.00
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Carondelet st.....	do	5,500.00	
Brick house.....	do	do	38 Perdido st.....	do	23,000.00	
Frame house.....	do	do	44 Perdido st.....	do	5,000.00	
Do.....	do	Crapo, Wm. H., and wife.	286 Carondelet st.	do	5,000.00	7,000.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Brick store.....	do	Cartwright, Dr. Samuel.	61 Carondelet st.	do	1,500.00	53,500.00
Do.....	do	do	174 Camp st.....	do	15,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Building.....	do	do	77 Canal st.....	do	20,000.00	
Brick store.....	do	do	16 Common st.....	do	16,000.00	
Brick house.....	do	Canas, A. H.	135 Perdido st.....	do	9,000.00	21,000.00
Do.....	do	do	154 Carondelet st.	do	6,000.00	
Frame house.....	do	do	171 Julia st.....	do	6,000.00	
Do.....	do	Cocks, John G.	427 Baronne st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	169 and 171 Erato st.	do	4,500.00	63,000.00
Brick house.....	do	do	175 Julia st.....	do	9,000.00	
Brick store.....	do	do	45 Union st.....	do	10,000.00	
Brick house.....	do	do	76 Baronne st.....	do	12,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	64 Baronne st.....	do	10,000.00	
Frame house.....	do	do	98 Franklin st.....	do	1,500.00	
Brick house.....	do	do	191 Canal st.....	do	14,000.00	
Building.....	do	Conner, H. W., jr.	21 Rampart st.....	do		20,000.00
Microscope.....	Unknown.	Chaille, Dr. E. S.	Unknown	do		300.00
Case of glasses.....						
Electric machine.....	do	Cox, Mrs. Nathan-iel.	44 South Market st.	do	4,000.00	34,000.00
House.....			35 De Lord st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....			Franklin st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....			9 Charter st.....	do	20,000.00	
Do.....			10 Exchange alley.	do	6,000.00	
Frame house.....	do	Davis, R. M.	Square 124.....	do	7,000.00	8,600.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	
Vacant ground.....	do	do	Square 398.....	do	400.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 378.....	do	700.00	
Dwelling and lot.....	do	Dalton, Robert.	401 Gravier st.....	do	2,000.00	2,500.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	
Frame house.....	do	Donley, Owen J.	646 Magazine st.....	do		5,000.00
Store and dwelling	do	Davis, Mark	244 Tchoupitoulas st.	do	5,000.00	
Two brick stores.....	do	do	34 and 36 Magazine st.	do	30,000.00	85,000.00
Brick building.....	do	do	32 and 34 St. Charles st.	do	50,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	Dryden, T. H., and wife.	Common st.....	do	2,400.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	2,900.00
Vacant lot.....	do	Dameron, Jas. D.	Broad st.....	do	1,000.00	
Twenty-two vacant lots.	do	do	Square 142.....	do	3,000.00	20,500.00
House and lot.....	do	do	Square 214.....	do	15,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
House and lot.....	Unknown.	Dole, George.....	Baronne st.....	Unknown		\$2,500.00
Warehouse and store.	do	Dupour, C.....	86 and 88 Charles st.	do	\$8,000.00	
Brick house.....	do	do	79 Beinville st.....	do	} 6,000.00	46,300.00
Do.....	do	do	395 Bourbon st.....	do		
One house.....	do	do	297 Bourbon st.....	do	2,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	95 Barracks st.....	do	1,800.00	
House and ground	do	do	Square 139.....	do	20,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Square 138.....	do	6,000.00	
Notes and leases.....	do	Estlin, Robert W.	47 Union st.....	do		1,900.00
House and lot.....	do	Florence, William.	194 Camp st.....	do	14,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	116 New Levee st.....	do	2,000.00	100,500.00
Do.....	do	do	114 Magazine st.....	do	16,000.00	
Two houses.....	do	do	Poydras st.....	do	15,000.00	
One house.....	do	do	96 Camp st.....	do	13,500.00	
House and ground	do	do	87 Camp st.....	do	40,000.00	
House.....	do	Freret, William...	Triton Walk.....	do	13,000.00	
Lot.....	do	do	Square 399.....	do	1,500.00	
House.....	do	do	Coliseum st.....	do	3,750.00	
Do.....	do	do	Corner of Baronne and Second sts.	do	15,000.00	31,750.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	3,500.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	Second st.....	do	5,000.00	541.00
Tableware.....	do	Fusilier, Brigadier General.	Unknown.....	do	.....	
House and lot.....	do	Flanders, B. F.....	Square 327.....	do	3,500.00	104,500.00
Brick store.....	do	do	Square 17.....	do	7,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 256.....	do	11,000.00	
Two brick houses.	do	do	Baronne st.....	do	16,000.00	
One brick house.....	do	do	do	do	10,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 258.....	do	5,000.00	
One brick dwelling.	do	do	Square 253.....	do	15,000.00	
One brick building	do	do	St. Charles st.....	do	35,000.00	21,000.00
Two lots.....	do	do	Square 252.....	do	2,000.00	
Brick building.....	do	Fenner, Dr. D. E.	5 Carondelet st.....	do	20,000.00	2,600.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Double house.....	do	Folts, Michael.....	117, 119, 121, and 123 Josephine st.	do		1,000.00
Furniture.....	do	Florence, Henry.....	171 Common st.....	do	.....	
Do.....	do	Florence, Benjamin.	213 Camp st.....	do		2,000.00
Two lots.....	do	Fisk, F. M.....	Dame st.....	do	8,500.00	
Two houses.....	do	do	184 and 186 Julia st	do	11,000.00	53,500.00
Two lots.....	do	do	Natchez st.....	do	9,000.00	
One square.....	do	do	Square 102.....	do	25,000.00	
Frame dwelling...	do	Fitzgerald, E. H.	Thalia st.....	do	12,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	13,500.00
One house.....	do	Furnham, J. G.....	St. Andrew st.....	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	363 St. Mary st.....	do	2,500.00	9,000.00
Do.....	do	do	270 Sixth st.....	do	3,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	7,500.00
House and lots.....	do	Foster, Wm. H.....	Corner of Washington and Carondelet sts.	do	.....	
House and ground	do	Griswold, A. B.....	Second st.....	do	8,000.00	11,500.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Frame building.....	do	do	374 Third st.....	do	1,500.00	
House and lot.....	do	Grooves, J. B.....	Camp st.....	do	6,500.00	7,000.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	
House and lot.....	do	Gordon, Nathan and wife.	Baronne st.....	do	25,000.00	28,500.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	3,500.00	

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
House and lot.....	Unknown.	Gayle, John W....	Chestnut and First sts.	Unknown	\$3,500.00	
One lot.....	do	do	First st.....	do	8,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	3,000.00	
One lot.....	do	do	Second st.....	do	3,500.00	\$18,500.00
House and lot.....	do	Ginder, Henry....	236 Philip st.....	do	2,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	
						3,000.00
Double tenement.....	do	Grivot, Maurice..	Playfair st.....	do	4,700.00	
Frame shanty.....	do	do	246 Johnson st.....	do	800.00	
Do.....	do	do	17 Euteipe st.....	do	1,500.00	7,000.00
One house.....	do	Griffin, Adam....	145 Constance st..	do	10,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	147 Constance st..	do	2,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	145 Constance st..	do	1,500.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	272 St. Andrew st..	do	2,500.00	
						16,000.00
House and ground.....	do	Glenn, Archibald.	130 Prytania st....	do		14,000.00
Range of stores.....	do	Goodrich, J. G. & H. L.	Tchoupitoulas st..	do		75,000.00
Brick dwelling.....	do	Goodrich, C. J....	152 Carondelet st..	do		13,000.00
Old papers.....	do	Green, Harding & Co.	Unknown	do		
Brick house.....	do	Greenwood, M....	220 Camp st.....	do		11,000.00
Land patents <i>a</i>	do	Hyams, H. M. and R. King.		do		
Do. <i>b</i>	do	Hyams, H. M....		do		
One vacant lot.....	do	do	Canal st.....	do	3,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 580.....	do	500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 661.....	do	150.00	
Twenty lots.....	do	do	do	do	2,200.00	
One vacant lot.....	do	do	Square 707.....	do	1,300.00	
Eight lots.....	do	do	Square 706.....	do	800.00	
One square.....	do	do	Square 730.....	do	1,700.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 781.....	do	2,100.00	
Thirteen vacant lots.	do	do	Square 788.....	do	900.00	
Vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 802.....	do	1,000.00	
Ten lots.....	do	do	Square 820.....	do	400.00	
Four lots.....	do	do	Square 818.....	do	250.00	
Vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 65.....	do	7,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	Columbia st.....	do	3,000.00	
Vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 82.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 90.....	do	4,000.00	
Eight lots.....	do	do	Square 163.....	do	800.00	
Six lots.....	do	do	Square 166.....	do	450.00	
Vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 170.....	do	800.00	
Four lots.....	do	do	Square 185.....	do	400.00	
Nine vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 190.....	do	1,000.00	
One square.....	do	do	Square 192.....	do	1,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 193.....	do	1,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 194.....	do	1,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 201.....	do	2,000.00	
Five lots.....	do	do	Square 229.....	do	600.00	
Twenty lots.....	do	do	Square 232.....	do	1,200.00	42,200.00
Old papers.....	do	Harrison, R. M....	Unknown	do		
Do.....	do	Harding, J. M....	do	do		
Notes, etc.....	do	Hyams, H. M....	do	do		7,928.95
House and lot.....	do	Hutchings, Robt. C.	Eighth st.....	do	10,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	11,000.00
Frame house.....	do	Holmes, G. C.....	do	do	6,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	7,000.00
Brick house.....	do	Hennan, Alfred....	32 Royal st.....	do		2,400.00
House and lot.....	do	Holmes, John.....	St. Charles st.....	do	9,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Prytania st.....	do	5,000.00	16,000.00
Brick house.....	do	Hoy, Joseph.....	116 Tchoupitoulas st.	do	8,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	

a 14,784⁷⁷/₁₀₀ acres.*b* 21,005²⁷/₁₀₀ acres.

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Frame house.....	Unknown..	Hoy, Joseph	266 Melpomene st.	Unknown	\$1, 000. 00	
House and ground.....	do	do	Camp st	do	10, 000. 00	\$20, 000. 00
Do.....	do	Holmes, Wm. H.	Common st	do	2, 500. 00	
Do.....	do	do	Rampart st	do	13, 500. 00	
One square	do	do	Square 208.....	do	500. 00	16, 500. 00
Frame house.....	do	Hayes, Henry T ..	116 Chestnut st....	do		6, 000. 00
Brick store	do	Hatch, F. H.	81 Poydras st	do	12, 500. 00	
Dwelling	do	do	18 Natchez st.....	do	4, 000. 00	
Whole block.....	do	do	Between Howard and Front sts.	do	4, 000. 00	20, 500. 00
House and lot.....	do	Harrison, J. T	Coliseum st.....	do	25, 000. 00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	7, 500. 00	
Building.....	do	do	405 Gravier st.....	do	28, 000. 00	60, 500. 00
House and lot.....	do	Harris, L. J	Custom-House st ..	do	7, 000. 00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1, 000. 00	8, 000. 00
Do.....	do	Harrison, R. F	118 De Lord st.....	do		4, 000. 00
Dwelling house.....	do	Harris, Aaron	35 Bourbon st.....	do	1, 000. 00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1, 000. 00	2, 000. 00
Do.....	do	Hunt, Randall	16 Dryades st.....	do		2, 000. 00
Do.....	do	Halloway, W. P	Square 143.....	do		1, 000. 00
Fifteen lots.....	do	Hernandez, Jos ..	Square 142.....	do	1, 500. 00	
House	do	do	48 Esplanade st....	do	6, 000. 00	
Frame house.....	do	do	243 Johnson st.....	do	1, 000. 00	
One lot	do	do	Square 116.....	do	1, 000. 00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 238.....	do	600. 00	9, 100. 00
House and furniture.	do	Howell, Bell	Coliseum st.....	do		3, 000. 00
Furniture	do	Hill, James D.....	23 Dauphine st.....	do		2, 500. 40
Two lots.....	do	Howell, Gayle & Co.	Calliope st.....	do		8, 750. 00
Dwelling house.....	do	Jennings, N. R.....	70 St. Thomas st ..	do	2, 000. 00	
Frame house.....	do	do	135 Melpomene st....	do	2, 500. 00	
Brick dwelling	do	do	180 St. Charles st..	do	1, 200. 00	
Shanty and lot.....	do	do	Magazine st	do	3, 000. 00	
Brick dwelling	do	do	Square 181.....	do	1, 800. 00	
Framed dwelling.....	do	do	128 Julia st	do	10, 500. 00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Dryades st.....	do	1, 500. 00	
Frame house.....	do	do	Gravier st	do	5, 000. 00	
Dwelling and three lots.	do	do	Basin st	do	3, 000. 00	
Brick dwelling	do	do	35 Franklin st	do	2, 000. 00	
Framed dwelling.....	do	do	163 St. May st.....	do	3, 000. 00	35, 500. 00
Brick dwelling	do	Jones, J. R.....	135 Grivot st.....	do	7, 000. 00	
Do.....	do	do	203 Carondelet st....	do	9, 000. 00	
Furniture	do	do	245 Gravier st.....	do	1, 000. 00	
Dwelling house.....	do	do	do	do	4, 000. 00	
Three buildings	do	do	Rampart st	do	8, 000. 00	
Three dwellings	do	do	Basin st	do	6, 000. 00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Square 79.....	do	1, 000. 00	36, 000. 00
Two lots.....	do	Jones, A. B.....	St. Joseph st.....	do	15, 000. 00	
Furniture	do	do	St. Charles st	do	2, 500. 00	
House and lot.....	do	do	do	do	30, 000. 00	
St. James Hotel.....	do	do	Magazine st	do	150, 000. 00	
Two stores and warehouse.	do	do	do	do	56, 000. 00	
One tenement.....	do	do	563 Carondelet st..	do	2, 500. 00	256, 000. 00
House and lot.....	do	Jamison, Samuel, & McIntosh.	Corner of Dryades and Clio sts.	do	8, 000. 00	
Two houses.....	do	do	Dryades st.....	do	4, 500. 00	
Four houses	do	do	Perdido and Carondelet sts.	do	30, 000. 00	
Building.....	do	do	53 Common st.....	do	1, 500. 00	44, 000. 00
Row of buildings.....	do	Kaiser, Peter	Magazine st	do	6, 500. 00	
Vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 428.....	do	150. 00	
One vacant lot.....	do	do	Square 473.....	do	150. 00	6, 800. 00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Frame house.....	Unknown.	Latting, R. I.....	147 Andrew st....	Unknown	\$5,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	200.00	
Two frame houses.....	do	Low, John H.....	132 and 134 Camp st.	do		\$5,200.00
Brick dwelling.....	do	Lindsay, D. W. B.	47 St. Thomas st..	do		4,000.00
Brick tenements.....	do	Leeds, John.....	Euterpe st.....	do		10,000.00
Brick building.....	do	Leeds & Co.....	Square 122.....	do	18,000.00	
"Leeds foundry".....	do	do	do	do	135,000.00	
						153,000.00
Store and dwelling.....	do	Leverich, William	Annunciation st..	do	10,000.00	
Brick dwelling.....	do	do	148 Carondelet st..	do	12,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Brick store.....	do	do	34 Old Levee st....	do	11,000.00	
Book store.....	do	do	35 Levee st.....	do	12,000.00	
Vacant square.....	do	do	Square 60.....	do	16,000.00	
Half square.....	do	do	Square 77.....	do	7,500.00	
Vacant lots.....	do	do	Square 149.....	do	11,600.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 151.....	do	6,200.00	
						87,700.00
Brick house.....	do	Logan, D. P.....	241 Prytania st....	do	18,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
						20,000.00
Dwelling.....	do	Lindsay, Wm. B..	St. Thomas st.....	do	4,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	
						4,500.00
Vacant lots.....	do	Labatt, D. C.....	Gasquet st.....	do		1,200.00
Lots of ground.....	do	Lanier, W. L.....	Claiborne st.....	do		600.00
Brick building.....	do	Levy, S. L. and E. L.	Magazine st.....	do	20,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	61 Bourbon st.....	do	4,000.00	
						24,000.00
Lot of ground.....	do	Ludwigan, T. H..	First st.....	do	3,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
						4,500.00
Furniture.....	do	Levy, H. T.....	Cor. Calliope and Carondelet sts.	do		200.00
Double house.....	do	Lonsdale, Henry T.	Tchoupitoulas st..	do	8,000.00	
Building and lot.....	do	do	Clio st.....	do	5,000.00	
Two brick stores.....	do	do	Gravier st.....	do	30,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	Third and Prytania sts.	do	30,000.00	
Furniture and plate.....	do	do	do	do	10,000.00	
						83,000.00
Building.....	do	Labatt, Felix.....	28 Perdido st.....	do	25,000.00	
Batture lots.....	do	do	Square 20.....	do	9,000.00	
Thirty-five lots.....	do	do	Square 185.....	do	8,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	800.00	
Horse and carriage.....	do	do	do	do	800.00	
						43,600.00
House.....	do	Lausdale, Fitz William.	Fourth st.....	do		15,000.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do		1,500.00
House and lot.....	do	Leathers, Thos. P.	Carondelet st.....	do	22,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,500.00	
Houses.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	
Five slaves.....	do	do	do	do	5,250.00	
One lot of ground.....	do	do	Julia st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	do	do	4,000.00	
						37,250.00
One lot.....	do	Lee, Thos. Brown.	Unknown.....	do	17,600.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	248 Rousseau st..	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	367 St. Andrew st.	do	4,000.00	
Houses.....	do	do	Erato st.....	do	9,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	336 Carondelet st..	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	349 Carondelet st..	do	3,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	100 Fouche st....	do	2,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	109 St. Joseph st..	do	6,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	162 Julia st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Adjoining the above.	do	17,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	166 Carondelet st..	do	8,500.00	
Houses and lots.....	do	do	do	do	25,000.00	
One lot of ground.....	do	do	Liberty st.....	do	4,000.00	

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
One lot of ground.	Unknown.	Lee, Thos. Brown.	Poydras st.	Unknown	\$500.00	
House and lot.	do	do	Union st.	do	4,000.00	
Do.	do	do	78 Baronne st.	do	20,000.00	
Do.	do	do	73 Union st.	do	6,000.00	
Do.	do	do	82 Baronne st.	do	12,000.00	
Lot of ground.	do	do	Perdido st.	do	1,600.00	
Eighteen lots of ground.	do	do	Square 472.	do	800.00	
One lot of ground.	do	do	Paris ave.	do	500.00	
Onesquare.	do	do	Square 481.	do	1,500.00	
House and lot.	do	do	North Spain st.	do	3,000.00	\$155,500.00
House and lot.	do	Mitchell, J. J.	223 Rousseau st.	do	2,000.00	
Do.	do	do	105 Calliope st.	do	4,500.00	
Furniture.	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	8,500.00
Furniture.	do	Mason, Thomas L.	174 Annunciation st.	do	1,500.00	
Slaves.	do	do	do	do	6,500.00	8,000.00
House and lot.	do	Mark, David H.	Magazine st.	do	5,500.00	
Furniture.	do	do	do	do	1,000.00	6,500.00
Cotton press and house and lot.	do	Mercer, W. Nathan	Square 332.	do	110,000.00	
House and lot.	do	do	Franklin st.	do	2,000.00	
House.	do	do	Julia st.	do	6,000.00	
One lot.	do	do	Liberty st.	do	1,200.00	
House and lot.	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
One square.	do	do	Florida landing.	do	18,500.00	
Four lots.	do	do	Howard st.	do	5,000.00	
Houses and lots.	do	do	do	do	18,000.00	
Houses.	do	do	Carondelet st.	do	30,000.00	
Do.	do	do	26, 28, and 30 Carondelet st.	do	50,000.00	
Do.	do	do	Canal st.	do	50,000.00	
Furniture.	do	do	do	do	3,000.00	
House.	do	do	Jackson st.	do	2,000.00	
One lot.	do	do	Square 208.	do	9,000.00	
Do.	do	do	St. Mary st.	do	1,000.00	307,700.00
Eight lots.	do	McClure, J. E.	Square 672.	do		1,200.00
Dwelling.	do	Marks, Isaac N.	163 and 165 Annunciation st.	do	10,000.00	
Furniture.	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
Vacant lot.	do	do	Magazine st.	do	7,000.00	18,500.00
Furniture.	do	Miller, M. M.	297 St. Charles st.	do	500.00	
Billiard table.	do	do	105 Grovier st.	do	3,000.00	3,500.00
Frame building.	do	Merriman, A. W.	279 Baronne st.	do	3,500.00	
Billiard saloon.	do	do	Gravier st.	do	2,000.00	
Do.	do	do	St. Charles Hotel.	do	2,000.00	
Do.	do	do	St. Louis Hotel.	do	2,000.00	9,500.00
Two houses.	do	Mullen, William G.	293 and 295 Melpomene st.	do	3,000.00	
Frame house.	do	do	Corner of Erato and Thalia sts.	do	5,500.00	
Furniture.	do	do	153 Carondelet st.	do	1,500.00	10,000.00
Furniture.	do	Miles, William R.	First street.	do		500.00
Notes, drafts, etc.	do	May, A. H. & Co.	Unknown.	do		850.00
One square.	do	Noble, Charles H.	Square 419.	do	1,000.00	
Store and dwelling.	do	do	9 Rampart st.	do	6,000.00	7,000.00
Brick house.	do	Noonan, C.	48 Baronne st.	do	10,000.00	
One square.	do	do	Square 763.	do	5,000.00	15,000.00
Brick house.	do	Nash, Charles T.	52 Prytania st.	do		4,500.00
Do.	do	Norton, M. O. H.	157 Canal st.	do		25,000.00
One square.	do	Nixon, John O.	Square 178.	do		3,000.00
Two tenements, dwelling, and store.	do	Nolan, Michael.	Corner Robinson and Common sts.	do	15,450.00	
Furniture.	do	do	do	do	500.00	15,950.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
One building.....	Unknown.	O'Brien, John.....	Tchoupitoulas st..	Unknown	\$4,000.60	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Perdido st.....	do.....	8,500.00	
Vacant property.....	do.....	do.....	Square 284.....	do.....	3,500.00	
Frame house.....	do.....	do.....	843 Levee st.....	do.....	700.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	St. Charles st.....	do.....	2,500.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Thalia st.....	do.....	2,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	359 St. Charles st..	do.....	5,000.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
						\$26,200.00
Nine houses.....	do.....	Palfrey, H. W.....	Julia st.....	do.....	}24,000.00	
Six houses.....	do.....	do.....	Tchoupitoulas st..	do.....		
One house.....	do.....	do.....	Julia st.....	do.....		
Three houses.....	do.....	do.....	Tchoupitoulas st..	do.....		
One house.....	do.....	do.....	Common st.....	do.....		
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	132 Julia st.....	do.....	1,000.00	
						25,000.00
House and back building.....	do.....	Paine, J.....	Camp and Second sts.	do.....	20,000.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	5,000.00	
						25,000.00
Dwelling-house.....	do.....	Perkins, Wm. M.....	Jackson st.....	do.....	12,000.00	
Stable.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,500.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,500.00	
						15,000.00
Frame house.....	do.....	Paxton, Wm. H.....	35 Polymnia st.....	do.....		2,000.00
Do.....	do.....	Pride, Mrs. Charles	Square 196.....	do.....		5,000.00
Vacant lot.....	do.....	Pomeroy, E. H.....	Square 422.....	do.....	14,000.00	
One house.....	do.....	do.....	Square 442.....	do.....	1,200.00	
Two houses.....	do.....	do.....	Common st.....	do.....	3,500.00	
						18,700.00
Carpenter's shop.....	do.....	Peebles, Joseph.....	do.....	do.....	10,000.00	
One house.....	do.....	do.....	153 and 155 Gravier st.	do.....	4,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	198 Baronne st.....	do.....	900.00	
						14,900.00
Vacant lot.....	do.....	Pooley, John C.....	278 Dryades st.....	do.....	1,500.00	
Dwellings.....	do.....	do.....	393 Rampart st.....	do.....	}13,000.00	
Double dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	399 Rampart st.....	do.....		
Dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	275 Erato st.....	do.....		
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
						15,500.00
House and lot.....	do.....	Palfrey, H. W.....	Freret st.....	do.....	2,500.00	
Lot of ground.....	do.....	do.....	Conti st.....	do.....	100.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Josephine st.....	do.....	400.00	
Quarter square.....	do.....	do.....	Liberty st.....	do.....	600.00	
						3,600.00
Three houses.....	do.....	Pinkhard, W. M.....	Tchoupitoulas st..	do.....	65,000.00	
House and lot.....	do.....	do.....	St. Andrews.....	do.....	16,000.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,000.00	
						83,000.00
House and lot.....	do.....	Potter, R. A.....	323 Magazine st.....	do.....	4,500.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	179 Canal st.....	do.....	9,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	11 Royal st.....	do.....	18,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	116 Bienville st.....	do.....	4,000.00	
Four slaves.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,250.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
						37,750.00
House.....	do.....	Pitcher, Mrs. W. G	Thalia st.....	do.....		6,000.00
Two houses.....	do.....	Perin, Franklin.....	Joseph st.....	do.....	6,000.00	
Quarter-square.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
						7,000.00
One house.....	do.....	Person, J. J.....	De Lord st.....	do.....	12,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Payfair st.....	do.....	4,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Camp st.....	do.....	6,000.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3,000.00	
						25,000.00
Two houses.....	do.....	Pemberton, John.....	Square 348.....	do.....	4,000.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 808.....	do.....	1,400.00	
Three houses and lots.....	do.....	do.....	St. Louis st.....	do.....	8,500.00	
Twenty-four lots.....	do.....	do.....	Square 179.....	do.....	3,000.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,500.00	
Garden.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	3,500.00	
Dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	2,500.00	
Lot of ground.....	do.....	do.....	Square 18.....	do.....	2,500.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Square 207.....	do.....	25.00	

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Unimproved commons.	Unknown.	Pemberton, John.	Square 219.....	Unknown	\$3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 290.....	do	2,500.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 291.....	do	1,800.00	
Two vacant lots	do	do	Square 155.....	do	500.00	
House.....	do	do	Lafayette st.....	do	500.00	
						\$36,225.00
Premises.....	do	Pinkhard, Geo. M.	Coliseum st.....	do	12,000.00	
House.....	do	do	Polymnia st.....	do	3,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do.....	do	2,000.00	
Two houses and lots.	do	do	110 and 114 Camp st.	do	26,000.00	
						43,000.00
House.....	do	Pilot, Armand, sr.	267 Rampart st.....	do		4,500.00
Tyler cotton press	do	Parleur, C. N. & Bros.	Square 38.....	do		85,000.00
House and lot	do	Richards, Aug. A.	30 Bourbon st.....	do	12,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do.....	do	1,200.00	
						13,200.00
Frame shanty.....	do	Robinson, J. B.	140 First st.....	do	6,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Square 168.....	do	1,000.00	
						7,000.00
Frame building.....	do	Ross, James	91 Race st.....	do	5,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Perdido st.....	do	3,000.00	
						8,000.00
House and ground	do	Rugley, A. G.	231 Annunciation st.	do	18,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do.....	do	2,500.00	
Clock and glass-ware.	do	do	do.....	do	100.00	
Piano.....	do	do	Annunciation st.....	do	500.00	
						21,100.00
House and ground	do	Ross, P. R.	Victor st.....	do		13,000.00
One square.....	do	Raney, H. J.	Square 716.....	do	3,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	178 St. Charles st.....	do	2,000.00	
						5,000.00
One lot.....	do	Raney, R. J.	Square 412.....	do	3,500.00	
Three lots.....	do	do	Square 424.....	do	2,000.00	
Warehouse and shed.	do	do	426 Perdido st.....	do	4,000.00	
One lot.....	do	do	William st.....	do	1,800.00	
Do.....	do	do	Florida st.....	do	2,500.00	
Five warehouses.....	do	do	Willow st.....	do	700.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	205 Clairborne st.....	do	2,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	do.....	do	2,000.00	
Lots.....	do	do	Howell st.....	do	1,600.00	
Lots and buildings	do	do	do.....	do	2,700.00	
Lots.....	do	do	Perdido st.....	do	600.00	
Lots.....	do	do	Johnson st.....	do	1,800.00	
Eighteen lots.....	do	do	Square 531.....	do	4,000.00	
Five squares.....	do	do	Squares 544, 461, 473, 581, and 599.	do	10,500.00	
						39,700.00
Store and warehouse.	do	Rawlins, S. W.	161 Tchoupitoulas st.	do	18,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	169 Felicity st.....	do	1,000.00	
						19,000.00
House.....	do	Roach, Beny	255 Camp st.....	do	25,000.00	
Garden.....	do	do	do.....	do	3,000.00	
Stable and lot.....	do	do	Treme st.....	do	8,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do.....	do	2,000.00	
						38,000.00
House.....	do	Rand, James M.	Prytania st.....	do	2,000.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	430 Carondelet st.....	do	2,000.00	
House.....	do	do	395 St. Charles st.....	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	185 Melpomene st.....	do	4,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	137 Carondelet st.....	do	1,000.00	
House.....	do	do	do.....	do	10,000.00	
Two lots.....	do	do	Square 156.....	do	10,000.00	
Four lots.....	do	do	Thalia st.....	do	800.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	390 Baronne st.....	do	4,500.00	
House.....	do	do	267 Thalia st.....	do	2,000.00	
						39,300.00
Store and lot.....	do	Remer, D. F.	60 Carondelet st.....	do	66,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	do.....	do	22,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Thalia st.....	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Melpomene st.....	do	2,000.00	
						93,000.00
House and lot.....	do	Strange, Wm. E.	Carondelet st.....	do		5,000.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
House and lot.....	Unknown.	Smoker, Capt. J....	Carondelet st.....	Unknown	\$6,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	500.00	
Brick building.....	do	Semmes, T. J.....	Annunciation st.....	do		\$7,000.00
Five tenements.....	do	Stark, Wm. E.....	Rampart st.....	do		18,000.00
Frame shanty.....	do	Stone, Dr. Warren	222 Melpomene st.....	do	1,000.00	20,000.00
Three brick stores	do	do	Canal st.....	do	31,000.00	
One lot.....	do	do	Claiborne st.....	do	3,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
Building.....	do	do	163 Canal st.....	do	3,000.00	
Vacant ground.....	do	do	Claiborne st.....	do	3,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 62.....	do	22,000.00	
Dwelling, stable, and lot.	do	Short, R. H.....	Square 197.....	do	32,000.00	64,500.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	5,000.00	
Five squares.....	do	Soule, P.....	Numbers 635, 636, 637, 638, and 639.	do		37,000.00
House and ground	do	Slocomb, C. A.....	74 Canal st.....	do	60,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	Common st.....	do	50,000.00	
Do.....	do	do	170 Canal st.....	do	35,000.00	145,000.00
Vacant lot.....	do	Sparrow, Edward.	Square 627.....	do	900.00	
One square.....	do	do	Square 703.....	do	2,100.00	
Cotton press.....	do	Srymaske, J.....	Square 24.....	do	12,500.00	3,000.00
Dwelling and stable.	do	do	Claurt st.....	do	3,100.00	
House and lot.....	do	do	do	do	3,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Vacant square.....	do	Saddler, U.....	Square 1317.....	do		20,600.00
House and lot.....	do	Saddler, Caroline	494 Rampart st.....	do		50.00
Two buildings.....	do	Saddler, George M. and U.	Josephine st.....	do	600.00	1,400.00
One square.....	do	do	Square 362.....	do	100.00	
Vacant lot.....	do	do	Josephine st.....	do	300.00	
One square.....	do	do	Square 465.....	do	100.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 491.....	do	50.00	
House and ground	do	Surgett, E.....	Rampart st.....	do	56,000.00	1,150.00
Vacant ground.....	do	do	St. May st.....	do	9,000.00	
House and lot.....	do	Soule, Pierre.....	Esplanade st.....	do	28,000.00	65,000.00
One square.....	do	do	Square 633.....	do	200.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 634.....	do	200.00	
One lot.....	do	Sewell, Edw. W....	135 Clio st.....	do	3,000.00	28,400.00
House and lot.....	do	do	St. Charles st.....	do	7,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
Building and two lots.	do	do	Clio st.....	do	800.00	
One lot.....	do	do	Erato st.....	do	1,500.00	
Eight houses.....	do	do	Julia st.....	do	30,000.00	
Two shanties.....	do	do	Liberty st.....	do	2,500.00	
Two lots.....	do	do	Square 343.....	do	1,200.00	
One house.....	do	do	Commercial alley	do	25,000.00	
Two lots.....	do	do	Common st.....	do	3,000.00	
One lot.....	do	do	Canal st.....	do	100.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 189.....	do	100.00	
One square.....	do	do	Square 203.....	do	1,500.00	
Two lots.....	do	do	St. Mary st.....	do	3,000.00	
House.....	do	Steaon, John A....	226 Carondelet st.....	do	10,500.00	87,900.00
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	
Three brick stores	do	do	Front st.....	do	30,000.00	
Cotton press.....	do	Strawbridge, J. P..	Square 30.....	do	18,000.00	42,000.00
Furniture.....	do	do	171 Annunciation st.	do	1,000.00	
One lot.....	do	Stocker, W. F.....	Dryades st.....	do	800.00	19,000.00
Furniture.....	do	do	442 Baxter st.....	do	300.00	
Furniture.....	do	Smith, Dr. Howard	347 Magazine st....	do		1,100.00
						500.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confis- cable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assess- ment value.	Total.	
House and lot.....	Unknown.	Story, Benjamin S.	121 Camp st.....	Unknown	\$12,000.00	\$84,000.00	
Two houses.....	do	do	Common st.....	do	36,000.00		
House and lot.....	do	do	Camp st.....	do	22,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	Levee st.....	do	14,000.00		
One lot.....	do	Smith, J. B., & Co.	Magnolia st.....	do	6,500.00	32,700.00	
Six houses.....	do	do	Levee st.....	do	23,000.00		
One cooper shop and stable.	do	do	do	do	1,200.00		
Horses and mules.	do	do	do	do	2,000.00		
House and lot.....	do	Smith, S. B.	Common st.....	do	1,200.00	10,300.00	
Two houses.....	do	do	Levee st.....	do	3,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	Josephine st.....	do	1,200.00		
Houses.....	do	do	Rousseau st.....	do	2,500.00		
One house.....	do	do	Chippewa st.....	do	700.00		
Do.....	do	do	Washington st.....	do	1,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	do	do	700.00		
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00		
Notes, etc.....	do	Smith, S. B., & Co.	Unknown.....	do		19,373.44	
House and lot.....	do	Simmons, Thos. M.	Common st.....	do		2,500.00	
Brick building.....	do	Story, Sidney	Levee st.....	do	10,000.00	123,000.00	
Brick store.....	do	do	Common st.....	do	18,000.00		
Brick building.....	do	do	do	do	15,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	Magazine st.....	do	15,000.00		
Brick store.....	do	do	Canal st.....	do	65,000.00		
Warehouse.....	do	Smith, Marshal J.	Square 425.....	do	8,500.00		
Brick house.....	do	do	Camp st.....	do	5,000.00		
Frame building.....	do	Simpson, M. M.	39 Prytania st.....	do	5,000.00	13,500.00	
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	1,000.00		
Tenement.....	do	do	41 Prytania st.....	do			
House.....	do	do	156 Erato st.....	do	6,000.00		
Brick store.....	do	Salter, S. J.	56 Melpomene st.....	do	18,000.00	12,000.00	
Three stores.....	do	do	56, 58, and 60 Canal st.	do	110,000.00		
City Hotel.....	do	do	Square 169.....	do	175,000.00	303,000.00	
Furniture.....	do	Solomon, Ezekiel	Melpomene st.....	do			
House and lot.....	do	Slocomb, Mrs. J. A.	Near City Hotel.....	do	10,000.00		
One house.....	do	do	Tchoupitoulas st.....	do	17,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	New Levee st.....	do	20,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	Tchoupitoulas st.....	do	30,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	35 Camp st.....	do	25,000.00		
House.....	do	do	9 Charter st.....	do	16,000.00		
Notes and papers.....	do	Steele, A. T.	Unknown.....	do		118,000.00	
Do.....	do	Syme, James	do	do		1,588.00	
Do.....	do	Sykes, Murphy & Co.	do	do		1,789.81	
One square.....	do	Stanley, Henry H.	Square 86.....	do	4,000.00	13,000.00	
House and ground.....	do	do	Orange st.....	do	9,000.00		
One house.....	do	Slocomb, Cora A.	85 Perdido st.....	do	16,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	St. Charles st.....	do	35,000.00		
Furniture.....	do	do	do	do	5,000.00	217,000.00	
Two slaves.....	do	do	do	do			
One house.....	do	do	29 Tchoupitoulas st.	do	15,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	43 Carondelet st.....	do	20,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	Canal and St. Charles sts.	do	110,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	St. Charles st.....	do	16,000.00		
Do.....	do	do	118 Carondelet st.....				
Do.....	do	do	120 Canal st.....				
Do.....	do	do	3 St. Charles st.....				
Do.....	do	do	5 St. Charles st.....				
Do.....	do	do	7 St. Charles st.....				
Do.....	do	do	9 St. Charles st.....				
Do.....	do	do	16 Canal st.....				
Twenty-five lots.....	do	Slawson, J. B.	Square 99.....	do	8,500.00		
Twenty-two lots.....	do	do	Square 112.....	do	2,500.00		
Twenty-four lots.....	do	do	Square 113.....	do	3,000.00		

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Ground.....	Unknown.	Slawson, J. B.....	Main st.....	Unknown	\$3,000.00	
One lot.....	do.....	do.....	Esplanade st.....	do.....	600.00	
Vacant lots.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	600.00	
Frame stable.....	do.....	do.....	Square 31.....	do.....	9,000.00	
						\$27,200.00
Two buildings.....	do.....	Stanley & Wright.....	Square 82.....	do.....	11,300.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 92.....	do.....	80,000.00	
						91,300.00
House and lot.....	do.....	Strong, Henry.....	Goodchildren st.....	do.....		600.00
Two lots.....	do.....	St. Paul, Henry.....	Square 58.....	do.....	200.00	
One house.....	do.....	do.....	Magazine st.....	do.....	4,000.00	
One lot.....	do.....	do.....	Square 262.....	do.....	200.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 314.....	do.....	300.00	
Two lots.....	do.....	do.....	Square 151.....	do.....	200.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	Square 39.....	do.....	4,500.00	
						9,400.00
Three lots.....	do.....	Slidell, John.....	Carrollton, La., square 196, A.....	do.....	60.00	
Four lots.....	do.....	do.....	Squares 199-5.....	do.....	120.00	
Eleven lots.....	do.....	do.....	Squares 222-2.....	do.....	120.00	
One lot.....	do.....	do.....	Squares 210-88.....	do.....	60.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 222 A.....	do.....	240.00	
Nine squares.....	do.....	do.....	Squares 224, A B, 225 A B, 226 B, 227, and 228.....	do.....	2,100.00	
Six squares.....	do.....	do.....	Squares 238 to 240.....	do.....	1,500.00	
Two squares.....	do.....	do.....	Square 247.....	do.....	600.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 249 A.....	do.....	240.00	
Three squares.....	do.....	do.....	Square 251 A B.....	do.....	480.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 252.....	do.....	480.00	
Eight squares.....	do.....	do.....	Squares 254 to 261.....	do.....	3,000.00	
One square.....	do.....	do.....	Square 264.....	do.....	420.00	
Three lots, 6, 7, and 8.....	do.....	do.....	Square 287-3.....	do.....	120.00	
Four lots, 7, 8, 9, and 10.....	do.....	do.....	Square 282-2.....	do.....	60.00	
Four lots, 2, 3, 6, and 7.....	do.....	do.....	Square 303 R.....	do.....	120.00	
Notes and papers.....	do.....	do.....	Unknown.....	do.....	2,503.00	
						12,223.00
Cotton press and shed.....	do.....	Terrill, Richard.....	Square 79.....	do.....	16,000.00	
Frame dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	158 Chippewa st.....	do.....	1,500.00	
Square and cotton press.....	do.....	do.....	Square 94.....	do.....	65,000.00	
Brick dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	Magazine st.....	do.....	8,000.00	
						90,500.00
House and lot.....	do.....	Turnball, A. M. & B. M.....	Camp st.....	do.....	800.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,000.00	
						1,800.00
Dwelling.....	do.....	Terrill, Richard.....	451 Magazine st.....	do.....	12,000.00	
Furniture.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	1,200.00	
Dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	262 Melpomene st.....	do.....	2,000.00	
Mules.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	450.00	
Dwelling.....	do.....	do.....	268 Baronne st.....	do.....	4,000.00	
						19,650.00
Four houses.....	do.....	Taylor, Hiram H.....	Constance st.....	do.....		10,000.00
Four lots.....	do.....	Twiggs, Gen. D. E.....	Square 184.....	do.....		30,500.00
House and lot.....	do.....	Treatchell, J. C.....	183 St. Charles st.....	do.....	17,000.00	
Stable and lot.....	do.....	do.....	225 Franklin st.....	do.....	1,000.00	
"Hayes's row".....	do.....	do.....	Poydras st.....	do.....	17,000.00	
House and lot.....	do.....	do.....	133 Magazine st.....	do.....	6,500.00	
						41,500.00
Building.....	do.....	Urguhart, Mrs. Aug.....	South Market st.....	do.....	3,000.00	
One house.....	do.....	do.....	23 Gravier st.....	do.....	8,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	29 Tchoupitoulas st.....	do.....	12,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	31 Tchoupitoulas st.....	do.....	15,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	15 Canal st.....	do.....	15,000.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	32 Common st.....	do.....	2,500.00	
Do.....	do.....	do.....	59 Camp st.....	do.....	25,000.00	
Garden.....	do.....	do.....	St. Charles st.....	do.....	10,000.00	
One house.....	do.....	do.....	37 Carondelet st.....	do.....	18,000.00	
						108,500.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
One house	Unknown.	Urbhart, Miss Alice.	Canal st	Unknown	\$12,000.00	
Do	do	do	17 Dauphine st.	do	20,000.00	
Do	do	do	Custom-house st ..	do	7,000.00	
Do	do	do	do	do	5,000.00	
Do	do	do	Prospect st	do	1,000.00	\$45,000.00
Land patents <i>a</i>	do	Vaughan, Thos. C.	do	do		
Brick house	do	Vason, Willam S.	Tchoupitoulas st ..	do	4,000.00	
Vacant lot	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	6,000.00
House and lot	do	Varren, Augustus	Constance st.	do		9,000.00
Do	do	Violett, W. A	146 Carondelet st ..	do	1,200.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	2,700.00
House and lot	do	Wales, E. H.	Washington st.	do	9,000.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	1,500.00	10,500.00
House and lot	do	Wade, H. I.	Clio st	do	6,000.00	
Do	do	do	281 Magazine st ..	do	11,000.00	17,000.00
Furniture	do	Walton, James B.	137 St. Joseph st ..	do		2,000.00
One square	do	Wood, P. N	Square 454	do	2,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 486	do	700.00	
Do	do	do	Square 487	do	1,600.00	
Do	do	do	Square 508	do	300.00	
Do	do	do	Square 509	do	150.00	
Do	do	do	Square 510	do	1,200.00	
Eleven lots	do	do	Square 537	do	800.00	
One square	do	do	Square 538	do	800.00	
Do	do	do	Square 567	do	500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 745	do	1,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 746	do	1,000.00	
Vacant lots	do	do	Square 97	do	2,500.00	12,500.00
One lot	do	Wiltz, P. S	St. John st	do	1,500.00	
House and lot	do	do	540 Coliseum st ..	do	6,000.00	
Do	do	do	Louisa st	do	6,000.00	
One house	do	do	Not given	do	3,500.00	
Do	do	do	36 Louisa st.	do	2,500.00	
One square	do	do	Square 72	do	2,500.00	
One lot	do	do	Bartel st.	do	500.00	
One square	do	do	Square 213	do	300.00	
One lot	do	do	Jeann st	do	1,000.00	
One square	do	do	Square 423	do	1,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 424	do	1,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 425	do	1,500.00	
One lot	do	do	Convent st.	do	500.00	
One square	do	do	Square 455	do	1,500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 392	do	1,000.00	
Tract of land	do	do	Bounded by Virtue, Piety, Gentility, and upper limits.	do	500.00	
One lot	do	do	Gentilly road	do	7,000.00	
Do	do	do	Pauline st.	do	2,000.00	
Do	do	do	Dennis st	do	1,000.00	
One square	do	do	Square 314	do	2,000.00	42,800.00
Accounts	do	Warren & Crawford.	Unknown	do		43,670.68
Do	do	Warren, Gilmore & Co.	do	do		51,460.07
One lot	do	Wiltz, P. S	Bernard st	do	1,000.00	
Do	do	do	Frenchman st	do	1,000.00	
Do	do	do	Annette st.	do	1,500.00	
Do	do	do	Baronne st.	do	1,000.00	4,500.00
Vacant ground	do	Wade, Nathan.	Melpomene st.	do	500.00	
House	do	do	373 Melpomene st ..	do	2,000.00	
Shanty	do	do	340 Howard st	do	800.00	3,300.00
Furniture	do	Wood, Mrs. H. S.	Canal st	do	2,000.00	
Two lots	do	do	do	do	3,500.00	
One lot	do	do	Maria st	do	2,000.00	
Premises	do	do	Custom-house st ..	do	15,000.00	

a Aggregate 6,350 71-100.

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

NEW ORLEANS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Premises	Unknown.	Wood, Mrs. H. S. .	Villa st	Unknown	\$50,000.00	\$172,000.00
One square	do	do	Square 58	do	100,000.00	
Vacant lot	do	Young, J. B.	30 Gravier st.	do		1,000.00
House and lot	do	Young, James R. .	38 Gasquet st.	do	10,000.00	17,200.00
Do	do	do	84 Gasquet st.	do	2,000.00	
Do	do	do	45 Villa st	do	1,200.00	
Three houses and lots.	do	do	31, 33, and 35 Custom-house st.	do	4,000.00	
Building	do	Zacharie, J. W. .	Cor. Common and St. Charles sts.	do	160,000.00	
Frame house	do	do	270 Common st.	do	1,600.00	194,150.00
One lot	do	do	Square 583	do	450.00	
Two lots	do	do	Bona and Banks sts	do	2,000.00	
Building	do	do	Front st	do	25,000.00	
Vacant lot	do	do	Square 16	do	800.00	
Brick house	do	do	Custom-house st. .	do	1,500.00	
Furniture	do	do	do	do	2,000.00	
Vacant lot	do	do	Seventh st.	do	800.00	
One note	do	Zabat, C. L.		do		57.57

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Real estate	Confiscable	Adams, R. L.	Square 17	Unknown		\$6,500.00
Do	do	Adams, W. B.	Square 17	do		3,200.00
Do	do	Allen, W.	Square 33	do .....	.....	2,000.00
Do	do	Anderson, J. A. .	Square 44	do .....	.....	5,250.00
Do	do	Aunnieur, Carl .	Square 4	do .....	.....	1,350.00
Do	do	Arun, M. S.	Square 20	do .....	.....	700.00
Do	do	Armand, Frances.	Square 44	do .....	.....	800.00
Do	do	Alison, John	Square 78	do .....	.....	800.00
Do	do	Birdes, C. C.	Square 78	do .....	.....	400.00
Do	do	Beer, James B. .	Square 72	do .....	.....	800.00
Do	do	Bradford & Co. .	Square 45	do .....	.....	2,400.00
Do	do	Buck, John	Square 7	do .....	.....	3,000.00
Do	do	Brennen, William.	Square 5	do .....	.....	1,000.00
Do	do	Bed, Thomas C. .	Square 70	do .....	.....	1,050.00
Do	do	Burbank, ———	Square 62	do .....	.....	2,500.00
Do	do	Bennett, B. J. D. .	Square 57	do .....	.....	4,000.00
Do	do	Bartelette, A. W.	Square 47	do .....	.....	2,300.00
Do	do	Bilsone, A.	Square 43	do .....	.....	550.00
Do	do	Boyle, S.	Square 40	do .....	.....	1,400.00
Do	do	Belaine, Emile .	Square 31	do .....	.....	2,100.00
Do	do	Briggs, Charles .	Square 27	do .....	.....	3,000.00
Do	do	Burthvell, E.	Square 24	do .....	.....	3,000.00
Do	do	Bennett, Thomas .	Square 17	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	Banker, W.	Square 17	do .....	.....	200.00
Do	do	Bertrand, L.	Square 17	do .....	.....	1,600.00
Do	do	Bauner, W. W. .	Square 7	do .....	.....	400.00
Do	do	Boyle, C.	Square 6	do .....	.....	400.00
Do	do	Byington, F.	Square 116	do .....	.....	150.00
Do	do	Bowling, R.	Square 113	do .....	.....	150.00
Do	do	Byington, F.	Square 108	do .....	.....	200.00
Do	do	Burke, Edward .	Square 98	do .....	.....	300.00
Do	do	Bailey, John	Square 97	do .....	.....	300.00
Do	do	Burdell, William C	Square 92	do .....	.....	200.00
Do	do	Bailey, John	Square 91	do .....	.....	400.00
Do	do	Bailey, J. N.	Square 90	do .....	.....	300.00
Do	do	Barley, John	Square 88	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	Brink, Bernard .	Square 83	do .....	.....	1,300.00
Do	do	Back, J. M.	Square 54	do .....	.....	50.00
Do	do	Brides, C. C.	Square 53	do .....	.....	1,000.00
Do	do	Bertrand, Eugene.	Square 40	do .....	.....	500.00
Do	do	Back, John W. .	Square 40	do .....	.....	2,000.00
Do	do	Berd, S.	Square 34	do .....	.....	750.00
Do	do	Boyle, Charles .	Square 34	do .....	.....	850.00
Do	do	Bowle, J. R.	Square 33	do .....	.....	1,000.00
Do	do	Balch, A.	Square 33	do .....	.....	250.00
Do	do	Bennett, T. G.	Square 32	do .....	.....	5,500.00
Do	do	Belsen, Joseph .	Square 31	do .....	.....	3,000.00
Do	do	Baire, John	Square 28	do .....	.....	1,800.00
Do	do	Brown, J. J.	Square 33	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	Bayile, Eugene .	Square 23	do .....	.....	900.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Balckey, A	Square 19	Unknown		\$625. 00
Do	do	Bronze, T	Square 11	do		1, 100. 00
Do	do	Bochee, B	Square 17	do		1, 900. 00
Do	do	Beauvaiss, R	Square 12	do		1, 200. 00
Do	do	Brown, L	Square 13	do		7, 500. 00
Do	do	Brown, Amelia	Square 9	do		5, 500. 00
Do	do	Back, J. M	Square 8	do		3, 500. 00
Do	do	Bram, John	Square 5	do		1, 550. 00
Do	do	Bush, W	Square 4	do		1, 100. 00
Do	do	Brain, John	Square 4	do		4, 700. 00
Do	do	Briston, P. H	Square I	do		1, 500. 00
Do	do	Beauvis, Raphael	Square I	do		1, 400. 00
Do	do	Bran, John	Square A	do		1, 500. 00
Do	do	Brown, C. H	Square —	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Bulsten, W	Square 28	do		3, 600. 00
Do	do	Bishlman, J. J	Square 26	do		4, 500. 00
Do	do	Brown, W	Square 27	do		1, 800. 00
Do	do	Brown, Mrs. Clement.	Square 26	do		4, 800. 00
Do	do	Binney, Jacob	Square 23	do		4, 030. 00
Do	do	Balster, N	Square 5	do		2, 900. 00
Do	do	Bennyorthine, J	Square M	do		1, 800. 00
Do	do	Burke, S. G	Square 12	do		6, 100. 00
Do	do	Briggs, Charles	Square 39	do		4, 500. 00
Do	do	Bennering, Lewis	Square 25	do		2, 800. 00
Do	do	Bridge, J. E	Square 19	do		1, 300. 00
Do	do	Benson, E	Square 16	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Burther, L	Square 3	do		3, 300. 00
Do	do	Blanchard, R. K	Square 3	do		2, 700. 00
Do	do	Belty, M	Square 3	do		1, 600. 00
Do	do	Cleghorne, C. B	Square 43	do		600. 00
Do	do	Chapman, J. H	Square 38	do		2, 800. 00
Do	do	Cannon, James	Square 14	do		2, 600. 00
Do	do	Classisus, B	Square 84	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Chartusville, F	Square 73	do		2, 800. 00
Do	do	Champlin, J. W	Square 71	do		3, 700. 00
Do	do	Chaplin, J. M	Square 67	do		7, 400. 00
Do	do	Calonge, D. B	Square 57	do		5, 500. 00
Do	do	Church, M	Square 123	do		600. 00
Do	do	Collins, Thomas	Square 44	do		5, 000. 00
Do	do	Cancler, F	Square 42	do		1, 200. 00
Do	do	Carter, I. H	Square 41	do		400. 00
Do	do	Coffen, Charles	Square 40	do		250. 00
Do	do	Coryig, L	Square 34	do		700. 00
Do	do	Coughton, Loomis	Square 31	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Cleveland, W. L	Square 28	do		400. 00
Do	do	Carey, James	Square 28	do		675. 00
Do	do	Clapp, P. S	Square 27	do		5, 000. 00
Do	do	Callahan, D	Square 25	do		2, 300. 00
Do	do	Chavally, E. B	Square 24	do		6, 600. 00
Do	do	Croyette, C	Square 22	do		2, 750. 00
Do	do	Connor, Miss E	Square 21	do		400. 00
Do	do	Cuslette, L	Square 17	do		5, 500. 00
Do	do	Croyette, C	Square 15	do		1, 950. 00
Do	do	Curiner, P	Square 14	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Clark, Robert	Square 11	do		1, 100. 00
Do	do	Clark, James	Square 11	do		750. 00
Do	do	Crawford, J	Square 10	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Clappella, —	Square 10	do		1, 700. 00
Do	do	Chevally, E. R	Square 8	do		2, 100. 00
Do	do	Curiner, J	Square 5	do		900. 00
Do	do	Clark, Pat	Square 61	do		850. 00
Do	do	Colfax, Miller	Square 53	do		1, 200. 00
Do	do	Claurine, Henry	Square 45	do		550. 00
Do	do	Camlet, Owen	Square 9	do		2, 350. 00
Do	do	Casulier, Owen	Square 8	do		600. 00
Do	do	Cooper, James	Square 13	do		650. 00
Do	do	Cooper, James	Square 1	do		3, 000. 00
Do	do	Cosgreve, E	Square 15	do		3, 900. 00
Do	do	Cooper, W. A	Square 12	do		3, 000. 00
Do	do	Conway, E	Square 39	do		8, 500. 00
Do	do	Conley, John	Square 21	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	Chapotin, Charles	Square 19	do		4, 000. 00
Do	do	Chapotin, Henry	Square 16	do		4, 600. 00
Do	do	Cunningham, W	Square 15	do		12, 000. 00
Do	do	Church, M. E	Square 9	do		500. 00
Do	do	Davis, F. H	Square 73	do		

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Drew, W. M.	Square 61	Unknown		\$1, 200. 00
Do	do	Darling, F.	Square 34	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	Devaugais, A.	Square 9	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Denegre, W. O.	Square 3	do		4, 000. 00
Do	do	Dering, M.	Square 76	do		900. 00
Do	do	Delacy, William ..	Square 52	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Duncan, L. C.	Square 36	do		500. 00
Do	do	Dyas, Robert	Square 31	do		1, 800. 00
Do	do	Dicuer, L.	Square 14	do		4, 600. 00
Do	do	Dennis, L. A.	Square 2	do	\$3, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 3	do	3, 500. 00	
Do	do	do	Square D	do	3, 700. 00	
Do	do	do	Square C	do	1, 700. 00	
						11, 900. 00
Do	do	Dronett, L. F.	Square 114	do	450. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 107	do	200. 00	
						650. 00
Do	do	Davis, S. H.	Square 109	do		200. 00
Do	do	Darling, Francis ..	Square 78	do		650. 00
Do	do	Delperyit, C. D. ...	Square 66	do		1, 750. 00
Do	do	Davis, Wm. C.	Square 56	do		800. 00
Do	do	Dumeron, J. D.	Square 51	do		5, 000. 00
Do	do	Denkson, A.	Square 39	do		1, 200. 00
Do	do	Durain	Square 17	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Dillingham, May E ..	Square 16	do		8, 500. 00
Do	do	Dover, F.	Square 14	do		1, 800. 00
Do	do	Dolsen, G. L.	do	do		4, 000. 00
Do	do	Davis, H. S.	Square 50	do		700. 00
Do	do	Davis, G.	do	do		2, 000. 00
Do	do	Duncan, C. L.	Square 47	do		2, 250. 00
Do	do	Davis, H. S.	Square 2	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	Dowler, M. M.	Square I	do		1, 900. 00
Do	do	Diblieu, H. F.	Square 20	do		2, 700. 00
Do	do	Deyne, Francois ..	Square 16	do		500. 00
Do	do	Dameron, James ..	Square 14	do		5, 500. 00
Do	do	Deblieux, F. W. ...	Square 10	do		2, 000. 00
Do	do	Dennett, L. S.	Square 29	do		800. 00
Do	do	Denejey, Francis ..	Square 57	do	5, 700. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 56	do	50. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 55	do	100. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 54	do	200. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 51	do	200. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 50	do	200. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 49	do	200. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 47	do	600. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 45	do	1, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	do	do	12, 200. 00	
						20, 450. 00
Do	do	Dyme, Francis	Square 26	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	Denejey, Francis ..	Square 3	do		6, 600. 00
Do	do	Delachais, P. L.	do	do		4, 400. 00
Do	do	do	do	do	600. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 2	do	13, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	do	do	2, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	Square B	do	16, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 5	do	4, 500. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 4	do	3, 800. 00	
						39, 900. 00
Do	do	Denejey, Isaac	Square 6	do		3, 300. 00
Do	do	Denejey, F.	do	do		2, 600. 00
Do	do	Daugok, L.	Square 4	do		2, 650. 00
Do	do	Delachais, P. E.	Square 12	do		2, 600. 00
Do	do	Delachais, Phillip ..	Square 9	do		13, 000. 00
Do	do	Delachais, Sophia ..	Square 7	do		5, 200. 00
Do	do	Deyne, Francis	Square 10	do		12, 000. 00
Do	do	Emerson, William ..	Square 70	do		600. 00
Do	do	Erwing, S.	Square 18	do		1, 300. 00
Do	do	Euger, A. C.	Square 32	do		3, 750. 00
Do	do	Ellenback, A.	Square 21	do	1, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	do	do	400. 00	
						1, 400. 00
Do	do	Faush, John	Square 4	do		800. 00
Do	do	Frosh, Frederick ..	Square 32	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	Frederick, G. S.	Square 9	do		6, 600. 00
Do	do	Fuesin, M.	Square 8	do		650. 00
Do	do	Fratsburg, John ..	Square 6	do		400. 00
Do	do	Fink, Davis	Square 82	do		1, 400. 00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Foreman, A.	Square 83.	Unknown		\$1,560.00
Do.....	do	Fink, Davis.....	Square 81.	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Front, G. F. & C. C.	Square 34.	do		250.00
Do.....	do	Fabre, Francis.....	Square 33.	do		750.00
Do.....	do	Fling, Edward.....	do	do		1,600.00
Do.....	do	Fyk, W.	do	do		2,400.00
Do.....	do	Fabre, Francis.....	Square 17.	do		950.00
Do.....	do	Fortier, H.	do	do		850.00
Do.....	do	Freret, G. A.	Square 7.	do		400.00
Do.....	do	Fortier, D.	Square 61.	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Freshe, M.	Square 1.	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Fuller, E.	Square 39.	do		800.00
Do.....	do	Frett, James B.	Square 20.	do		13,000.00
Do.....	do	Fuller, E.	do	do		3,400.00
Do.....	do	Frett, James B.	Square 19.	do		1,100.00
Do.....	do	Fagot, John.....	Square 9.	do		2,400.00
Do.....	do	Gondle, J. H.	Square 48.	do		11,000.00
Do.....	do	Gillespie, R. H.	Square 40.	do		1,500.00
Do.....	do	Gourol.....	Square 25.	do		160.00
Do.....	do	Guire, J. W.	Square 44.	do		750.00
Do.....	do	Glory, Richard.....	Square 31.	do		2,800.00
Do.....	do	Gruff, Davis.....	Square 9.	do		1,000.00
Do.....	do	Gidier, J. J.	Square 57.	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	do	Square 41.	do		3,000.00
Do.....	do	Gardner, G. W.	Square 35.	do		750.00
Do.....	do	Garcid, E.	Square 33.	do		1,250.00
Do.....	do	Gardner, S.	Square 29.	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Grause, Philip.....	Square 23.	do		400.00
Do.....	do	Goble, A.	Square 20.	do		250.00
Do.....	do	Gariche, Adam.....	Square 4.	do		1,700.00
Do.....	do	Gortte, August.....	Square 5.	do		1,000.00
Do.....	do	Griebies, Joseph.....	Square 18.	do		850.00
Do.....	do	Guillotte, J.	Square 19.	do		3,500.00
Do.....	do	Giner, A.	Square 15.	do		3,000.00
Do.....	do	Hollyman, G.	Square 90.	do	\$100.00	
Do.....	do	do	Square 84.	do	400.00	
						500.00
Do.....	do	Hawkins, S. G.	Square 70.	do		800.00
Do.....	do	Heesblert, L.	Square 63.	do		22,000.00
Do.....	do	Holmes, Henry.....	Square 57.	do		3,000.00
Do.....	do	Halbert, L.	Square 55.	do		5,500.00
Do.....	do	Herwig, E. C.	Square 45.	do		4,000.00
Do.....	do	Harrison, L.	Square 8.	do		4,800.00
Do.....	do	Heckery, D.	Square 84.	do		100.00
Do.....	do	Harr, John.....	Square 74.	do		900.00
Do.....	do	Hutchingson, G.	Square 49.	do		3,509.00
Do.....	do	Hawkins, G. E.	Square 47.	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Hughes, Edwin.....	Square 44.	do		750.00
Do.....	do	Hagerty, J. D.	Square 39.	do		1,300.00
Do.....	do	Hutchington, A. W.	Square 30.	do		2,150.00
Do.....	do	Hecker, F.	Square 27.	do		2,300.00
Do.....	do	Hudor, John.....	Square 25.	do		3,000.00
Do.....	do	Hall, W. H.	Square 17.	do		1,900.00
Do.....	do	Hoffman, A.	Square 74.	do		4,400.00
Do.....	do	Harmon, C. H.	Square 70.	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Hyers, Edwin.....	Square 56.	do		5,000.00
Do.....	do	Hauson, P. T.	Square 48.	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Hauson, B. S.	Square 49.	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Harris, M.	Square 41.	do		280.00
Do.....	do	Honerman, H.	Square 40.	do		700.00
Do.....	do	Hall, John.....	Square 29.	do		1,800.00
Do.....	do	Harron, L.	Square 24.	do		4,100.00
Do.....	do	Holmes, John.....	Square 14.	do		1,500.00
Do.....	do	Honerman, H.	Square 5.	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Hollinger, T.	Square 74.	do		3,000.00
Do.....	do	Holmes, H.	Square 55.	do		400.00
Do.....	do	Haizer, Peter.....	Square 53.	do		250.00
Do.....	do	Henderson, G. W.	Square 10.	do		650.00
Do.....	do	Harrison, Benj.	Square 27.	do		1,600.00
Do.....	do	Holstrip, C.	Square 18.	do		1,250.00
Do.....	do	Hyman, M. H.	Square 22.	do		300.00
Do.....	do	Holmes, W.	Square 21.	do		3,200.00
Do.....	do	Harris, R. H.	Square 19.	do		2,400.00
Do.....	do	Jennings, N. J.	Square 42.	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Jennings, W. K.	Square 24.	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Jennings, N. R.	Square 33.	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Jackson, W. L.	Square 32.	do		270.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Jacobs, J. A. W. ...	Square 25	Unknown		\$1, 200. 00
Do	do	Jarvis, H. P.	Square 22	do		8, 200. 00
Do	do	Jackson, J.	Square 78	do		1, 300. 00
Do	do	Johnson, P. J. and J. M.	Square 55	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Johnson, Mrs. J. M.	do	do		1, 500. 00
Do	do	Jalien, C.	Square 23	do		1, 850. 00
Do	do	Jessups, A. A.	Square I	do		2, 200. 00
Do	do	Jennings, T.	Square 74	do		7, 600. 00
Do	do	Jones, R.	Square 22	do		4, 200. 00
Do	do	Jones, O. E.	do	do		4, 500. 00
Do	do	Jones, Alfred	Square 9	do		5, 400. 00
Do	do	Lotspeil, B. F.	Square 63	do	\$1, 200. 00	
Do	do	do	Square 62	do	2, 200. 00	
Do	do	do	do	do		3, 400. 00
Do	do	Lenaisier, C.	Square 57	do		3, 000. 00
Do	do	La villebea roe, J. W.	Square B	do	500. 00	
Do	do	do	Square D	do	500. 00	
Do	do	do	Square I	do	4, 000. 00	
Do	do	do	do	do		5, 000. 00
Do	do	Lirandi, J. E.	Square 64	do		2, 500. 00
Do	do	Lorey, H. E.	Square 56	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Ledoux, A.	Square 42	do		600. 00
Do	do	Levy, S. L. & E. L.	Square 48	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	do	Square 43	do		900. 00
Do	do	do	Square 29	do		2, 000. 00
Do	do	Ladoux, L. A.	do	do		1, 500. 00
Do	do	Levy, S. L. & E. L.	Square 53	do		2, 500. 00
Do	do	Lee, William	Square 103	do		120. 00
Do	do	Levy, John	Square 83	do		560. 00
Do	do	Lacort, James	Square 79	do		2, 500. 00
Do	do	Levy, L.	Square 45	do		3, 500. 00
Do	do	Leonard, Patrick ..	Square 40	do		200. 00
Do	do	Larinque, W.	Square 33	do		1, 550. 00
Do	do	Landy, Mrs. Lucinda.	Square 34	do		500. 00
Do	do	Lodge, Andrew	Square 27	do		675. 00
Do	do	Louie, J.	Square 21	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Love, D.	Square 19	do		600. 00
Do	do	Lunday, J. W.	Square 7	do		2, 200. 00
Do	do	Lundey, N.	do	do		1, 100. 00
Do	do	Lorron, W.	Square 6	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Leblanc, S.	Square 4	do		700. 00
Do	do	Linzo, F. J.	Square 2	do		5, 700. 00
Do	do	Lane, L. N.	Square H	do		26, 400. 00
Do	do	Levy, S. L. & E. L.	Square 58	do		4, 500. 00
Do	do	Lowe, J. F.	Square 56	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Levy, C. L.	Square 48	do		600. 00
Do	do	Leeke, A.	Square 38	do		6, 000. 00
Do	do	Landun, E.	Square 25	do		2, 500. 00
Do	do	Leil, F.	Square 1	do		4, 200. 00
Do	do	Lonsdale, H. T.	Square 13	do		3, 400. 00
Do	do	Leblanc, F.	Square 47	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Ledoux, N.	Square 40	do		
Do	do	Lablanc, T.	Square 47	do		1, 000. 00
Do	do	Loyon, G. H.	Square 41	do		2, 700. 00
Do	do	Moore, Mrs. M.	Square 20	do		4, 500. 00
Do	do	Marr, James E.	Square 21	do		400. 00
Do	do	Mention, P.	Square 25	do		1, 200. 00
Do	do	May, —	Square 22	do		400. 00
Do	do	Musser, J.	Square M	do		2, 400. 00
Do	do	Mayer, J.	Square 41	do		1, 400. 00
Do	do	Meyerman, A. F.	Square 21	do		1, 800. 00
Do	do	Moryne, T. G.	Square 27	do		1, 100. 00
Do	do	Malion, J. L.	Square 28	do		1, 200. 00
Do	do	Malven, E.	do	do		900. 00
Do	do	Metcalf, J.	Square 29	do		4, 800. 00
Do	do	Miller, George	Square 34	do		500. 00
Do	do	Meheil, J.	do	do		900. 00
Do	do	Morton, P.	Square 47	do		2, 000. 00
Do	do	Meyers, M.	Square 53	do		1, 300. 00
Do	do	Masback, George	do	do		425. 00
Do	do	Merick, P. S.	Square 58	do		10, 000. 00
Do	do	Moise, E. W.	Square 68	do		5, 900. 00
Do	do	Mickliso hn, Mary ..	Square 69	do		600. 00
Do	do	Metcalf, G. D.	Square 94	do		100. 00

Statement of property siezed in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Meyer, Frank.....	Square 7	Unknown		\$650.00
Do.....	do	Micholson, J. H.....	Square 26.....	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Metcalf, G. D.....	Square 28.....	do		1,600.00
Do.....	do	do	Square 30.....	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Madge, N. C.....	Square 34.....	do		1,650.00
Do.....	do	Metcalf, G. D.....	Square 37.....	do		3,000.00
Do.....	do	Mitchell, Francis.....	Square 40.....	do		750.00
Do.....	do	Miltonberge, N.....	Square 41.....	do		1,500.00
Do.....	do	Minstre, C.....	Square 49.....	do		1,000.00
Do.....	do	Miller, J. M.....	Square 70.....	do		1,050.00
Do.....	do	Mitchell, J. J.....	Square 38.....	do		1,500.00
Do.....	do	Michols, B. F.....	Square 79.....	do		100.00
Do.....	do	Mc'Oree, W.....	Square 5.....	do		400.00
Do.....	do	Metcalf, G. D.....	Square 29.....	do		4,800.00
Do.....	do	Mulen, L.....	Square 27.....	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Metcalf, G. D.....	Square 19.....	do		1,300.00
Do.....	do	do	Square 18.....	do		450.00
Do.....	do	Micer, M. W.....	Square 13.....	do		1,800.00
Do.....	do	Micken, C.....	Square 8.....	do		1,100.00
Do.....	do	Muniot, A.....	Square 5.....	do		1,150.00
Do.....	do	Manicle, F.....	Square 76.....	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Meltenburge, A.....	Square 63.....	do		2,700.00
Do.....	do	Muston, P. B.....	Square 60.....	do		5,000.00
Do.....	do	Miltham, J.....	Square 46.....	do		1,500.00
Do.....	do	Mathings, Edward.....	Square 10.....	do		400.00
Do.....	do	Mitchell, C. S.....	Square 11.....	do		2,000.00
Do.....	do	Pearson, J. H.....	Square 86.....	do		800.00
Do.....	do	do	Square 82, 83.....	do		400.00
Do.....	do	do	Square 80.....	do		200.00
Do.....	do	Pearson, J. A.....	Square 77.....	do		400.00
Do.....	do	do	Square 74.....	do		500.00
Do.....	do	Pearson, J. H.....	Square 71.....	do		800.00
Do.....	do	Picker, S.....	Square 41.....	do		1,600.00
Do.....	do	Pearson, J. O.....	Square 6.....	do		4,500.00
Do.....	do	Pearson, J. A.....	Square A.....	do		500.00
Do.....	do	Pitkin, Robert.....	Square 71.....	do		7,000.00
Do.....	do	Payan, A. L.....	Square 67.....	do		2,000.00
Do.....	do	Patterson, E. A.....	Square 56.....	do		1,000.00
Do.....	do	Phin, William.....	Square 42.....	do		1,500.00
Do.....	do	Phrien, M.....	Square 34.....	do		1,400.00
Do.....	do	Prin, W.....	Square 33.....	do		3,600.00
Do.....	do	Pheen, M.....	Square 32.....	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Pie, Dean.....	Square 28.....	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Pranbe, L. L.....	Square 20.....	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Pitkin, Robert.....	Square 21.....	do		10,500.00
Do.....	do	Perry, M.....	Square 72.....	do		7,500.00
Do.....	do	Pillman, R. M.....	Square 70.....	do		1,000.00
Do.....	do	Peters, S. J.....	Square 59.....	do		8,500.00
Do.....	do	Phillips, —.....	Square 53.....	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Poor, A.....	Square 39.....	do		2,350.00
Do.....	do	Pacars, M.....	Square 35.....	do		4,000.00
Do.....	do	Pligne, Philip.....	Square 33.....	do		550.00
Do.....	do	Pope, G. W.....	Square 32.....	do		1,600.00
Do.....	do	Pomeroy, E. H.....	Square 23.....	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Pickelts, J. B.....	Square F.....	do		900.00
Do.....	do	Popopson, E.....	Square 56.....	do		2,200.00
Do.....	do	Peace, G. M. P.....	Square 13.....	do		5,500.00
Do.....	do	Pierry, Wm.....	Square 36.....	do		350.00
Do.....	do	Perin, Prank.....	Square 31.....	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Pierron, B.....	Square 18.....	do		1,800.00
Do.....	do	Phelps, Mrs. A. S.....	Square 9.....	do		2,400.00
Do.....	do	Palfrey, W. W.....	Square 8.....	do		2,400.00
Do.....	do	Ruff, Bostin.....	Square 5.....	do		1,200.00
Do.....	do	Rusha, Edwin.....	Square 5.....	do		450.00
Do.....	do	Roberson, Thomas.....	Square 38.....	do		750.00
Do.....	do	Rice, J.....	Square 10.....	do		650.00
Do.....	do	Rope, G. W.....	Square 103.....	do		100.00
Do.....	do	Raidell, M. C.....	Square 92.....	do		200.00
Do.....	do	Railey, J. M.....	Square 90.....	do		300.00
Do.....	do	Rolchinquee, N.....	Square 37.....	do		1,100.00
Do.....	do	Rock, T.....	Square 20.....	do		550.00
Do.....	do	Revelu, L.....	Square 20.....	do		600.00
Do.....	do	Robinford, W.....	Square 14.....	do		1,000.00
Do.....	do	Robertson, S.....	Square J.....	do		350.00
Do.....	do	Rock, J. M.....	Square C.....	do		900.00
Do.....	do	Rickhauly, D. M.....	Square 72.....	do		700.00
Do.....	do	Roberson, J. M.....	Square 42.....	do		1,000.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Rock, L.	Square 28	Unknown .....	.....	\$1,200.00
Do	do	Rumford, E. J.	Square 25	do .....	.....	3,000.00
Do	do	Race, G. M.	Square 17	do .....	.....	2,900.00
Do	do	Randolph, E. J.	Square 10	do .....	.....	2,000.00
Do	do	Rice, Philip	Square 39	do .....	.....	2,000.00
Do	do	Rice, Augustus	Square 28	do .....	.....	.....
Do	do	Rice, Philip	Square 30	do .....	.....	1,800.00
Do	do	Scilerck, W.	Square 21	do .....	.....	1,300.00
Do	do	Steheld, G. F.	Square 28	do .....	.....	80.00
Do	do	Slatter, F. L.	Square 30	do .....	.....	800.00
Do	do	Slater, F. S.	Square 32	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	do	Square 35	do	\$3,500.00	.....
Do	do	do	Square 38	do	350.00	.....
Do	do	do	Square 52	do	200.00	.....
Do	do	do	Square 53	do	300.00	.....
Do	do	Stewman, Charles	Square 7.	do .....	.....	4,350.00
Do	do	Slater, F. S.	Square 52	do	200.00	1,400.00
Do	do	do	Square 53	do	300.00	.....
Do	do	Simpson, E.	Square 39	do .....	.....	500.00
Do	do	Springer, E.	Square 29	do .....	.....	500.00
Do	do	Spone, C. T.	Square 42	do .....	.....	4,900.00
Do	do	Spone, F.	Square 43	do .....	.....	3,100.00
Do	do	Sclimmaker, C.	Square 50	do .....	.....	2,800.00
Do	do	Stedman, Charles	Square 6.	do .....	.....	1,300.00
Do	do	Silva, F. J.	Square 7.	do .....	.....	3,400.00
Do	do	St. Martin, Wm.	Square 20	do .....	.....	1,000.00
Do	do	Swain, Richard	Square 44	do	400.00	1,000.00
Do	do	do	Square 46	do	5,200.00	.....
Do	do	Slater, F. H.	Square 57	do .....	.....	5,600.00
Do	do	Schinoe, William	Square E	do .....	.....	2,400.00
Do	do	Springer, T. S.	Square 6.	do .....	.....	1,500.00
Do	do	Seircen, Peter	Square 6.	do .....	.....	1,300.00
Do	do	Silvan, E. O.	Square 7.	do .....	.....	1,500.00
Do	do	Savage, T.	Square 17	do .....	.....	400.00
Do	do	Smith, M. H.	Square 25	do .....	.....	200.00
Do	do	Smith, P.	Square 26	do .....	.....	1,200.00
Do	do	Shaw, Timothy	Square 43	do .....	.....	550.00
Do	do	Shiff, E.	Square 44	do .....	.....	300.00
Do	do	Southmay & Co.	Square 58	do .....	.....	1,500.00
Do	do	Southmay, G. A.	Square 61	do .....	.....	2,000.00
Do	do	Sherman, F.	Square 4.	do .....	.....	5,000.00
Do	do	Simpson, F. M.	Square 5.	do .....	.....	850.00
Do	do	Singleton, C. B.	Square 51	do	700.00	400.00
Do	do	do	Square 52	do	7,500.00	.....
Do	do	Steyes, Theo.	Square 58	do .....	.....	8,200.00
Do	do	Toledano, Benj.	Square 67	do .....	.....	3,000.00
Do	do	Thomas, J.	Square 44	do .....	.....	1,000.00
Do	do	Toledano, Benj.	Square 10	do	2,000.00	2,000.00
Do	do	do	Square 7.	do	3,000.00	.....
Do	do	do	Square 2.	do	3,500.00	.....
Do	do	Tween, Robert	Square 6.	do .....	.....	8,500.00
Do	do	Thomas, J.	Square 105	do	200.00	650.00
Do	do	do	Square 104	do	200.00	.....
Do	do	do	Square 100	do	200.00	.....
Do	do	Taylor, John	Square 101	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	Toledano, A. J.	Square 52	do .....	.....	200.00
Do	do	Teal, J.	Square 34	do .....	.....	5,150.00
Do	do	Taylor, John	Square 14	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	Trover, A.	Square 28	do .....	.....	6,200.00
Do	do	Toledano, Ben.	Square 41	do .....	.....	3,300.00
Do	do	Taylor, Henry	Square 24	do .....	.....	7,000.00
Do	do	Toledano, J.	Square 22	do .....	.....	2,100.00
Do	do	Toledano, J.	Square 19	do .....	.....	1,600.00
Do	do	Toledano, ———	Square 18	do .....	.....	8,000.00
Do	do	Taylor, A. R.	Square 18	do .....	.....	13,650.00
Do	do	Toledano, M.	Square 13	do .....	.....	1,200.00
Do	do	Toledano, J.	Square 1.	do .....	.....	800.00
Do	do	Toledana, J.	Square A.	do .....	.....	600.00
Do	do	Voisin, D. A.	Square 5.	do	1,850.00	3,000.00
Do	do	do	Square 6.	do	5,000.00	.....
Do	do	do	Square 7.	do	4,800.00	.....

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

JEFFERSONVILLE—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure	Assessment value.	Total.
Real estate	Confiscable	Voisin, D. A.....	Square 9	Unknown	\$4,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 10	do	400.00	
Do	do	do	Square 11	do	2,500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 15	do	1,500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 16	do	1,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 18	do	850.00	
Do	do	do	Square 19	do	2,700.00	
Do	do	do	Square 21	do	2,700.00	
Do	do	do	Square 22	do	2,700.00	
Do	do	do	Square 23	do	3,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 24	do	3,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 25	do	5,500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 26	do	4,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 27	do	3,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 28	do	3,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 10	do	1,400.00	
Do	do	do	Square 63	do	3,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 64	do	3,800.00	
						\$60,700.00
Do	do	Walker, William..	Square 91	do		100.00
Do	do	Williamson, Jerry	Square 81	do		200.00
Do	do	Williamson, Jerry	Square 76	do		400.00
Do	do	Winston, T. B.....	Square 66	do		1,210.00
Do	do	Williamson, Jerry	Square 43	do		1,350.00
Do	do	Wood, David.....	Square 9	do		1,100.00
Do	do	Wedesting, F.....	Square 7	do		3,000.00
Do	do	Williamson, Jerry	Square 95	do	100.00	
Do	do	do	Squares 96 and 97..	do	150.00	
Do	do	do	do	do	1,150.00	
						1,300.00
Do	do	Wyman, W. L.....	Square 63	do		8,200.00
Do	do	Williamson, Jerry	Square 58	do	10,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 51	do	2,150.00	
						12,150.00
Do	do	Wilson, W. C.....	Square 38	do		1,650.00
Do	do	Walker, T. F.....	Square 38	do		750.00
Do	do	West, W.....	Square 17	do		1,300.00
Do	do	Wolfe, Philip.....	Square 7	do		600.00
Do	do	Wastenonth, J.....	Square 6	do		1,750.00
Do	do	Winter, M.....	Square E	do		500.00
Do	do	West, John.....	Square 67	do		1,250.00
Do	do	Wall, J. S.....	Square 55	do		1,900.00
Do	do	Weidner, Daniel..	Square 40	do		2,000.00
Do	do	Williamson, J.....	Square 39	do		1,000.00
Do	do	Wasten, S. F.....	Square 23	do		900.00
Do	do	West, J. B.....	Square 20	do		1,700.00
Do	do	Westham, H.....	Square 19	do		750.00
Do	do	Wastin, M.....	Square 17	do		1,000.00
Do	do	Windlum, E.....	Square 10	do		1,000.00
Do	do	Walsh, J.....	Square 5	do		400.00
Do	do	West, J. B.....	Square 5	do		800.00
Do	do	Walsh, J.....	Square 4	do		1,800.00
Do	do	Walker, J. E.....	Square J	do		1,850.00
Do	do	Wood, T. L.....	Square 47	do		2,250.00
Do	do	Wilson, C. W.....	Square 44	do		4,200.00
Do	do	Ware, William.....	Square 29	do		3,000.00
Do	do	World, N. S.....	Square 28	do		1,250.00
Do	do	Weitzel, William..	Not stated.....	do		
Do	do	Williamson, Jerry	Square 27	do	2,000.00	
Do	do	do	Square 33	do	500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 34	do	500.00	
Do	do	do	Square 39	do	200.00	
Do	do	do	Square 40	do	200.00	
Do	do	do	Square 41	do	100.00	
						3,400.00
Do	do	Wilson, C. W.....	Square 13	do		14,800.00
Do	do	Wilbur, J.....	Square A	do		2,700.00
Do	do	Wilson, C. W.....	Square 12	do		1,800.00
Do	do	Young, George C..	Square 13	do		1,350.00
Do	do	Young, N.....	Square 75	do		1,500.00
Do	do	Zimmerman, W. H.	Square 24	do		600.00

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Cotton.....	Seized.....	Alder, Moses.....	New Iberia, La....	Unknown	\$19,142.00	\$20,033.00
Sugar.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	891.00	
Steamer Bee ^a	Captured.....	Baird & Keller.....	.....	1862.		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd.....	Bisland, John R....	Parish of Terrebonne.	May 16..	Unknown	
Do.....	do.....	Bisland, Wm. A....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Brown, J. M.....	Parish of Ascension.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Benton, William..	Parish of Lafourche.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Bragg, Braxton....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Brashean, N. P....	Parish of St. Mary	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	.....	.....	1865.		
Steamer Tampico ^b	Seized.....	Brown, A. H.....	Unknown.....	Feb. —..		3,500.00
Bank accounts.....	do.....	Bodenheimer, Henry, & Co.	New Orleans.....	Unknown		
Real estate.....	do.....	Buddington, Henry I.	do.....	do.....		
Wharves and warehouses.	do.....	Ballister, Joseph..	do.....	do.....		
Barge ^c	do.....	Brott & Davis.....	Unknown.....	do.....		
Schooner Frederick 2d. ^d	do.....	Cuno, A.....	Not stated.....	May 12..		
Brig Island Belle ^e	do.....	Cochrane, A. F....	do.....	May 24..		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd.....	Cocke, Thomas....	Parish of St. Mary	Unknown		
Do.....	do.....	Collins, Henry....	Parish of Terrebonne.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Celeste, Prent.....	Parish of Plaquemine.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Cage, A. G. & D. S.	Parish of Terrebonne.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Cage, A. G.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Cage, D. S.....	do.....	do.....		
Cotton.....	Seized.....	Donato, Cornelius.	Parish of St. Landry.	do.....		
Sash factory and machinery.	do.....	Davidson, John....	New Orleans.....	do.....		
Real estate.....	do.....	De Chappelle, Mme. G. L. B...	Carrollton.....	do.....		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd.....	Davis, —.....	Parish of St. Charles.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Doyle, Henry.....	Parish of Ascension.	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Ellis, T. T.....	Parish of St. Mary	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....	do.....		
Cotton.....	Seized.....	Gibbs, C. W.....	Trinity.....	do.....		
Do.....	do.....	Gibbens, J. H.....	Port Hudson.....	do.....		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd.....	Gillen & Gary.....	Parish of Lafourche.	do.....		
Steamer W. B. Savory ^f	Captured.....	Greaud, John.....	.....	1862. June 2..		
Steamer Starlight ^g	do.....	Hays, Barey.....	Unknown.....	1863. May 26..		
Steamer J. Berrville.	do.....	Hunt, Charles F..	do.....	{ Apr. or } { May. }		
Schooner Helena ^h	Seized.....	Huntington, B. M..	do.....	Nov. 17.		

^a Vessel restored March 9, 1863, by Col. J. G. Chandler. Claim for service amounting to \$20,700, referred by Third Auditor, rejected by this office.

^b Vessel restored March, 1865, by Quartermaster's Department, on order of General Sheridan.

^c Claim for value before Third Auditor.

^d Vessel restored September 13, 1865, on order of Quartermaster's Department. Seized for military purposes.

^e Vessel restored November 23, 1865, on order of Quartermaster's Department. Seized for military purposes.

^f Amount restored, \$3,500, July 8, 1865, by Col. S. B. Holabird, on order of Secretary of War. Claim for service rejected.

^g Steamer restored September 12, 1865, by Col. J. G. Chandler, on order of President of the United States.

^h Lost December, 1863. Claim before Auditor for \$2,500.

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Cotton.....	Seized	Henderson, Henry	Parish of Feliciana.	Unknown		\$3, 646. 26
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Jamison, —	Parish of Lafourche.	...do ...		
Do.....	do	Johnson, L. L.	do	do		
Do.....	do	Kenner, D. F.	Parish of Ascension.	do		
Do.....	do	do	do	do		
Do.....	do	Launaix, M me. Davis.	Parish of St. Charles.	do		
Do.....	do	Landry, Traseniond.	Parish of Ascension.	do		
Do.....	do	do	do	do		
Do.....	do	Lee, —	Parish of Orleans.	do		
Do.....	do	Landry, Traseniond.	Parish of Ascension.	do		
Cotton.....	Seized	Martin, A. H.	Opelousas	do 1865.		24, 606. 76
Steamer Alice Dell. ^a	do	Murry & Naphens.		June 7		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Mayronne, —	Parish of St. Charles.	Unknown		
Do.....	do	Manning, L. L.	Parish of Ascension.	do		
Do.....	do	Martin, James.	do	do 1863.		
Railroad ^b	Seized	N. Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern R. R. Co.	Unknown	Jan. 30		
Do. ^c	do	N. Orleans, Opelousas and Gr't Western R. R. Co.	do	Jan. —		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Payne, —	Parish of Saint Charles.			
Do.....	do	Pugh, R.	Parish of Lafourche.			
Steamer A. G. Brown. ^d	Seized.....	Portevant, J.		Year 1862		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Quitman, J. H.	Parish of Terrebonne.	Unknown		29, 600. 00
Cotton.....	Seized.....	Rouche, Benjamin	New Orleans.....	do		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Robinson, J. B.	Parish of Terrebonne.	do		
Do.....	do	Rost, P. A.	Parish of Saint Charles.	do 1862.		
Steamer W. Burton.	Captured..	Shannon, J. R.	Unknown	Apr. 25		15, 000. 00
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Saunders & Daniels.	Parish of St. Mary	Unknown		
Steamer J. D. Swain. ^e		Saunders, E. E.		1864. Apr. 21		
Cotton.....	Seized.....	Seguera, W. F.	New Orleans.....	Unknown		
Sugar.....	do	Searight & Furman.	do	do		
Cotton.....	do	Tibbetts, H. B.	Carroll Parish.	do 1865.		
Brig Kodiack ^f	do	Talbot, F. & Co.	Unknown	Aug. 7		
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Tarleton, John.	Parish of St. Mary	Unknown		
Do.....	do	do	do	do		
Do.....	do	Taylor, Richard.	Parish of Saint Charles.	do		
Do.....	do	Tucker, J. M.	Parish of Lafourche.	do		
Do.....	do	Tucker, George.	do	do		
Do.....	do	Tucker, R & J. H.	do	do		

^a Lost June 7, 1866. Claim before Third Auditor.^b Restored June 30, 1865, by Capt. E. A. Morse, on order of Major-General Canby.^c Amount restored, \$173,088.21, January 31, 1866, by Col. J. G. Chandler, on order of the Secretary of War.^d Vessel restored May 11, 1866, by Col. C. G. Sawtelle, on order of the Secretary of War.^e Restored April 13, 1866, by the Quartermaster's Department, on order of the War Department.^f Vessel restored February 18, 1866, on order of the Quartermaster's Department. Seized for military purposes.

Statement of property seized in Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Assessment value.	Total.
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Vincent, Mdme...	Parish of St. Mary	Unknown	.....	
Do.....	do	Ventress, Jas. A..	Parish of Ascension.	do	.....	
Do.....	do	Vick, Col. Thomas	Parish of Lafourche.	do	.....	
Cotton.....	Seized.....	Vert, George.....	New Orleans.....	do	.....	
Schooner Chief ^a ..	do	White, William...		June 14	.....	
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Wafford, J.....	Parish of St. Mary	.....	.....	
Do.....	do	Williams, John...	Parish of Lafourche.	.....	.....	
Steamer Cornie ^b ..	Captured..	Williams, J. H....	Unknown	1863. Apr. 15	.....	\$15,000.00
Steamer Algerine. ^c	Seized.....	Wood, J.....	do	1862. May 9	.....	
Barge.....	do	do	do	Dec. 8	.....	
Schooner Anita ^d..	.....	Unknown	do	Unknown	.....	4,000.00
Brig Houston.....	Captured..	do	do	do	.....	
Steamer Hattie ^e ..	do	do	do	1864. Mar. —	.....	18,000.00
Schooner Hortense	do	do	do	1862. Aug. —	.....	
Steamer Island City.	do	do	do	do	.....	
Schooner Lily Pres. ^f	Seized.....	do	do	do	.....	
Schooner May Campbell. ^g	.....	do	do	do	.....	
Sloop Mattie.....	Captured..	do	do	do	.....	
Steamer May Hill. ^h	do	do	do	do	.....	
Steamer Nightengale.	do	do	do	do	.....	
Steamer Sumpter.	do	do	do	do	.....	
Steamer White Cloud. ⁱ	Seized.....	do	do	do	.....	
Aboca plantation.	Abandon'd	do	Parish of St. Mary	do	.....	
Oakland plantation.	do	do	Parish of Plaquemine.	do	.....	
Starr plantation..	do	do	do	do	.....	
Sarah plantation..	do	do	do	do	.....	
Steamer Laurel Hill. ^j	.....	.....	Unknown	Apr. or May.	.....	
Plantation.....	Abandon'd	Young, O.....	Parish of St. Mary	Unknown	.....	

^a Vessel restored August 17, 1865, on order of the Quartermaster's Department. Seized for military purposes.

^b \$15,000 restored May 9, 1864, by Col. C. G. Sawtelle, on order of the Secretary of War. Sold by Government October 31, 1865.

^c Vessel restored May 31, 1864, on order of the commanding general at New Orleans.

^d Sold at New Orleans February 2, 1866, for \$3,100.

^e Captured by the Navy Department and purchased from the Navy Department by the Quartermaster's Department and sold.

^f Lost August 7, 1865.

^g Vessel restored November, 1865; discharged.

^h Sunk November 22, 1865.

ⁱ Discharged.

^j Seized at the occupation of New Orleans.

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds	Confiscable	Brady, Wilson & Co.	Canal Bank.	1863. Aug. 25	\$3.07	
Do.	do	M. B. Brady	do	do	3.93	
Do.	do	J. Bridge	do	do	7.31	
Do.	do	Colman, Britton & Withers.	do	do	35.01	
Do.	do	C. H. Fairchild & Co.	do	do	24.88	
Do.	do	Theodore Guyol	do	do	3.56	
Do.	do	D. C. Labat	do	do	.90	
Do.	do	S. B. Smith	do	do	42.95	
Do.	do	G. W. Sully	do	do	406.60	
Do.	do	D. E. Twiggs	do	do	476.50	
Do.	do	W. A. Tibbett	do	do	24.15	
Do.	do	Exchange Bank of Virginia, Lynchburg.	do	do	14,628.41	
Do.	do	Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond.	do	do	13,903.45	
Do.	do	E. McGehee	do	do	10,568.41	
Do.	do	Wright & Allen	do	do	1.95	
Do.	do	A. Dapermont	do	do		\$2.45
Do.	do	A. A. McGinnis	do	do		2.92
Do.	do	F. Perin	do	do		.88
Do.	do	E. B. Wheelock	do	do		38.80
Do.	do	Wood & Low	do	do		44.87
					40,131.28	89.92
Do.	do	J. B. Benjamin	Merchants and Traders' Bank.	do	133.63	
Do.	do	C. B. Beverly	do	do	77.55	
Do.	do	A. Block	do	do	33.50	
Do.	do	W. A. Elemene	do	do	68.84	
Do.	do	Hewitt, Morton & Co.	do	do	4.25	
Do.	do	H. M. Hyams	do	do	3.05	
Do.	do	D. F. Kenner	do	do	100.00	
Do.	do	G. W. Gregor	do	do	.30	
Do.	do	W. L. Lanier	do	do	1.55	
Do.	do	Thomas B. Lee	do	do	32.21	
Do.	do	W. A. Peck	do	do	423.06	
Do.	do	Thomas J. Semmens	do	do	7.39	
Do.	do	E. W. Wheelock	do	do	5.07	
Do.	do	J. W. Zacharie	do	do	.66	
Do.	do	Confederate Leather Manufacturing Co.	do	do	14.48	
Do.	do	Governor Thomas C. Moore.	do	do	513.76	
Do.	do	Lonsdale, Son & Co.	do	do	104.39	
Do.	do	Nathan Lonsdale & Co.	do	do		38.57
Do.	do	Loyan, Soniat & Claiborn.	do	do		4.14
Do.	do	W. E. Leverich	do	do		11.65
Do.	do	McFarland & Barksdale.	do	do		23.13
Do.	do	McLemore, Rayborn & Co.	do	do		7.72
Do.	do	Campbell & Strong	do	do		22.31
Do.	do	Samuel Jamison, Ex.	do	do		195.62
Do.	do	Simpson & Dorr	do	do		115.88
Do.	do	James Syme	do	do		4.40
Do.	do	Whitcomb & Lanier	do	do		4.97
Do.	do	Columbia Life and General Insurance Co.	do	Sept. 10	4,644.00	
Do.	do	Bank of Memphis	do	do	43,164.17	
Do.	do	Bank of Richmond	do	do	67.16	
Do.	do	Wetumlia Insurance Co.	do	do	580.45	
					49,958.87	428.39
Do.	do	M. B. Brady & Co.	Bank of New Orleans.	Aug. 25		7.02
Do.	do	Benjamin Bloomfield	do	do		11.76
Do.	do	Eearrin Campbell	do	do	95.90	
Do.	do	Bloomfield & Steel	do	do	1,059.15	
Do.	do	A. D. Donovan	do	do		18.58
Do.	do	J. F. Daswell	do	do		2.86
Do.	do	R. W. Estlin	do	do	56.00	
Do.	do	Charles Fagot	do	do		2.60

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds	Confiscable	Mrs. Flemming.....	Bank of New Orleans.	1863. Aug. 25	\$350.50	.....
Do.....	do	S. Green, jr.....	do	do	3.15	.....
Do.....	do	Griffin, Smeeds & Co.....	do	do	3.03	.....
Do.....	do	A. Bulware.....	do	do		\$27.44
Do.....	do	Benjamin Bloomfield (Jyndic).	do	do		8.74
Do.....	do	J. F. Wyche & Co.....	do	do	5.00	.....
Do.....	do	J. W. Zacharie.....	do	do		.89
Do.....	do	Race & Foster.....	do	do		1.28
Do.....	do	John Rareshide.....	do	do		124.67
Do.....	do	J. R. Shannon.....	do	do	5.93	.....
Do.....	do	M. J. Smith.....	do	do	1.36	.....
Do.....	do	W. A. Voilett & Co.....	do	do	305.92	.....
Do.....	do	Watt & Noble.....	do	do	128.65	.....
Do.....	do	Warren & Crawford.....	do	do	4.85	.....
Do.....	do	I. L. Harris.....	do	do	17.75	.....
Do.....	do	Howel, Gayle & Co.....	do	do	271.90	.....
Do.....	do	D. J. Hockersmith.....	do	do		472.91
Do.....	do	J. J. Mitchell.....	do	do		.21
Do.....	do	O. M. Newton.....	do	do	27.91	.....
Do.....	do	C. H. Noble.....	do	do		5.93
Do.....	do	H. H. Hansell.....	do	do		3.94
Do.....	do	W. L. Lanier & Co.....	do	do		3.91
Do.....	do	Lusk & Co.....	do	do		17.48
Do.....	do	Miles, Adams & Co.....	do	do		4.65
Do.....	do	West Florida R. R. Co.....	do	Sept. 8	3,693.81	.....
Do.....	do	Mobile Savings Bank.....	do	do	39.16	.....
Do.....	do	Montgomery Insurance Company.	do	do	19.20	.....
Do.....	do	Branch Bank, State of Georgia, Augusta.	do	do	38.27	.....
Do.....	do	City Bank, Augusta, Ga.	do	do	29.76	.....
Do.....	do	Branch Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.	do	do	9.47	.....
Do.....	do	Hillsboro Savings Institution.	do	do	209.65	.....
					6,378.80	714.79
Do.....	do	T. H. & J. M. Allen....	Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.	Aug. 25	5.31	.....
Do.....	do	M. B. Brady.....	do	do		4.95
Do.....	do	J. Bridge.....	do	do		1.53
Do.....	do	Augustus Black.....	do	do	40.00	128.87
Do.....	do	B. Bloomfield.....	do	do	514.85	.....
Do.....	do	T. A. Clark.....	do	do		9.88
Do.....	do	A. P. Cleveland.....	do	do	25.69	.....
Do.....	do	F. D. Conrad.....	do	do		7,678.33
Do.....	do	J. D. DeBarr.....	do	do	100.00	.....
Do.....	do	O. DeBuys.....	do	do		25.06
Do.....	do	M. DeClourt.....	do	do		550.00
Do.....	do	J. D. DeLees.....	do	do		6.25
Do.....	do	J. F. Daswell & Co.....	do	do		5.30
Do.....	do	Benj. Florence.....	do	do		18.17
Do.....	do	Gladden & Seixas.....	do	do		4.38
Do.....	do	A. Glenn & Co.....	do	do	106.25	106.25
Do.....	do	J. & F. Green.....	do	do	1,203.94	299.04
Do.....	do	L. J. Harris.....	do	do		3.20
Do.....	do	J. C. Hewitt.....	do	do	397.00	8.59
Do.....	do	W. K. Holmes.....	do	do		849.27
Do.....	do	Howell, Gayle & Co.....	do	do		1,014.44
Do.....	do	J. T. Hosmer.....	do	do	45.02	.....
Do.....	do	Girard Labanve.....	do	do	500.00	.....
Do.....	do	W. L. Lanier.....	do	do		15.27
Do.....	do	E. Lassere.....	do	do		3.29
Do.....	do	R. G. Latting.....	do	do	55.87	.....
Do.....	do	R. T. Lusk, agent.....	do	do		146.85
Do.....	do	R. H. Marr.....	do	do		30.40
Do.....	do	T. Murray & Co.....	do	do	8.82	.....
Do.....	do	J. Nelligan.....	do	do	3,500.00	.....
Do.....	do	W. H. Paxton.....	do	do		1.04
Do.....	do	J. Peebles.....	do	do		4.71
Do.....	do	J. Perkins.....	do	do		500.00
Do.....	do	Morton & Macauley.....	do	do	44.82	36.89
Do.....	do	Post & Mell.....	do	do		8.83
Do.....	do	George Pervis.....	do	do	231.90	115.12

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds	Confiscable	J. M. Putman.....	Citizens' Bank of Louisiana.	1863. Aug. 25		\$1. 71
Do.....	do	Reichard & Co.....	do	do		304. 70
Do.....	do	J. L. Saul.....	do	do		118. 00
Do.....	do	J. R. Shannon.....	do	do		8. 44
Do.....	do	S. B. Smith.....	do	do		76. 14
Do.....	do	D. Soule.....	do	do		7. 01
Do.....	do	R. H. Short.....	do	do		11. 05
Do.....	do	C. A. Slocomb.....	do	do		86. 96
Do.....	do	J. A. Slocomb.....	do	do		20. 46
Do.....	do	C. A. Slocomb & Co.....	do	do	\$25. 67	68. 76
Do.....	do	T. A. Taylor.....	do	do	525. 62	
Do.....	do	W. A. Frelford.....	do	do		7. 56
Do.....	do	V. Vaguars.....	do	do		41. 89
Do.....	do	W. A. Violet.....	do	do		310. 00
Do.....	do	M. Waltron, agent.....	do	do		7. 19
Do.....	do	Warren & Crawford.....	do	do		5. 50
Do.....	do	L. Bush.....	do	do		975. 27
Do.....	do	Capt. L. Bush.....	do	do	130. 10	
Do.....	do	Capt. A. J. Desland.....	do	do	2, 850. 00	
Do.....	do	L. DeSaul.....	do	do		123. 61
Do.....	do	J. O. Fugua.....	do	do	70. 18	
Do.....	do	A. G. Greenwood.....	do	do		5. 00
Do.....	do	Theodore Lewis.....	do	do		38. 83
Do.....	do	W. J. Martin.....	do	do		102. 00
Do.....	do	Stark & Ellison.....	do	do		38. 56
Do.....	do	Capt. W. E. Walker.....	do	do	676. 00	
Do.....	do	George Williamson.....	do	do		24. 68
Do.....	do	J. B. Robertson.....	do	do	500. 00	
Do.....	do	Southern Insurance Co.....	do	Aug. 28		19. 51
Do.....	do	Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.	do	do		60. 58
Do.....	do	Eastern Bank of Alabama, Montgomery.	do	do		62. 43
Do.....	do	Exchange Bank, Columbia, S. C.	do	Sept. 8	546. 28	
Do.....	do	Branch Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Petersburg.	do	do	3, 620. 29	
Do.....	do	Bank of the City of Petersburg, Va.	do	do	719. 43	
Do.....	do	Central Railroad Bank, Savannah, Ga.	do	do	2, 467. 61	
Do.....	do	Bank of Middle Georgia.....	do	do	15. 00	
Do.....	do	Eastern Bank of Alabama, Eufaula.	do	do	3, 113. 50	
Do.....	do	Bank of Virginia, Fredericksburg.	do	do	33. 21	
Do.....	do	Bank of the Valley of Virginia, Manchester.	do	do	250. 00	
Do.....	do	Central bank of Tennessee, Cleveland.	do	do	8, 000. 00	
*Do.....	do	Bank of West Tennessee.	do	Sept. 10	90, 887. 22	
Do.....	do	Chattanooga Savings Institution.	do	do	1, 333. 13	
Do.....	do	do	do	do	500. 00	
Do.....	do	B. L. Hodge.....	do	do	952. 74	
					123, 995. 40	13, 878. 68
Do.....	do	William Barry.....	Louisiana State Bank.	1867. Aug. 25		2, 000. 00
Do.....	do	Jules Cassard.....	do	do		99. 00
Do.....	do	G. A. Breau.....	do	do	2. 00	
Do.....	do	J. Bridge.....	do	do	130. 00	20. 00
Do.....	do	M. S. Bungier, agent.....	do	do		609. 88
Do.....	do	G. C. Boyart.....	do	do	105. 00	2. 36
Do.....	do	Bonford, Singlton & Co.	do	do		71. 03
Do.....	do	A. W. Bonford & Co.....	do	do	45. 29	
Do.....	do	A. Bolivan, agent.....	do	do		117. 06
Do.....	do	G. W. Campbell.....	do	do	22. 40	
Do.....	do	Carroll, Hoy & Co.....	do	do		100. 00
Do.....	do	Chase, Lay & Co.....	do	do		30. 42
Do.....	do	C. M. Conrad.....	do	do	356. 50	309. 55

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds	Confiscable	Cooper & Neiber.....	Louisiana State Bank.	1867. Aug. 25 ..	.....	\$24. 33
Do.....	do	A. J. Card.....	do	do .....	.....	9. 47
Do.....	do	J. D. Dameron & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	300. 00
Do.....	do	A. D. Dameron & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	2. 73
Do.....	do	Freret Brothers.....	do	do .....	.....	216. 65
Do.....	do	Charles Genios	do	do .....	.....	278. 31
Do.....	do	Moses Greenwood	do	do	\$115. 94	.....
Do.....	do	J. V. F. Hanks.....	do	do	1, 729. 00	.....
Do.....	do	William Hendley.....	do	do .....	.....	2, 500. 00
Do.....	do	Hewitt, Norton & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	7. 63
Do.....	do	Labatal & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	. 77
Do.....	do	J. Levergne.....	do	do .....	.....	2. 99
Do.....	do	A. Lecompte.....	do	do .....	.....	1, 370. 20
Do.....	do	May, Van Hook & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	44. 92
Do.....	do	Governor T. O. Moore.....	do	do	337. 15	.....
Do.....	do	T. O. Moore.....	do	do	356. 00	.....
Do.....	do	Moses Greenwood	do	do .....	.....	101. 62
Do.....	do	do	do	do .....	.....	1, 294. 75
Do.....	do	M. Grivot.....	do	do	611. 94	962. 85
Do.....	do	Hall & Biscoe.....	do	do .....	.....	75. 16
Do.....	do	Henderson, Terry & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	14. 46
Do.....	do	Hewitt, Norton & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	3. 34
Do.....	do	George D. Hito.....	do	do	146. 49	102. 39
Do.....	do	Howell, Gayle & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	817. 34
Do.....	do	J. H. Huckins.....	do	do .....	.....	465. 48
Do.....	do	Isler & Walker.....	do	do .....	.....	81. 22
Do.....	do	— Jennings, clerk United States court.	do	do .....	.....	12. 17
Do.....	do	N. R. Jennings, agent.....	do	do .....	.....	138. 67
Do.....	do	J. C. Killboun, A. Q. M.....	do	do	138. 33	.....
Do.....	do	W. B. Kountz.....	do	do .....	.....	10. 19
Do.....	do	J. B. Lefee.....	do	do .....	.....	2. 95
Do.....	do	B. L. Mann & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	1. 05
Do.....	do	Robert Mott.....	do	do .....	.....	11. 58
Do.....	do	W. Sullivan.....	do	do .....	.....	400. 00
Do.....	do	Wood & Low.....	do	do .....	.....	51. 13
Do.....	do	Patten, Penderson & Co.	do	do .....	.....	24. 32
Do.....	do	L. H. Place.....	do	do .....	.....	2. 83
Do.....	do	W. A. Peck.....	do	do .....	.....	196. 00
Do.....	do	D. Piper, jr.....	do	do .....	.....	9, 704. 74
Do.....	do	C. R. Railey.....	do	1863. Aug. 25 ..	1, 120. 31	1, 542. 15
Do.....	do	James Russ.....	do	do .....	.....	1. 73
Do.....	do	W. Selliman.....	do	do	1, 551. 21	.....
Do.....	do	Simpson & Dorr.....	do	do .....	.....	43. 82
Do.....	do	Singleton & Clark.....	do	do .....	.....	4. 82
Do.....	do	Smith & Johnson.....	do	do	101. 27	158. 42
Do.....	do	F. Stringer (syndic).....	do	do .....	.....	992. 25
Do.....	do	George Soule.....	do	do .....	.....	800. 04
Do.....	do	Scudder & Stumps.....	do	do .....	.....	1. 12
Do.....	do	James Syme.....	do	do .....	.....	126. 30
Do.....	do	R. G. Taylor.....	do	do .....	.....	1. 32
Do.....	do	W. W. Wood.....	do	do	900. 00	.....
Do.....	do	Campbell & Strong.....	do	do .....	.....	15. 69
Do.....	do	Coleman, Britton & Withers.	do	do	10. 00	.....
Do.....	do	Farley, Jurey & Co.....	do	do	80. 00	196. 98
Do.....	do	L. N. Lane.....	do	do .....	.....	3. 47
Do.....	do	Henderson & Terry.....	do	do .....	.....	3. 42
Do.....	do	Kendall, Blood & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	22. 54
Do.....	do	O. Laure.....	do	do .....	.....	60. 79
Do.....	do	W. E. Leverich.....	do	do	21. 76	64. 62
Do.....	do	S. L. & E. L. Levy.....	do	do .....	.....	48. 53
Do.....	do	Logan, Soniat & Clair- born.	do	do .....	.....	4. 11
Do.....	do	McLemore, Rayborne & Co.	do	do	375. 93	606. 07
Do.....	do	Kennett, Blood & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	4. 72
Do.....	do	A. D. Kelly & Co.....	do	do .....	.....	97. 02
Do.....	do	W. E. Leverich.....	do	1867. Aug. 25 ..	.....	43. 72
Do.....	do	L. & E. L. Levy.....	do	do .....	.....	11. 41
Do.....	do	Moore & Broden.....	do	do .....	.....	13. 29
Do.....	do	C. L. Singlton.....	do	do	396. 99	99. 15
Do.....	do	Sudder & Stamps.....	do	do .....	.....	1. 12

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds.....	Confiscable	Winston, Morrison & Co.	Louisiana State Bank.	1867. Aug. 25	.....	\$164. 61
Do.....	do	Voison & Drouel.....	do	do	.....	105. 93
Do.....	do	Commercial Bank of Alabama.	do	1863. Aug. 29	.....	1, 205. 21
Do.....	do	Farmers' Exchange Bank, Charleston.	do	do	.....	40. 58
Do.....	do	E. F. Taylor, agent.....	do	do	.....	16. 20
Do.....	do	Southern Bank of Alabama.	do	do	\$19, 568. 01	.....
Do.....	do	Commercial Bank, Selma.	do	do	2, 720. 95	.....
Do.....	do	Union Bank, Charleston.	do	do	196. 45	.....
Do.....	do	Bank of the Union, Nashville.	do	do	179. 08	.....
					31, 318. 50	28, 293. 11
Do.....	do	Bank of Cape Fear.....	Southern Bank	Aug. 25	292. 67	.....
Do.....	do	J. J. Getchen.....	do	do	384. 00	.....
Do.....	do	W. C. Wetherly.....	do	do	23. 12	.....
Do.....	do	William Hurper.....	do	do	50. 00	.....
Do.....	do	Commercial Bank, Columbia.	do	do	1, 887. 75	.....
Do.....	do	Bank of Cape Fear.....	do	do	5. 00	.....
Do.....	do	Walker & Spencer.....	do	do	130. 24	.....
Do.....	do	C. M. Bradford.....	do	do	91. 95	.....
Do.....	do	H. M. Hyams.....	do	do	79. 19	.....
Do.....	do	Johnson, McNeily & Claiborn.	do	do	1, 759. 29	.....
					4, 703. 21	.....
Do.....	do	Edwin Divine, jr.....	Bank of America	do	.....	2. 01
Do.....	do	Samuel S. Green.....	do	do	.....	1. 31
Do.....	do	John C. Halland.....	do	do	.....	1. 00
Do.....	do	W. L. Lanier.....	do	do	.....	7. 14
Do.....	do	W. L. Roberson.....	do	do	.....	4. 69
Do.....	do	J. W. Zacharie & Co.....	do	do	.....	2. 16
Do.....	do	J. Labat.....	do	do	.....	3. 11
Do.....	do	Henry St. Paul.....	do	do	.....	. 55
Do.....	do	State Bank of Florida, Tallahassee.	do	do	.....	1, 265. 57
					.....	1, 287. 50
Do.....	do	D. W. Adams.....	Crescent City Bank.	Sept. 4	25. 20	.....
Do.....	do	R. W. Adams.....	do	do	. 10	.....
Do.....	do	M. B. Brady & Co.....	do	do	. 85	.....
Do.....	do	A. P. Cleveland.....	do	do	1. 63	.....
Do.....	do	R. H. Chinn.....	do	do	10. 45	.....
Do.....	do	L. R. Coleman.....	do	do	. 65	.....
Do.....	do	J. J. Cocks.....	do	do	61. 96	.....
Do.....	do	Hewitt, Norton & Co.....	do	do	5. 69	.....
Do.....	do	Jamison McIntosh.....	do	do	14. 56	.....
Do.....	do	Samuel Jemison.....	do	do	2, 306. 67	.....
Do.....	do	W. L. Lanier.....	do	do	242. 25	.....
Do.....	do	Gasteon Brothers & Co.....	do	do	4. 47	.....
Do.....	do	Joshua Peebles.....	do	do	3. 94	.....
Do.....	do	C. R. Riley & Co.....	do	do	6. 18	.....
Do.....	do	S. B. Smith & Co.....	do	do	32. 58	.....
Do.....	do	James Synne.....	do	do	3. 37	.....
Do.....	do	Tarleton, Whiting & Tullis.	do	do	2, 014. 43	.....
Do.....	do	E. W. Wheelock & Co.....	do	do	50. 50	.....
Do.....	do	Douglas West.....	do	do	4. 26	.....
					4, 789. 77	.....
Do.....	do	Avigns Burden.....	Union Bank	Sept. 8	.....	1. 24
Do.....	do	Bradley, Wilson & Co.....	do	do	.....	6. 61
Do.....	do	Cleveland Bros.....	do	do	.....	1. 14
Do.....	do	R. H. Chinn.....	do	do	.....	2. 62
Do.....	do	M. D. Cooper & Co.....	do	do	.....	26. 44
Do.....	do	J. D. Daswell.....	do	do	.....	5. 22
Do.....	do	E. D. Fenner.....	do	do	.....	3. 83
Do.....	do	S. Flinn.....	do	do	.....	107. 83

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds	Confiscable	Gladden & Seixas.....	Union Bank	1863. Sept. 8		\$6. 60
Do.....	do	A. D. Kelly & Co.....	do	do		21. 38
Do.....	do	L. Lay	do	do		2. 25
Do.....	do	W. E. Leverich	do	do		10. 67
Do.....	do	A. W. Merriano.....	do	do		1. 31
Do.....	do	W. R. Miles	do	do		31. 96
Do.....	do	W. G. Mullen	do	do		8. 65
Do.....	do	McLemore, Rayborn & Co.	do	do		15. 95
Do.....	do	Paine, Huntington & Co	do	do		41. 84
Do.....	do	J. B. Slawson	do	do		137. 82
Do.....	do	C. H. Slocumb & Co	do	do		22. 49
Do.....	do	Southern Star Manufacturing Co.	do	do		3. 08
Do.....	do	R. H. Short & Co.....	do	do		53. 85
Do.....	do	W. A. Violet & Co	do	do		1. 15
Do.....	do	Watt & Noble	do	do		9. 36
Do.....	do	H. D. Conrad	do	do	\$13, 155. 15	
Do.....	do	Southern Insurance Co., Montgomery.	do	do	465. 14	
Do.....	do	Talladega Insurance Co	do	do	607. 98	
Do.....	do	Bank of Fulton, Ala	do	do	466. 20	
Do.....	do	Bank of Howardsville, Va.	do	do	704. 25	
Do.....	do	Merchants' Bank, Lynchburg.	do	do	11, 711. 25	
Do.....	do	Exchange Bank, Richmond.	do	do	211. 38	
Do.....	do	Bank of Clarendon, Fayetteville.	do	do	52. 09	
Do.....	do	People's Bank, C. S	do	do	33. 82	
Do. a.....	do	D. Piper, sr	do	do	7, 447. 36	2, 673. 79
Do. b.....	do	Planters' Bank of Tennessee, Nashville.	do	Sept. 10	101, 462. 39	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Memphis.	do	do	10, 331. 02	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Clarksville.	do	do	7, 450. 76	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Athens.	do	do	50. 00	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Murfreesboro	do	do	6, 363. 65	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Nashville.	do	do	904. 74	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Somersville.	do	do	7. 85	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Columbia.	do	do	359. 24	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Shelbyville.	do	do	1, 274. 79	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Clarksville.	do	do	2, 876. 28	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Sparta.	do	do	690. 50	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Trenton.	do	do	17, 144. 63	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank of Tennessee, Knoxville.	do	do	386. 19	
Do. b.....	do	Union Bank, Nashville	do	do	19, 900. 13	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank Union, Memphis.	do	do	25, 724. 02	
Do. b.....	do	Branch Bank Union, Columbia.	do	do	740. 20	
Do. b.....	do	Bank of Memphis.....	do	do	13, 024. 63	
Do. b.....	do	City Bank	do	do	1, 214. 19	
Do. b.....	do	Citizens' Bank, Memphis.	do	do	160. 56	
					246, 629. 39	3, 196. 25
Do.....	do	John Armfield.....	Bank of Louisiana..	Sept. 8	1, 239. 65	
Do.....	do	J. B. Smith	do	do	125. 53	
Do.....	do	E. E. Simpson	do	do	4, 587. 59	
Do.....	do	J. A. Simpson	do	do	5, 202. 51	
Do.....	do	D. P. Walworth.....	do	do	619. 15	
Do.....	do	P. L. Bonford.....	do	do	407. 92	

a Amount restored, \$10,121.15.*b* Taken under protest.

Amounts received from banks, par and Confederate funds—Continued.

List of property.	Kind of property (abandoned or confiscable).	Name of reputed owner.	Locality.	Date of seizure.	Confederate.	Par.
Funds.....	Confiscable	W. L. Campbell.....	Bank of Louisiana..	1863. Sept. 8..	\$15. 27	.....
Do.....	do	A. D. Kelly & Co.....	do	do	31. 18	.....
Do.....	do	V. Labrauches.....	do	do	14. 75	.....
Do.....	do	John Armfield.....	do	Sept. 11	30,000. 35	.....
Do.....	do	J. B. Bailey.....	do	do	13. 56	.....
Do.....	do	E. Berumdy.....	do	do	44. 85	.....
Do.....	do	Carroll, Hoy & Co.....	do	do	24. 65	.....
Do.....	do	Clark & Bayne.....	do	do	218. 14	.....
Do.....	do	M. D. Cooper.....	do	do	56. 32	.....
Do.....	do	F. T. Daswell.....	do	do	101. 50	.....
Do.....	do	H. Flesaur.....	do	do	. 98	.....
Do.....	do	Benjamin Floran.....	do	do	52. 31	.....
Do.....	do	Glandden Seixas.....	do	do	7. 06	.....
Do.....	do	L. Harderty.....	do	do	46,341. 37	.....
Do.....	do	Howell & Gayle.....	do	do	153. 46	.....
Do.....	do	N. R. Jennings.....	do	do	19. 87	.....
Do.....	do	Minor Kenner.....	do	do	6. 27	.....
Do.....	do	S. Jamison.....	do	do	. 79	.....
Do.....	do	W. O. Leverich.....	do	do	9. 85	.....
Do.....	do	Governor T. O. Moore..	do	do	200. 08	.....
Do.....	do	J. Pemberton.....	do	do	2. 00	.....
Do.....	do	J. B. Slawson.....	do	do	99. 33	.....
Do.....	do	H. H. Strawbridge.....	do	do	8. 29	.....
Do.....	do	R. Terrill.....	do	do	17. 37	.....
Do.....	do	Trustees of Planters' Bank, Natchez.	do	do	13,963. 64	.....
Do.....	do	J. C. Van Winkle.....	do	do	904. 28	.....
Do.....	do	W. A. Voilett & Co.....	do	do	99. 53	.....
Do.....	do	J. P. Walworth.....	do	do	4,700. 00	.....
Do.....	do	Mrs. S. H. Wood.....	do	do	2,240. 74	.....
Do.....	do	Wood & Low.....	do	do	2. 02	.....
Do.....	do	Simpson & Low.....	do	do	535. 59	.....
Do.....	do	E. E. Simpson.....	do	do	48,111. 57	.....
Do.....	do	J. A. Simpson.....	do	do	12,409. 49	.....
					181,586. 83	.....

AGGREGATE.—Par funds, \$47,888.68; Confederate notes, \$689,492.08.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, October 29, 1866.

SIR: In connection with my report of the 8th instant, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 28th of May, 1866, calling for information in relation to the amount of cotton in the hands of the United States military authorities at the close of the war, as captured and forfeited, and all which has since come into the hands of the United States authorities as property of the late so-called Confederate States, its disposition, etc., I have the honor to transmit a copy of a letter from Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster, New York City, October 11, 1866, covering a condensed statement of all the cotton received by him during the war and the disposition made of it. He states that he had no cotton in his hands at the close of the war.

In preparing the statement required by the call of the House of Representatives, it was necessary to call upon all the principal quartermasters for reports as to the amount of cotton severally passing through their offices. The full response of General Van Vliet was only received last week. It will be seen that of the proceeds of cotton sold and transferred, \$12,892.12 were taken up in General Van Vliet's summary statements for January and May, 1863, and the sum of \$3,289.92 transferred to Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent, and that 45,800 bales of cotton were turned over to Mr. Draper; and 2,644 bales of cotton, weighing 1,149,862 pounds, were turned over to Hiram Barney, esq., collector of the port of New York, from whom General Van Vliet

claims the amount due the Quartermasters' Department for transportation of cotton. This will be made the subject of a special communication and recommendation after receiving from General Van Vliet a statement of the whole amount due the Quartermasters' Department on account of shipment of cotton, etc.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Brevet Major-General, U. S. A.

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New York, October 11, 1866.

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit herewith a condensed statement of all the cotton received by me during the war, and the disposition made of it.

I had no cotton in my hands at the close of the war.

I beg, while on this subject, to call attention to the large amount of money due our department for the transportation of cotton, and which should have been paid from the proceeds of said cotton. I frequently called Mr. Barney's attention to it, but could never bring him to a settlement.

I inclose herewith a copy of one of several letters which I addressed him on the subject. There is more due the Government than is claimed in this letter.

It would only be right that this sum should be returned to our department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General, etc.

Gen. M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.

Statement showing the quantity of cotton received during the war by Bvt. Maj. Gen. Stewart Van Vliet, quartermaster, United States Army, at New York City, the disposition made of it, etc.

Number of bales.	Number of bags.	Number of pounds received.	How disposed of.	Net proceeds.
61	.....	23,053	Sold at public sale.....	a \$12,126.80
61	241	8,600	do.....	b 765.32
15	.....	5,648	do.....	c 3,289.92
				16,182.04
2,644	.....	1,149,862	Turned over to Hiram Barney, collector of the port of New York.	
45,800	.....	.....	Turned over to Simeon Draper, United States cotton agent.	
48,520	241	1,187,163		

a Proceeds taken upon summary statements for January, 1863.

b Cotton in seed. Proceeds taken upon summary statements for May, 1863.

c Proceeds transferred to Simeon Draper, esq., United States cotton agent.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Major-General and Quartermaster, United States Army.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington City, D. C., February 25, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives, dated February 21, 1867, calling for information relative to property seized or taken possession of by the Government or its agents in the State of Louisiana.

Only one case such as appears to be contemplated by the resolution has come to the knowledge of this office. On the occupation of Shreveport by the United States forces a small depot of medicines belonging to the rebel government was found there. The articles were mostly of inferior quality, or different in kind from those on the army supply table, and the stock was sold at public sale October 2, 1865. The net proceeds, amounting to \$500, were turned over to the medical disbursing officer in New Orleans, Bvt. Maj. C. B. White, United States Army, and by him placed with the funds of the medical and hospital department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General United States Army.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

List of property seized by Government agent in the State of Louisiana and received at the War Department, under the provisions of General Orders 89 and 269 of 1864, from the said Department.

Date of seizure.	By whom transmitted to the War Department.	Names of the reputed owners.	Description, etc.	Amount.
Unknown.....	Brig. Gen. James Bowen, provost marshal Department of the Gulf.	Mr. Barrow.....	\$250 Confederate currency taken from Barrow's house.....	\$250. 00
Do.....	do.....	Claiborne and Langler.....	\$2,291 Confederate currency, owners reported as blockade runners.....	2,291. 00
Do.....	do.....	S. K. Bailey.....	\$20 Confederate currency, taken from a letter addressed to Bailey.....	20. 00
Do.....	do.....	Mate of steamer Adelaide.	\$10 Confederate currency, \$8 Mississippi "cotton pledged," owner reported a smuggler.	18. 00
Do.....	do.....	Joseph Krain.....	\$140 Confederate currency, owner arrested at Lakeport and money taken from him.	140. 00
Do.....	do.....	Blockade runners, names unknown.	\$4,385 Confederate currency.....	4,385. 00
Do.....	do.....	William Sampson.....	\$302 Confederate currency, owner captured when trying to run the blockade at La Fouché.	302. 00
May 10, 1864....	Maj. Geo. C. McKee, provost marshal.	Unknown.....	Confederate currency seized by a United States detective on board a steamer between Vicksburg and New Orleans.	75,740. 00
Unknown.....	Unknown.....	Col. Jas. M. Putnam, First Regiment, Third Brigade, Louisiana militia.	Confederate currency.....	4,650. 00
Do.....	Maj. A. D. Nelson, First United States Infantry, provost marshal.	C. J. Nicholson.....	Confederate currency taken from Denner, who was arrested on charge of disloyalty and was discharged from custody for want of evidence against him. Owner has filed a petition claiming this amount, and said petition has been filed.	10,226. 00
Do.....	do.....	A. J. Rugeley.....	Confederate currency. Owner arrested and found guilty of dealing in Confederate bonds.	650. 00
Sept. 15, 1864...	Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron.....	George Williamson.....	Confederate currency, \$2,495; Louisiana scrip, \$5; Georgia currency, 35 cents. Owner was shot while attempting clandestinely to cross the Mississippi River near Baton Rouge, La., and died September 15, 1864. Requested that this amount might be sent to his wife at Lumpkins, Va.	2,500. 35
Oct. 8, 1864.....	Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding, etc.	Joseph D. Gaidrey.....	\$500 Confederate bonds and \$260.50 Confederate currency, found in rebel mail captured by a scouting party.	760. 50
Nov. 24, 1864...	Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron...	Unknown.....	\$2,000 Confederate currency, \$71.50 Louisiana scrip, and \$2 Texas treasury warrants, captured at the owner's house, Assumption Parish, La.	2,073. 50
Unknown.....	Maj. E. P. Benedict, judge-advocate provost court.	E. C. Cochran.....	\$45,800 Confederate currency, \$10 Mississippi cotton pledges, confiscated by provost court at New Orleans at various times.	45,810. 00
Do.....	Asst. Surg. S. C. Ayres, barracks United States Army general hospital, New Orleans, La.	W. H. Chandler.....	Company B, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dead; Confederate currency.....	32. 00
Do.....	do.....	Wm. P. Leeson.....	Carter's Louisiana cavalry battalion, dead; Confederate currency, \$8; Mississippi scrip, 5 cents.	8. 05
Do.....	do.....	John Pack.....	Company D, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dead; Confederate currency, \$10; specie, 20 cents.	10. 20
Do.....	do.....	Icen Wood.....	Thirty-ninth North Carolina, dead; specie, 50 cents.....	.50
Do.....	do.....		Company F, Twenty-ninth North Carolina, dead; Confederate currency, \$40.....	40. 00

List of property seized by Government agent in the State of Louisiana and received at the War Department, under the provisions of General Orders 89 and 269 of 1864, from the said Department—Continued.

Date of seizure.	By whom transmitted to the War Department.	Names of the reputed owners.	Description, etc.	Amount.
Unknown	Asst. Surg. S. C. Ayres, barracks United States Army general hospital, New Orleans, La.	J. H. Hickman	Company C, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dead; Confederate currency.....	\$71. 00
Do.....	do	S. P. Forsythe	Company E, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dead; Confederate currency	7. 00
Do.....	do	W. M. Marchal	do	30. 00
Do.....	do	C. Paul	Linge's battalion, dead; Confederate currency	32. 00
Do.....	do	Lewis Frazier	Company D, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dead; Confederate currency	39. 00
Do.....	do	Arthur Mayfar	Company K, Second Louisiana Cavalry, dead; Confederate currency	20. 00
Do.....	do	Unknown	Confederate currency, \$146; Louisiana scrip, \$17.50; Tennessee bank note, \$5; Mississippi scrip, 20 cents.	168. 70
<i>Securities issued by the Confederate States and the State of Louisiana in aid of the rebellion.</i>				
Do.....	Maj. Gen. E. R. S. Canby, commanding, etc., New Orleans, La.	Louisiana State bank.....	Confederate bonds, \$300,000; Louisiana State bonds, \$66,000; notes of the city of New Orleans, \$7,500; notes of the following parishes, viz: Point Coupee, \$2,661.78; Avoyelles, \$1,000; St. Mary, \$2,500; East Feliciana, \$1,000; East Baton Rouge, \$1,000; St. Landry, \$10,000; Morehouse, \$1,000; Terrebonne, \$1,000; Rapides, \$900. Louisiana State bonds, \$732,000; warrant of auditor of State of Louisiana, order of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, \$165,016.99; check of Thomas O. Moore, governor of Louisiana, on Louisiana State Bank, \$259,512.19; notes of the parishes, viz: Point Coupee, \$10,000; Avoyelles, \$12,175; St. Mary, \$5,000; East Feliciana, \$1,000; West Feliciana, \$1,000; East Baton Rouge, \$5,000; West Baton Rouge, \$2,000; St. Landry, \$8,000; Morehouse, \$2,000; Terrebonne, \$3,000; Rapides, \$9,219.24; Franklin, \$300; Caldwell, \$2,200; Concordia, \$12,849.24; Catahoula, \$1,000; Madison, \$7,250.	394, 561. 78
Do.....	do	Citizens' Bank.....	Louisiana State bonds, \$100,000; notes of the following parishes, viz: Avoyelles, \$840; East Baton Rouge, \$500; West Baton Rouge, \$1,000; Morehouse, \$3,000; Terrebonne, \$2,000; Concordia, \$5,000; Madison, \$2,500.	1, 238, 522. 66
Do.....	do	Bank of Louisiana.....	Confederate bonds, \$50,000; Louisiana State bonds, \$17,500; notes of the parish of St. Landry, \$4,000.	114, 840. 00
Do.....	do	Crescent City Bank.....	Confederate bonds, \$188,000; Louisiana State bonds, \$69,000; notes of the parish of St. Landry, \$7,500.	71, 500. 00
Do.....	do	Bank of New Orleans.....	Louisiana State bonds, \$110,000; notes of the city of New Orleans, \$10,000; notes of the parishes, viz: West Feliciana, \$500; West Baton Rouge, \$500; St. Landry, \$2,000; Rapides, \$1,957.39; Carroll, \$1,250; Tensas, \$500.	264, 500. 00
Do.....	do	Southern Bank.....	Confederate bonds, \$40,000; Louisiana State bonds, \$250,000; notes of the parishes, viz: Avoyelles, \$660; East Feliciana, \$2,500; West Feliciana, \$250; West Baton Rouge, \$500; St. Landry, \$4,000; Morehouse, \$2,010; Terrebonne, \$500; Franklin, \$1,290; Concordia, \$5,000; Catahoula, \$250; Madison, \$1,000; Sabine, \$600.	126, 707. 39
Do.....	do	Union Bank		308, 500. 00

Do.....	do	Canal Bank.....	Confederate bonds, \$250,000; notes of the parishes, viz: Avoyelles, \$1,500; West Feliciana, \$5,000; East Baton Rouge, \$1,000; West Baton Rouge, \$1,000; St. Landry, \$10,000; Morehouse, \$1,000; Catahoula, \$1,000; receipt of the governor of Louisiana, \$75,000.	345,500.00
Do.....	do	Merchants' Bank.....	Confederate bonds, \$18,000; Louisiana State bonds, \$100,000; notes of the parishes, viz: St. Landry, \$5,000; Concordia, \$2,500; receipt of the governor of Louisiana, \$25,000.	150,500.00
Do.....	do	Bank of America.....	Louisiana State bonds, \$26,900; notes of the parishes, viz: Avoyelles, \$1,000; St. Landry, \$2,000.	29,900.00
Do.....	do	Mechanics and Traders' Bank.	Louisiana State bonds, \$307,500; notes of the parishes, viz: Avoyelles, \$1,000; St. Mary, \$5,000; West Feliciana, \$3,000; East Baton Rouge, \$500; St. Landry, \$4,000; Morehouse, \$1,000; Catahoula, \$500; Carroll, \$1,750; Tensas, \$5,000; bond of the State of Louisiana in favor of Mechanics and Traders' Bank, \$29,333.32.	358,583.32
Do.....	do	Unknown.....	Detached coupons, Confederate bonds, \$49,700; Confederate currency, \$5,652. Louisiana scrip, \$49,584.75.	104,936.75

The foregoing list embraces, in brief, a report of all the property and information in the possession of this office relative to property seized by the Government or its agents in the State of Louisiana. The rebel currency above mentioned was forwarded to this Department in compliance with General Orders 89 and 269 of 1864, and has been retained in my custody since its receipt to prevent its circulation in the loyal States. Such property is believed to be "confiscable." None of it has been "restored" to the owners, no "assessment value" has been placed upon it, and no "profits" appear to have accrued to the Government on account of it.

W. SCOTT KETCHUM,

Brevet Major-General U. S. A., Assistant Inspector-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February 25, 1867.*



INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CHARLES W. STONE, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. No. 183.]

The Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to whom was referred House resolution No. 183, "Authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of an international coin or coins," respectfully report back the same, with the recommendation that it do pass, with certain amendments hereinafter fully stated.

One of the earliest cares of the founders of the Republic was to replace the diversified coins and monetary systems of the several States with common coins which should be current in all the States. Hence by the Constitution they clearly vested in the General Government the exclusive power to coin money. A series of coins was adopted, decimal in character, convenient of use, and easy of computation. Jefferson even then looked forward to the adoption of an international unit and other financiers of that formative period shared in the hope. Various obstacles have prevented the realization of that anticipation although the reasons for such action have grown stronger with each succeeding year, and to-day there is scarcely an argument of a hundred years ago in favor of a national coinage by the United States that does not obtain with equal force in favor of an international coinage by the commercial world. Methods of communication have been so improved and perfected that for business purposes England and France are nearer to the United States to-day than Georgia and South Carolina were to Massachusetts when our Constitution was adopted, and the business bond between nations is vastly closer now than it was then between the States. The volume of trade between the United States and England is greater to-day than all the trade of European nations with each other and America two hundred years ago. Modern civilization and the inventive genius of the nineteenth century have proved potent in bringing the nations nearer together and breaking down the barriers to their free intercourse. National animosities, prejudices, and jealousies have also been largely mollified and the bonds of trade and business intercourse draw closer year by year.

The desirability of an international currency of some form or kind that would afford a universal measure of value and a convenient medium of exchange in all lands has been fully understood by statesmen of our own country as well as by financiers of foreign lands. It has in years gone by received attention in both Houses of Congress. Forty years

ago it was asserted in the House of Representatives in the discussion of the subject of international coinage that—

Next to a universal language, everywhere spoken and everywhere understood, it will as eminently conduce to general peace and general good understanding among nations as any other measure which can be devised.

In 1866 the Coinage Committee of the House of Representatives in a report then presented say that—

Their conviction is clear that international uniformity is of the utmost importance for the convenience of our external trade and of our general intercourse with foreign nations; and that at this time especially it is the duty of the Government to prosecute with energy its efforts to effect an agreement with the leading nations of Europe on this subject.

Ten years later the Senate Finance Committee, through Senator Sherman, say:

The importance of a common monetary standard among commercial nations has always been conceded. It has been the hope of philosophers and statesmen and the demand of writers on political economy for centuries.

As expressing the views of intelligent financiers in other lands, we quote the recent forcible expression of the president of the National Bank of Netherlands, as follows:

With the enormous international trade now going on and likely to increase year by year, the first question of the day should be international currency to which the internal currency of each country has to adapt itself. * * * Such a system will soon be absolutely indispensable to that broader civilization to which the evolution of the race is leading us.

The first formal attempt of the United States to secure an assimilation of its own currency system with that of other nations was made in a timid and halting way in 1857, when the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to appoint some suitable person as agent or commissioner to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of the two countries as that the respective units shall be thereafter easily and exactly commensurable, and to embody the result of such conference in a statement and report, to be laid before Congress as early as practicable; and that the compensation of such agent or commissioner shall not exceed \$5,000 in full for his services and expenses.

This resolution was approved February 26, 1857, and nearly seven months later, on September 17, 1857, Prof. J. W. Alexander was appointed the commissioner thus authorized. He proceeded to England, and considerably more than a year later transmitted to the United States Government as the only outcome of his mission a communication from the British foreign office expressing a willingness to consider any proposition the United States might make, but such proposition never seems to have been made.

In 1861, in his annual report, Secretary Chase invites—

attention of Congress to the importance of a uniform system and a uniform nomenclature of weights and measures and coins to the commerce of the world, in which the United States so largely shares.

In his report for 1862 he definitely proposed to make our half eagle equal in value to the English sovereign. In 1863 he again calls attention to his previous recommendations. In the same year the International Statistical Congress at Berlin, in which the United States was represented, discussed the feasibility of assimilating the coinage of the different nations into a common system, and recommended the calling of a special congress to consider that subject. This congress, convened for the purpose named, was held at Paris in 1867, in which the United

States took part with eighteen other nations. With little difference of opinion this conference agreed upon and recommended to their respective Governments the adoption of the 5-franc piece as the unit of an international system of coinage and the coining by France of a 25-franc gold piece to which the sovereign of Great Britain and the half eagle of the United States should be made to conform. A bill to carry into effect this recommendation, so far as the United States was concerned, was introduced by Senator Sherman in the Fortieth Congress (Senate bill No. 217), and in the same Congress Senator Frelinghuysen introduced a bill (Senate bill No. 412) to make our half eagle conform to the sovereign of Great Britain, thus making that coin the international unit. The Finance Committee of the Senate reported favorably the bill of Senator Sherman and negatively that of Senator Frelinghuysen, but neither seems to have been reached in the Senate for action.

In the Congress immediately preceding, Mr. Kasson in the House had reported from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures a resolution authorizing the President—

to appoint a special commissioner to negotiate with foreign Governments for the establishment of the common unit of money of identical value in all commercial countries adopting the same.

This resolution, however, was not pressed, as the Paris International Conference to consider the same subject was then soon to be held.

Those were days of doubt and uncertainty and confused ideas in finance. We were on a paper basis without even domestic coins in circulation or definite prospect thereof, and it seemed futile to then bother about international coins, and Congress gave the matter no serious attention. Soon after, however, measures were taken to reorganize the mint in contemplation of the resumption of specie payments, the act of 1873 was passed, and the "battle of the standards," better designated as the war of the standards, which had already begun to convulse Europe, was extended to this country and has been fiercely waged ever since. Effort after effort has been made by international conference to secure some international agreement on a common ratio between gold and silver and an unlimited or at least enlarged coinage of silver on that ratio. These conferences have failed, and the inability to adjust internationally the relations between gold and silver has stood in the way of any serious or practical consideration of the feasibility of the adoption of a common coin or coins for all commercial nations.

In 1879 our minister at Vienna, in a communication to the State Department, which was transmitted to Congress, urged the adoption of the 8-florin piece of Austria for international uses, and the coining by the United States of a 4-dollar gold piece to correspond with it in value; and, on reference of this communication to the Coinage Committee, Alexander H. Stephens, then chairman of that committee, reported a bill "to authorize a new coin for international use, to be known as the 'Stella,'" and for other purposes. This bill provided for the 4-dollar piece of gold alloyed with silver, but also provided for certain other and different coins composed mainly of silver, and failed to commend itself to the approval of the House.

The International American Conference, which met in Washington in 1890, on April 2 of that year, passed the following resolutions:

1. That an international monetary union be established.
2. That as a basis for this union an international coin or coins be issued, which shall be uniform in weight and fineness, and which may be used in all the countries represented in this conference.
3. That to give full effect to this recommendation there shall meet in Washington

a commission composed of one delegate or more from each nation represented in this conference which shall consider the quantity, the kind of currency, the uses it shall have, and the value and proportion of the international coin or coins, and their relations to gold.

This International American Monetary Commission, called in pursuance of these resolutions, was composed of delegates from Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Chile, Hayti, Hawaii, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Argentine Republic, Costa Rica, and the United States, and met in Washington in 1891. There seemed entire unanimity of sentiment in the commission, and their views were expressed in a formal report formulated by a committee, and from which the following extract is taken:

It is impossible not to wish for the creation of a system of uniform coins, which would cause the economical international relations to be both more moral and safe, and would keep in the hands of an active majority of the merchants, with consequent advantage to the mass of buyers of their cheapened products, the amount accruing exclusively to-day to the agents and manipulators of exchanges.

The common value of coins would facilitate all mercantile transactions as much as an unsafe exchange hinders and frightens them.

During the sessions of the commission the president thereof, M. Romero, of Mexico, expressed the following views:

I have been for some time of opinion that if all the American nations should reach an agreement which would secure to them a common coin, and especially if this were to be a legal tender in all of them, the effect of such agreement would be so marked in Europe, and especially in England, that it would be likely to induce that power to join in the agreement, as she could not afford to allow the United States to have commercial advantages in the American continent which she could not share.

This commission, however, encountered the same trouble which had stood in the way of the success of other international monetary conferences, to wit, the difficulty of reconciling views as to a general monetary standard, or of establishing a fixed ratio between gold and silver. This question was then agitating the entire commercial world, and in the hope that some solution of it might be reached by agreement with European nations, the commission adopted by unanimous vote the following resolution:

Resolved, That this commission bring its sessions to a close, expressing the wish that before long another commission may meet which shall reach an agreement that will secure the adoption of a uniform monetary system between the nations of America, advantageous to each and all.

In all these efforts and movements toward assimilating the coins of nations into a common system there has been no difference of opinion as to the desirability of such result. That is beyond possible question or doubt. The attainment of it, however, has been thought to be dependent on the adoption of a bimetallic standard or at least on a prior agreement on a fixed ratio between silver and gold, and hence that subject came to the front in all efforts to obtain uniformity of coinage. The two subjects are not necessarily interdependent, and it is submitted that the problem of international agreement may at this time be fairly approached from the other direction. All the great nations are now practically in accord as to their monetary standard and as to the general character of their monetary systems. Gold is the standard in all the great commercial nations, and silver is coined only on Government account and only in quantities limited by each Government. Existing facts, whether they accord with our wishes, feelings and preferences or not, may as well be recognized as facts.

The commercial world, then, is united to-day on a common standard. The effort to change that standard or to add an enlarged use of silver,

a struggle that may be protracted for many years, ought not to stand in the way of the adoption of common coins conforming to existing systems and changing when these systems change. A change in monetary standards or any substantial change in the relation of the great money metals must come, if it come at all, by international cooperation, which would carry with it any necessary change in a common coinage, if, in fact, any change should be necessary.

In other words, there would seem to be no substantial reason why nations now using their own gold coins as primary money might not use in the same way gold coins common to other nations, nor why silver coins, now limited in coinage and exchangeable for gold in the respective nations where coined, might not under treaty stipulations be replaced by common coins similarly limited and exchangeable and everywhere current.

The problems, however, involved in the international coinage of gold and silver are so far distinct and different that they may be best separately considered.

The international conference of 1867 agreed upon and recommended the 5-franc piece as the unit of international coinage, and coupled with their recommendation the condition that France should coin a 25-franc piece, which she did not then and does not now do. The adoption of that plan would necessitate the reduction of the sovereign and the half eagle to the weight and value of the proposed 25-franc piece. This, if adopted, would bring the international coinage into substantial accord with the coinage of the Latin Union, of Spain, and of some of the South American States. To this there would seem to be no very serious objection beyond the natural attachment and partiality of each nation to its own coin, and the reluctance to yield to any single nation the prestige of the adoption of its distinctive coinage.

The fact, however, should not be overlooked that the 5-franc piece to which our dollar would be made to conform is too small for practical gold coinage and smaller than any gold coin now minted in either England or America. The result would be that the 25-franc piece, to which the sovereign and half eagle would be made to conform, would be practically the coin unit, and this coin would be of no even weight in grams or grains, and the weight of the multiples and submultiples of it would also be expressed in awkward, vulgar fractions. Its weight, nine-tenths fine, would be the same as the present Spanish 25-peseta piece, viz, 8.064 grams. If this weight were made an even 8 grams, then other coins of half, double, or quadruple its value would also be of even weight, and the whole system and series of coins would be much simplified. A comparison of the coins of corresponding size of the various nations will show that 8 grams is near their average weight, and in no case is any very considerable change necessary. The half eagle weighs 8.359 grams; the sovereign, eleven-twelfths fine, weighs 7.988 grams, and if nine-tenths fine would weigh 8.136 grams; the 25-peseta piece of Spain weighs 8.064 grams, as would the proposed 25-franc piece of France and the Latin Union; the 5-yen piece of Japan weighs 8.333 grams, and the 20-mark piece of Germany weighs 7.965 grams. Thus the present corresponding coin of Germany alone drops below the proposed coin in weight, and that but very slightly.

The difference in intrinsic value between the above-named coins and the suggested new coin, especially if the old coins had been long in circulation, would not be enough to disarrange general values or work material injustice, but would give sufficient profit to induce a recoinage, and thus lead to the speedy and general use of the new coin. The

expense of recoinage would not be burdensome on the Government, as such cost would not exceed one-twentieth of 1 per cent, as stated by the Senate Finance Committee in 1868. In the recoinage of the sovereign, however, somewhat more expense would be incurred, as the fineness of metal would necessarily be changed from eleven-twelfths to nine-tenths fine. Such change in the fineness of the coins, however, has been for some time contemplated by the English Government on economic grounds, and would not be likely to seriously stand in the way of the adoption of a coin otherwise acceptable.

Your committee have assumed that a distinctive international coin, readily recognized as such, is desirable. It might properly be on one side of uniform design, with emblems, legends, and devices which would indicate its international character and value. The other side might have the distinctive national design, devices, and inscription of the nation coining and express its value or equivalent in other coins of that nation.

An 8 gram nine-tenths fine gold piece which would be made equivalent to 25 francs in France, to a sovereign in England, to 20 marks in Germany, and a half eagle in the United States would not disturb the relations between gold and silver coins in these countries, because that relation now is purely arbitrary and widely different from the relative commercial value of the two metals. If no change were made in silver coins it would increase the ratio between silver and gold to the extent of the reduction of the value of the gold coins, but this would be but slight.

With the sovereign, the half eagle, the 20-mark piece, and the 25-franc piece assimilated into one coin, the problem of monetary unity among the nations would be solved. The convenience of each nation would speedily provide for larger and smaller coins, multiples and submultiples of this international unit, even if they were not embraced in the international agreement, as they very probably would be.

The one thing to be sought, however, is one international unit—a common denominator of value so fully recognized and accepted by all commercial nations that all values in international transactions, all statistical statements, and market quotations shall be expressed in its terms. The attainment of this single end, if nothing more were sought, is worthy the zealous effort of all the nations, and certainly there can be no objection to a conservative and intelligent attempt by this country to initiate a movement to bring it once more favorably and fairly to the attention of other nations.

We have hitherto made motions in this direction, but with no great degree of earnestness or patience. France zealously sought to bring into the Latin Union other nations, but the jealousy, if not the interest, of England stood in the way on the one side, and on the other the disordered state of our finances and financial ideas prevented the cooperation we otherwise might have given. Since then a generation has passed away. The advantages of united action and cooperation among nations have been demonstrated in postal unions, by extradition treaties and reciprocal trade agreements, and seem about to be further exemplified by the establishment of a great international judicial tribunal of last resort. The time seems opportune for an earnest effort to secure what, as was well said in the 1867 conference, the whole world agrees to be desirable, viz, a common medium of exchange and measure of value.

If a coinage of silver to circulate beyond the limits of the nation coining is sought a more complicated question is presented. Under existing conditions and relations such international coinage of silver

could only be attained by agreement fixing not only the fineness of the metal and the weight of the unit determined upon, but the amount to be coined by each nation if at its own mints, and for each nation if at a common mint, and by specific provisions for redemption on demand by the coining nation, and by regulations prescribing legal-tender qualities. Such provisions entered into the compact of the Latin Union, and probably patient effort might reach some similar basis if desired as part of a general plan for international coinage. Silver coins themselves, however, would hardly enter largely into international exchanges which involve large transactions. Such coins are more particularly adapted to the smaller domestic transactions of the several nations. It may not be amiss, however, to say that various plans for the use of silver in international exchanges, through the medium of international certificates of deposit of silver coin or bullion under treaty stipulations, have been proposed, and some of them elaborated with much intelligence and care. Your committee believe, however, that their discussion can more properly follow than precede the adoption of a more simple basis of international cooperation. A conference, if called, may properly consider all these things, and the resolution reported purposely contemplates a careful consideration of both silver and gold for international monetary purposes, and any plan that shall give to silver an enlarged monetary use upon the solid basis of international agreement will be gladly accepted by the United States.

The simpler problem, however, and the more important desideratum of some common denominator, of some agreed universal monetary unit, must not be lost sight of in speculation and plans for the application of that monetary unit in the subsequent development of a system which can only be possible after such unit is agreed upon.

In this matter, as in many others, we can not take the whole journey at one jump. We must walk before we can run. Our progress must be step by step. We can best settle one thing at a time. Let us have at least one common coin, more if we can obtain them, but not risk coming to the ground by seeking to repose on too many stools. Let us unite the nations in a common interest by the actual use and currency of some universal coin or coins. When that is done it will be all the easier to broaden their interest to embrace everything that relates to this common currency, of what it shall be composed, how it may be improved, and how by it the interests of all may be promoted. Thus the relations of gold and silver will inevitably come to be a common concern, and thus, if at all, will come that concurrent and united action of all nations which shall give to silver its widest use and usefulness as a money metal, and lift its relative value to its former level, if the accomplishment of that result is within the scope of human power.

It may not be amiss before concluding to call attention to the fact that money of coinage and money of account are not necessarily the same. The legal unit of our money of account is the gold dollar, and yet none are coined or in circulation. The unit of international coinage if agreed upon in the present generation, it is fairly safe to say, must either conform to the sovereign of the British domain or to some multiple of the franc of the Latin Union, or so closely approximate to both as to be acceptable in place of both. This would be a convenient coinage unit, but too large for an entirely convenient unit of account. The French unit of account is the franc, which, to Americans at least, seems too small. That the pound or sovereign of England is too large is manifested by the general use of the shilling as a sort of coordinate unit of account. The dollar stands intermediate between the franc and

the sovereign, is of extensive use as a coin, and world known as a measure of value. With a fixed and definitely defined relation to any coin determined upon as a unit of international coinage, it would make a convenient unit of account. If the half eagle were made to exactly conform to a new international coin, and the dollar thus become exactly one-fifth of this coin, American dollars would speedily work themselves into the world's currency along with the franc. Let the new coin be called the sovereign or pound if you please. It would equal \$5, and the dollar would equal 5 francs or 4 marks; and francs, marks, dollars, and pounds would constitute the world's currency. These denominations would be convenient of form and proportion, of acceptable nomenclature, blending the systems and terms of four great nations, would be substantially decimal in character, and well adapted to the convenient uses of daily life. Such coins, if backed by the agreement and use of the four great commercial nations, would ultimately become the universal currency of the civilized world.

The adoption of such a system would involve such a reduction in the value of our half eagle, and hence of our dollar, as to render proper, and probably necessary, legislative enactments prescribing the legal relation of the new and the old coins so far as concerns existing debts, but this would involve no complicated problem.

It is further suggested that with an international coin or system of coinage once agreed upon the practical utility of some system of international certificates of deposit of such adopted coin would probably command early attention. Such system of certificates of deposit might be molded into form to largely promote the convenience of trade and lead to a very considerable saving in the matter of freight, insurance, and abrasion of coins in transit between different nations. In 1893 we imported \$58,061,542 in gold coin and exported \$79,496,225. In the same year we imported \$13,405,432 in silver coin and exported \$14,620,984. It will thus be seen that in that year \$71,466,947 in coin made the double trip across the ocean and back, except so far as any of this coin passed the Canadian or Mexican borders, and this amount was inconsiderable. Exceptional causes have made the exports greater and the imports less since then till the year just closed, in which the imports largely exceeded the exports. If we remember that we are speaking of the coin exports and imports of only one nation, we gain some idea of the extent of the actual transportation of coined money from nation to nation, and of the magnitude of the grand aggregate of these amounts.

Paper representatives, and for international purposes mostly in large denominations, of a universal coin would save much of the labor, risk, and loss attending the shipment and reshipment of vast amounts of coin, and would to some extent serve the purpose of an international clearing house. It may also be worthy of consideration whether by such certificates the use of silver in international exchanges may not be considerably extended. The actual transfer of a million silver dollars would be a material addition to the freight of any vessel, but the paper representatives of the same sum could be transmitted in a package of ordinary mailing size or carried in a coat pocket. The actual coin shipments would be but the money balance found for or against any nation, and the adjustment of these balances by actual shipment of coin would be as relatively unusual as the adjustment of bank differences by payment of money instead of by debit and credit entries. These suggestions, however, are purely tentative and entirely secondary to the one important matter of the adoption of a common coin.

The inestimable convenience of the use of such coins in the vast field of international commerce, which in 1893 reached the stupendous proportions of \$17,500,000,000, is evident to everyone. The saving of time and mental effort in translating and converting from the currency terms of one nation to those of another the almost innumerable sums which make up this great aggregate can hardly be estimated. The saving in brokerage and exchange commissions would be no inconsiderable sum, and the absolute loss of human labor and energy expended in minting the coins of one country only to be melted down into bullion and reminted in another is an immense and apparently unjustifiable waste of such labor and energy. •

The metal for the silver coinage of the British mint of last year was derived from melting down Mexican dollars fresh from the Mexican mint and bearing the date of 1896. In 1893 Austria coined 80,716,644 florins from the melted gold coin of other nations and in the following year 28,219,465 florins. In 1893 the United States coined \$12,518,764.88 from foreign gold coins and over a million dollars from foreign silver coins, and in 1894 Germany melted down and recoinced 22,128 pounds of the gold coin of other nations. These figures, gathered from the report of the Director of the Mint, and relating to but two or three of the many nations, and confined to the transactions of but two years, indicate the vast waste and loss incurred in the series of years which are past and which should be avoided in the many years to come.

Your committee have deemed proper to refer historically to former propositions, movements, and discussions looking toward monetary unity that it may be well understood that this is not one of the large crop of devices and schemes that have come to the front in the last few years as remedies for our financial troubles. It was strongly urged long before the divergence in relative value between gold and silver produced the clash of theory and experiment with stubborn fact which has characterized the last two decades, and its desirability has been in no way lessened by the changed relations of the money metals.

Without entering into exhaustive argument the committee have endeavored to fix the attention on some of the advantages that would flow from a union of nations on a common coin, but are convinced that practical experience would develop many others and perhaps of no less importance. They believe the object is worthy of earnest and continuous national effort, and that the Executive should be authorized and requested, in such diplomatic and discreet manner as commends itself to his judgment, to bring the matter earnestly to the attention of other nations as a question of practical business economy and an aid to easier and more convenient commercial intercourse. It should and would in no way interfere with the international consideration of the more general question of bimetallism whenever an opportune time arrives for such consideration, but action on a matter the desirability of which all admit should not be made to hinge on a prior agreement by the nations on another subject in relation to which they seriously differ. The one question should in no way interfere with or stand in the way of the other. Both may be considered together, but such joint consideration is by no means necessary, and may not be advisable.

Your committee therefore report back the resolution committed to them with the recommendation that it do pass, but with the following verbal amendments, viz:

First. In line 19 strike out the words "if in session," so as to leave the appointment of commissioners fully subject to confirmation by the Senate.

Second. The committee deem it best that the investigation and effort contemplated by the resolution should not be restricted to a single coin, but whatever the outcome of the effort may be, the attempt at least should be made to secure an international coinage of both gold and silver, and they therefore recommend that the resolution be further amended by striking out the following words, viz, at the end of the sixth line the word "an," in the seventh line the words "coin or," in the fifteenth line the word "a," and the word "coin" at the end of the line, and the word "or" at the beginning of the sixteenth line, so that the resolution amended as recommended, with corresponding amendment of title, shall read as follows, viz:

JOINT RESOLUTION authorizing preliminary proceedings looking to the adoption of international coins.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be authorized and requested to invite, through our diplomatic representatives, an expression of opinion from the other principal commercial nations of the world as to the desirability and feasibility of the adoption of international coins to be current in all the countries adopting the same at a uniform value and to be specially adapted to invoice purposes; and if the expressions thus obtained from other nations are such as in the judgment of the President to render an international conference desirable, then he is hereby authorized to invite such conference at such time and place as he may designate, to consider and report to the several Governments joining in such conference a plan or plans for the adoption and use of common international coins, composed of gold or silver, or both; and if such conference is called the President is hereby authorized to appoint thereto three representatives of this Government, subject to confirmation by the Senate, for whose compensation and expenses provision shall be hereafter made.



AMANDA M. WAY.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5898.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5898) granting a pension to Amanda M. Way, having carefully considered the same, respectfully report:

This claimant asks a pension by Congressional legislation on the ground of having served as a volunteer army nurse for a period of six months during the war of the rebellion.

She applied for a pension August 2, 1893, alleging service at Nashville and Murfreesboro, Tenn., also on the steamer *City Belle*, hospital boat on the Mississippi River, and at Mound City, Kans.

Her claim was rejected on the ground of insufficient proof of appointment by proper authority and requisite length of service.

She sets forth in her affidavit that she tendered her services to the late Governor Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, and was assigned to duty in the hospitals of Tennessee, transportation and subsistence being furnished upon requisition.

James F. Hibberd, M. D., testifies that he was surgeon in charge of hospital corps at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and that he knows of his own knowledge that claimant rendered efficient services under his direction, and that she was appointed to this duty by Governor Morton. He further testifies that this service began in January, 1863.

John W. Botkin, M. D., testifies that he was surgeon in charge of hospital corps on hospital steamer *City Belle* in June and July, 1863, and that claimant rendered efficient service as army nurse under his direction.

John B. Routh, late regimental quartermaster Twenty-sixth Indiana Volunteers, testifies that of his personal knowledge claimant was called upon by the late Governor Morton to look after the sick and wounded on the battlefields. He particularly remembers her valuable services at Vicksburg. He also testifies that she spent most of her time during the war in nursing soldiers.

Hon. Jeff. Fleming, of Mound City, Kans., testifies to claimant's valuable services among the wounded at the battle of Mine Creek, Kansas, and in the hospital at Mound City, Kans., in October, 1864.

Robert Fleming, esq., testifies to the same services and particularly mentions her work among the sick and wounded at Mound City, Kans.

While it is true that no record of her services appears, and doubtless her appointment was somewhat informal, yet the fact that she performed the services of an army nurse for a period of six months and more is clearly established, and in equity places the Government under obligations to recognize the same.

Claimant is 68 years of age, poor and needy.

In view of all the facts, your committee recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out the word "twenty-five," in line 6, and inserting "twelve" in lieu thereof.

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WILLIAM BLADES.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9717.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9717) granting an increase of pension to William Blades, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

William Blades enlisted as a private in Company B, Third Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, December 16, 1861, and was honorably discharged December 20, 1864, after three years' arduous service.

He applied for pension August 11, 1890, alleging rupture in right side, stiff joints and limbs, and affected hearing of both ears, contracted in the service in line of duty, and the board of examining surgeons at Lyons, Kans., rated him, July 8, 1891, at eight-eightieths for hernia right side, and fifteen-thirtieths for partial deafness of both ears, and find him at that date 76 years of age, and affected with some rheumatism and pharyngeal catarrh, and the action of his heart irregular, intermitting every third or fourth beat.

The medical and lay testimony filed in the Pension Bureau shows him totally incapacitated for any kind of manual labor in 1890.

He was pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month for hernia and senile debility.

He has a record of having been in hospital from January 1, 1863, to February 28, 1863, and as attached to hospital as cook in August, 1863; but no record is found of the disabilities for which he was treated. Like hundreds of others who were late in applying for pension, he is now unable to establish his disabilities as due to service origin.

The medical and lay testimony filed with the committee shows this soldier now paralyzed and totally helpless, confined to his bed since June 27, 1896, and requiring the constant aid and attention of another person.

The committee, in consonance with numerous precedents, recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out the word "seventy-two," in line 7, and inserting the word "thirty" in lieu thereof.

WILLIAM F. JOHNSON.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2184.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2184) granting a pension to William F. Johnson, a crippled son of Robert E. Johnson, late of Company E, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, having carefully considered the same, respectfully report:

The proof in this case shows that the soldier was honorably discharged June 6, 1865, and died August 23, 1869, leaving his orphaned family in absolutely indigent circumstances, the mother having died two years previous.

Within a year after his father's death this beneficiary, then about 5 years old, became afflicted with sores which wasted away his flesh and distorted the bones and joints of his body generally, but more especially of his hands, arms, and legs, to such an extent as that he has never been able to walk without crutches. He has always been dependent on the poor fund of the township for support, and is without strength to labor. He was an inmate of the poorhouse for ten years, and is now dependent and permanently helpless.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

○

LOUISE VAN ATTER.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10020.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10020) granting a pension to Louise Van Atter, having considered the same, respectfully report:

The claimant is the widow of Joshua Van Atter, who enlisted as a private at Fonda, N. Y., on September 2, 1862, in Company A, One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers, and was honorably discharged October 2, 1865. The records of the War Department show that he was wounded in the right elbow at the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864. He was a brave soldier and took part in all the battles up to shortly before the time of his discharge, when he contracted disease of the lungs, from which he had pulmonary hemorrhage up to the date of his death, which caused his death, which occurred on the 21st day of February, 1869. The testimony of a number of his neighbors and citizens is very definite and clear as to his splendid physical condition when he went into the Army, and to his weak, debilitated, and diseased condition when he came out and during the years up to the time of his death.

Dr. P. R. Furbeck, a citizen and resident of Gloversville, Fulton County, N. Y., a reputable physician and entitled to credit, declares on oath that he was acquainted with the soldier for several years and knew him to have been diseased and attended him, in connection with Dr. James Benny (now deceased), up to the time of the soldier's death.

By the claimant's inability to prove the direct cause of his death to have been due to army service, she is unable to receive a pension under the general law. She is entirely dependent upon her daily labor, and her condition of health is such that she is unable to provide for herself.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill at the rate of \$12 per month.

FLORENCE TATE.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8568.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8568) granting a pension to Florence Tate, submit the following report:

The claimant, Florence Tate, is the permanently helpless daughter of Samuel A. Tate, who was a private in Company I, Fortieth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who had an honorable service from October 17, 1861, to July 24, 1865, and who died October 26, 1891, of consumption. The widow, Sarah E. Tate, is now drawing a pension under act of June 27, 1890, of \$8 per month, and \$2 additional for one minor child. The widow is now 48 years of age and has no means of support for herself and family except this small pension and her labor.

The claimant, Florence Tate, was born January 18, 1869. Her body, lower and upper extremities, has the appearance of a child less than 1 year old. Her head, hair, and face show full age. Her weight is 30 pounds. She requires the aid and attention of a baby, and has never stood on her feet or walked a step in her life. She sits by day in a baby chair or carriage, and is absolutely helpless. She is more than usually intelligent.

Being over 16 years of age at the time of her father's death no allowance could be made for her under general laws.

The committee have examined a large amount of evidence filed in support of this claim. There has also been submitted to the committee photographs of the claimant which fully corroborate all that has been above submitted.

The committee, in view of the long service of the soldier and the utter helplessness of this unfortunate child, believe that a moderate pension should be granted to her individually. They therefore recommend that the bill be amended by striking out of line 7 the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

PAYMENT OF DUES TO ARMY OFFICERS.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. AVERY, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2570.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2570) to authorize the readjustment of the accounts of army officers, report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of this committee on House bill 7326 of the present Congress, a copy thereof being hereto attached as a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 1016 Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7326) to provide for the restatement, readjustment, settlement, and payment of dues to army officers in certain cases, beg leave to submit the following report:

Your committee have carefully examined said bill, together with all the papers submitted for their consideration.

A bill of a similar character was introduced in the Senate of the United States by Mr. ——— in the second session of the Fifty-first Congress, which was referred to the Military Committee, and by the chairman of said committee it was referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for comment, and a reply made by the Secretary recommending a substitute prepared by the Second Auditor of the Treasury in words following:

“Be it enacted, etc., That the accounting officers of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, directed, on application being made by claimants or their heirs or legal representative, to reopen accounts or claims settled at any time by said accounting officers, under a construction of law subsequently declared by the Supreme Court of the United States to be erroneous, and all such accounts shall be resettled and adjudicated in accordance with the law applicable thereto as construed by said Supreme Court.”

Such substitute was adopted, and the Military Committee, through Senator Davis, submitted a unanimous favorable report to the Senate.

The occasion of that bill and the propriety and necessity of this (H. R. 7326) is found in the fact that the accounting officers of the Treasury (except those of the Second Auditor's Department) disregarded and entirely ignored the provision of the several acts of Congress in the calculation of longevity allowance to every officer for “every five years he may have served in the Army of the United States.”

Believing that long and continued military service would best insure efficiency in the Army, Congress in its wisdom made an early declaration upon the subject, as will be seen by reference to the act of July 5, 1838 (5 Stat. L., p. 258), in which was offered to the soldier an incentive to long and faithful service, in words following:

“That every commissioned officer of the line or staff, exclusive of general officers, shall be entitled to receive one additional ration per diem for every five years he may have served or shall serve in the Army of the United States.”

A quibble upon or an evasion of the law on the part of the Comptroller's division,

holding that the service must be in the Regular Army, was resorted to and arbitrarily enforced by the accounting officers in that division of the Treasury until about 1882, when Captain Tyler, who was upon the retired list, in order to test the legality of the accounting officer's ruling in this behalf, brought suit in the Court of Claims for an allowance of his dues that he claimed was unlawfully withheld, and obtained judgment for such amount, which, on appeal by the Government, the Supreme Court affirmed, and held that within the meaning of the acts of Congress the captain was entitled to his longevity allowance, although not in active service, and upon the retired list.

Your committee is advised that in some instances a limited number of claimants were paid by the accounting officers with a show of submission to the decision of the court in the Tyler case, reported in 105 U. S. R., page 244, opened, restated, and a small portion of dues that had been withheld from the officer in violation of law paid, but finally relapsed into their previous disregard of both the letter and spirit of the act of July 5, 1838, and the act of July 15, 1870, now section 1262 of the Revised Statutes, that provides that—

“There shall be allowed and paid to each commissioned officer below the rank of brigadier-general, including chaplains and others having assimilated rank or pay, ten per centum of their current yearly pay for each term of five years of service.”

It was then that Captain Morton brought suit against the United States in the Court of Claims for arrears of longevity pay, withheld by an erroneous computation of longevity allowance by the accounting officers in a renewed or resumed violation of the law, where he obtained judgment, which, upon an appeal to the Supreme Court by the Government, was affirmed by that court on October 27, 1884, and reported in 112 U. S. R., page 1.

Your committee also submit that even after the decisions of the Supreme Court, above referred to, a continued refusal by the said accounting officers of the Treasury to yield obedience to the judgment of the court of the last resort, Captain Watson was obliged to resort to suit in the Court of Claims to obtain his longevity dues unlawfully withheld, when, after judgment there, the Government again appealed to the Supreme Court, where, on the 11th of March, 1889, the judgment was affirmed. Mr. Justice Lamar, in delivering the opinion of the court, declared:

“This is the claim of an army officer for credit in computing his longevity with the time of his service as a cadet at West Point.

“The court below entered judgment in favor of the claimant without an opinion for \$126.22.

“The claimant relied on the case of *Morton v. The United States*. (19 C. Cls. R., 200; 112 U. S. R., 1.) The decision of the court below is affirmed on the ground that the time of service of the cadet in the Military Academy at West Point is to be regarded as a part of the time to be served in the Army within the meaning of the act of July 5, 1838 (5 Stat. L., 258), and should be counted in computing his longevity pay.

“We are of the opinion that such service should be reckoned in computing longevity pay prior as well as subsequent to the act of February 24, 1881.” (130 U. S. R., p. 80.)

It is also true, and your committee so report, that, in obedience to the law as thus interpreted and declared by the Supreme Court, Second Auditor Day, certified to Comptroller Butler the cases of Gen. U. S. Grant, Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, cases identical in principle with Captains Morton and Watson, and to such as this bill (H. R. 7326) seeks to benefit, and which were proved, passed, and paid, justified by an able and lengthy opinion by Comptroller Butler.

It may be added that Comptroller Butler's successor allowed, passed, and paid that of Gen. Judson Kilpatrick, but refused to honor the certificates of all others of like character certified and sent to him of the same class by Second Auditor Day, which makes legislation necessary to all persons having like claims and demands, since which several private bills of officers have been passed by Congress and approved by the President, after which other private bills were introduced and favorable reports made upon the question involved here by Senator Davis and Senator Palmer, from the Senate, Mr. Bunn, of the House Committee on Claims, as well as by the Military Committee of the House of Representatives in the last Congress, and still later Report No. 754 upon Senate bill 2297, in principle identical with H. R. 7326, by Senator Davis in the following terse language:

“This is a bill involving certain legal questions already adjudicated by the courts. The persons whose names are incorporated in the bill are entitled to the relief sought by reason of such decisions.”

The bill upon which the foregoing report was made was Senate bill 2297, and was entitled the same as bill 7326, which was referred to the Military Committee of the Senate August 9, 1894, and by the committee to the Secretary of War for information

relative to the measure August 13, 1894, and the following reply received October 9, 1894:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, October 9, 1894.

It would seem clear that the action of the Government should be uniform and impartial in the application of the general principles to all the officers of the Army, and hence, that Congress having recognized the rights of certain officers to increase compensation in consequence of length of service, which right had theretofore been denied by the Treasury Department, the same rule of equity should be applied to all other officers similarly circumstanced.

As Acting Secretary of War I referred this matter to the Pay Department for a report in order that the Secretary of War and the committee in Congress to which this matter may be referred might have full information respecting the sums of money that may be involved in a measure of impartial justice herein proposed.

Paymaster-General Smith, in answer to a reference of the subject to him, says:

"There seems to be no valid reason why such service should not 'be reckoned in computing longevity pay prior as well as subsequent to the act of February 24, 1881.'" (U. S. Reports 130, p. 85.)

This report is now respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War for his action.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commander.

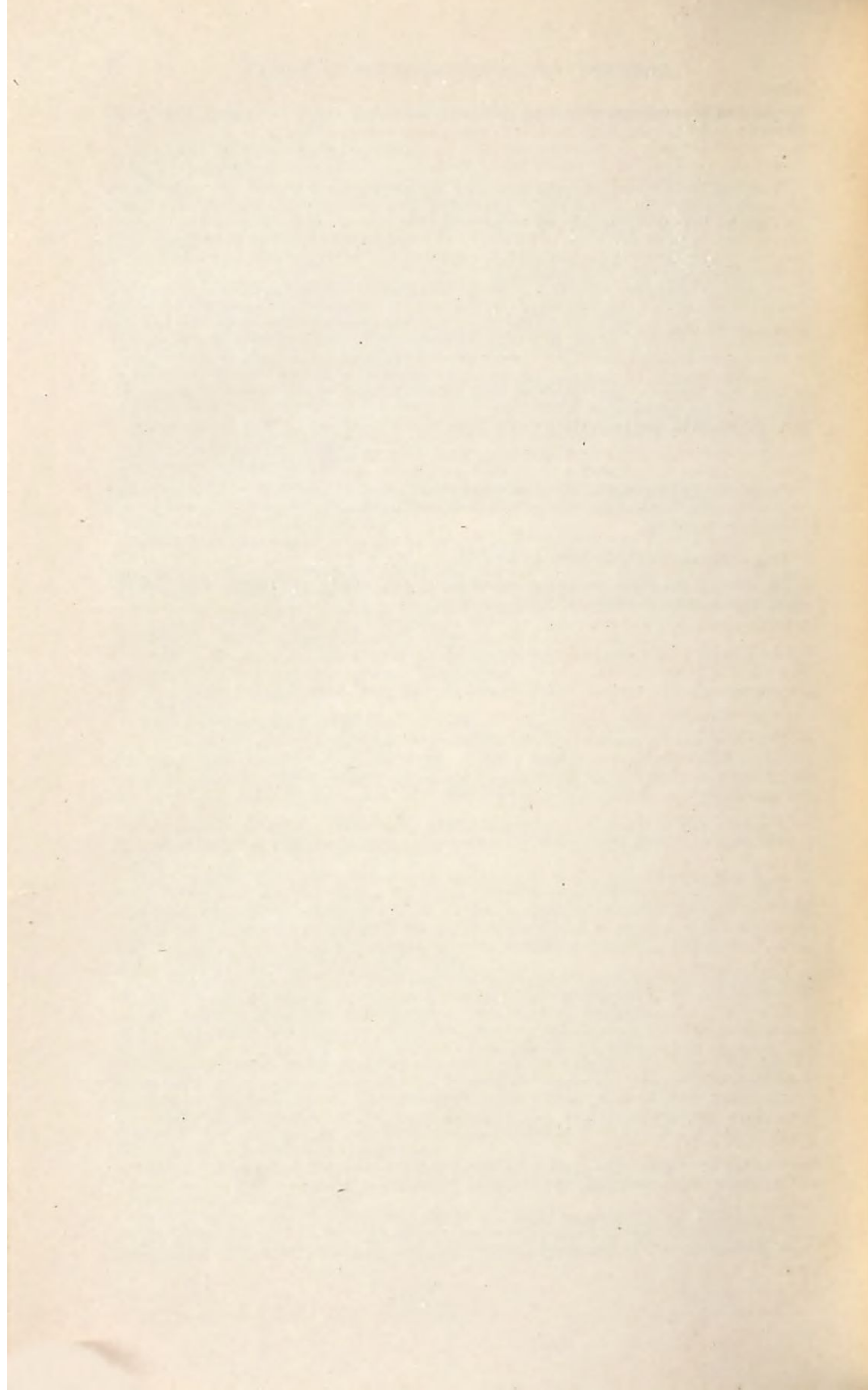
Respectfully returned to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, inviting attention to the preceding indorsements and to the papers therein referred to.

DANIEL S. LAMONT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *December 6, 1894.*

In view of the facts hereinbefore set forth your committee report back the bill 7326 with a recommendation that it do pass.





EXPENSES OF CONTESTS IN CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES.

JANUARY 19, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of
the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Indiana, from the Committee on Elections, No. 2,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9274.]

The Committee on Elections, No. 2, to whom was referred House bill 9274, being a bill to amend an act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty, and for other purposes, and to repeal a certain provision therein, beg leave to report that they do not find any act of Congress specifically providing for the payment of expenses of contests in contested-election cases for seats in the House.

It seems, however, to have been the custom of Congress for an indefinite number of years to appropriate money for such purposes.

No limitation appears to have been placed by law upon the amount to be appropriated in such cases until the passage of the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, in which act the amount to be allowed was fixed at not to exceed the sum of \$2,000 to each party to an election contest.

The reason for the imposition of this limitation does not appear to have been stated at the time this appropriation act was pending in the House. The Congressional Record does not disclose that there was any discussion in the matter while the bill was being considered.

Your committee has therefore been left to conjecture as to the motives which induced the passage of this legislation.

They are of the opinion, however, after a careful consideration of the subject, that the existence of the limitation works, in many instances, a great hardship and wrong, not only to the parties to an election contest but also to their constituents.

As long as the expenses of a party to a contested-election case is less than \$2,000 it is apparent that no injustice need arise; but it has been the observation and experience of the committee that there are often contests waged in which each party thereto is necessarily obliged to expend, and actually does expend, more than that sum in order to make an efficient presentation of his cause to the House.

Under the provisions of the present law, however, the Committee on Elections can not properly allow, nor can the House, under its rules, readily appropriate, in such instances, for that portion of such expenditure as is in excess of \$2,000.

The effort to appropriate the full amount would be subject to a point

of order in the House as changing existing law, whereas the passage of an independent bill appropriating the money would, for obvious reasons, be laborious and difficult.

The committee believe that appropriations for expenses in election cases are made in the interests of the people rather than in the interests of the individual candidates, and that such appropriations are designed for, and in fact operate to secure, the freedom and fairness of elections and the representation of constituencies in the House by the person whom they have actually chosen as their representative.

This being the case, the committee believe that in each instance such an amount should be appropriated by Congress as is reasonably necessary to the attainment of this end. The hands of the House should not, therefore, be tied arbitrarily, as is done in the existing act, by the limitation of the amount to be allowed to \$2,000; but the Election Committee and the House itself should be left free to the exercise of its sound judgment and discrimination, according to the merits and necessities of each particular case, as to what amount should be appropriated.

With such enlarged powers no injustice need be done, either to the parties to an election contest or to their constituents; nor would any abuse result to the Government from the repeal of the limitation, since it is believed that the provisions contained in existing law as to filing by parties to election contests of detailed accounts of their expenses, accompanied by vouchers and sworn to by the parties themselves, as a prerequisite to the allowing of the same by the Election Committee, will prevent this. Besides, the fact that the whole matter is, after all, in every case in the entire control of the House, which possesses full power to accept, reject, or modify the amount allowed by its committee, is a sufficient guaranty that no wrong is likely to occur to the Government.

The committee are of the firm opinion, too, that no portion of the expenses clearly shown to have been actually and necessarily incurred should ever be taken out of the pockets of the parties to a contest, especially out of the pocket of the successful party, in which case the act would be equivalent to a corresponding reduction of his salary as a Representative.

Your committee submit that this reduction could not have been contemplated by the law, and that it is a hardship and injustice which ought not to be inflicted.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of said bill.



JOHN W. STEVENS.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. R. 4846.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4846) for the relief of John W. Stevens, having had the same under consideration, report the same back with amendments, and recommend that when so amended it do pass.

The records of the War Department show that John W. Stevens was enrolled and mustered into service June 20, 1861, to serve three years; that he appears to have served faithfully with his command until June 27, 1862, when he was wounded at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va.; that he never thereafter rejoined his command, which remained in service until June 28, 1864, and that the muster rolls of his company report him deserted June 28, 1862, near Gaines Mill, Va.; that the medical records show, however, that he was admitted to a general hospital at Fort Monroe, Va., June 29, 1862, with a gunshot wound; sent to general hospital at Annapolis, Md., July 4, 1862, and admitted thereto July 5, 1862, and returned to duty July 22, 1862; that no record has been found of him subsequent to the last-named date, and that he is therefore regarded as having deserted July 22, 1862, as reported on the muster rolls; that the following is a synopsis of the testimony submitted in support of an application for removal of charge of desertion, and for an honorable discharge in the case:

George W. Hughes, a comrade of the same company and regiment, declared, July 10, 1888, that the soldier in question was wounded in right hand June, 1862, at the battle of Gaines Mill, Va., and was sent to a field hospital, and thence to a hospital at Alexandria, Va., where he died in the summer or fall of 1862; that the affiant was in hospital at Washington, D. C., and that while he was there he learned from a soldier that Stevens had died and was buried at Alexandria, Va.; that the affiant then wrote to the sanitary commission at Alexandria, Va., and that he finds in his diary the following memoranda that he made upon "hearing" from the said sanitary commission: "Saturday, February 27, 1864, received yesterday a letter from the sanitary commission in regard to John Stevens. The letter I received from the sanitary commission stated that John Stevens was dead, and buried at Alexandria, Va.;" that affiant further stated that from his long acquaintance with the soldier in question he is positive that said soldier did not desert, but died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., from

effects of his wound; that the soldier's relations with his family were most affectionate, and that he would have returned to them if he had been able; that the application was necessarily denied, because the testimony submitted was insufficient to warrant removal of the clear and positive charge of desertion or an amendment of the record to show that the soldier died in service, in view of the fact that an exhaustive search of all records likely to afford information in the case had revealed nothing to show that the soldier was under military control at any time subsequent to July 22, 1862, when he was pronounced fit for duty and sent from hospital at Annapolis, Md., to rejoin his regiment.

In an affidavit, made on the 23d day of May, 1896, Fannie R. White stated that she was the wife of the soldier at the time he enlisted at Hillsdale, Mich., in Company E, old Fourth Michigan Infantry, and that she received numerous letters from him during the time he was in the service—as much as once, and frequently oftener, each week; that after the battle of the Wilderness she received a letter from him, which was evidently written by a comrade, in which it was stated that he was very severely wounded in the right forearm during the second day of the engagement of said battle. The letter contained the statement that he (Stevens) would about as soon die from the result of the wound as from amputation, which he feared would result in death, and that he hardly knew how he would be able to support a wife and two children without the use of his right arm; that subsequent to the letter above referred to she received several letters from him while he was in the hospital at Alexandria, Va., and thinks she received the last from him about July 15 to 25 of that year, since which time she has heard nothing from him, nor has she been able to get any trace of him through any of his comrades, friends, or relatives, and has every reason to believe that he died in the hospital from the effects of the wound received in the battle of the Wilderness, and for some reason has not been accounted for.

Your committee has not overlooked the discrepancy between the affidavit of Mrs. White and the record of the War Department as to the battle in which, and the time when, the soldier was wounded, but the error is one which might easily occur, in consequence of the lapse of nearly thirty-four years since the event. The affidavit of Mrs. White is material, in that it corroborates the other statements with reference to the soldier being in hospital and wounded, and also as fixing the time when he was last heard from, and that she has never in any manner, or through any source, heard from him since he was in hospital at Alexandria, Va., when he corresponded with her. This latter statement with reference to the soldier's absence, coupled with that in the affidavit of the witness Hughes respecting the information which he obtained as to the soldier's death, and the entry of the fact made by him at the time in his memorandum book, taken in connection with the continued absence of the soldier since the summer or fall of 1862, sufficiently establishes, in the opinion of your committee, the presumption that the soldier died in hospital, as related in the testimony.

The statement contained in the War Department report, that the testimony was not sufficient to warrant removal of the clear and positive charge of desertion or an amendment of the record to show that the soldier died in service, in view of the fact that exhaustive search of all records likely to afford information in the case had revealed nothing to show that the soldier was under military control at any time subsequent to July 22, 1862, when he was pronounced fit for duty and sent from hospital to rejoin his regiment, is indeed most

grewsome to contemplate, if the soldier actually did die in hospital, as is claimed, and as your committee confidently believe. It would be a mournful sequence if, in addition to sacrificing his life in the service of his country, and, because he had done so, the responsibility for the absence of any record of the fact of death were to be charged to the deceased soldier, and that consequently the charge of desertion should not be removed from his record.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "And that such record be so corrected as to show that the soldier died in hospital at Alexandria, Va., in the fall of 1862;" also by adding thereto the following proviso: "*Provided*, That no pay or allowances shall become due or be paid by virtue of the provisions of this act."



CHARLES H. CARLOW.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6329.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6329) granting a pension to Charles H. Carlow, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Charles H. Carlow served from August 21, 1862, to March 16, 1863, as private in Company B, First New York Volunteer Marine Artillery. He was formerly pensioned under general law at \$4 for rheumatism, and is now pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$6 per month for asthma and obesity, neither of which are shown to be of service origin.

The last medical examination shows that—

He is 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs 228½ pounds; measures 48 inches around abdomen at umbilicus; dyspnoea is very evident; posteriorly, dry whistling rales over both lungs. Applicant wheezes all the time. Enormous amount of adipose tissue in omentum and abdominal walls.

Evidence filed with the committee shows that, in addition to the condition described by the certificate of medical examiners, he has cataract causing nearly total blindness of one eye, and is totally disabled for manual labor, and for last three years has been compelled to receive help from the county relief fund of from \$5 to \$10 per month. He has no property and has five in the family.

Your committee unhesitatingly report the bill back favorably, with the recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

In line 6, immediately after the word "Volunteers," insert "Marine Artillery."

Strike out the word "twenty-four" in lines 6 and 7, and insert "twelve" in lieu thereof.

Amend title so as to read, "A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Carlow."

WILLIAM H. NEVITT.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8990.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8990) increasing the pension of William H. Nevitt, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

Claimant enlisted May 2, 1864, as first lieutenant in Company F, One hundred and fifty-ninth Ohio Infantry, and was honorably discharged August 22, 1864. In 1889 he met with an accident by which he lost one eye, and both arms at the shoulder. He has disease of the other eye, and is now practically blind. In addition to these disabilities, he is afflicted with disease of lungs and piles. A pension of \$12 per month was granted him in 1891, which he draws at the present time.

The soldier is in absolute poverty except for the small sum above mentioned, and requires a constant attendant. This is one of those extreme cases in which we feel warranted in taking favorable action, and your committee therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

In line 4 strike out the words "directed and authorized" and insert the words "authorized and directed."

In line 5, after the initial "H.," insert "H.," so as to read: "William H. H. Nevitt."

In line 6 strike out all after the word "Volunteers" and add the words "and pay him a pension of thirty dollars per month in lieu of the pension he is now receiving."

Amend the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Nevitt."

JOHN M. ROBINSON.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7904.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7904) to increase the pension of John M. Robinson, submit the following report:

This soldier enlisted as a private August 14, 1861, in Company D, Twenty-second Missouri Volunteers, and was honorably discharged therefrom November 18, 1864. He was pensioned from November 19, 1864, at \$4, which was increased to \$8 from February 3, 1886, and \$12 from July 8, 1886. His diseases (piles and disease of heart) are of army origin.

Several applications for increase have been made and rejected. The evidence on file in the Pension Office, together with medical and lay testimony submitted to the committee, fairly show that claimant is now totally incapacitated for manual labor; and the committee recommend the passage of the bill.



EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION IN THE MEDICAL CORPS OF THE NAVY.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALL, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the
following

REPORT:

[To accompany S. 1296.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred Senate bill No. 1296, report it back with the recommendation that it be passed; and the committee hereby adopts the Senate report on said bill, which is as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the above Senate bill, report it back with the recommendation that it be passed.

The bill has the approval of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, who states in an official communication to this committee that its adoption will tend to promote the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Navy. The bill has also the support of the Surgeon-General of the Navy, who states that the defective system acting so injuriously to the interests of the Naval Medical Corps should be remedied as soon as possible.

The bill provides for examinations for promotion, which are deemed by the Secretary of War essential to the efficiency of the Naval Medical Corps. Applicants for the position of assistant surgeon are obliged now to pass a rigid examination, and in about three years after entering service they are subjected to a second, previous to admittance to the rank of passed assistants. They are not subjected to another examination for a period which averages thirty-one years, including promotion, and no effort is made to ascertain their physical, mental, or professional qualifications for advancement until they come up for promotion to the grade of medical inspector.

There seems to be no good reason why medical officers should not be regularly commissioned on reaching the grade of passed assistant surgeons, and be required to show their fitness for advancement to the grade of surgeon. The bill herewith presented provides for the establishment of the grade of passed assistant surgeon and for the examination of officers in such grade before their promotion to that of surgeon.

The Surgeon-General of the Navy, in his annual reports for the past three years, has set forth arguments and facts relating to the necessity for the examination of passed assistant surgeons preliminary to their promotion to the grade of surgeon. He states that under existing laws passed assistant surgeons are not commissioned and are not required to pass the usual physical and professional examinations prior to their promotion to the grade of surgeon. This, he says, is most harmful to the Medical Corps and to the service at large.

Passed assistant surgeons, under the present law, remain in that grade for a period not less than fifteen years, and then without either professional or physical examination are promoted to surgeon, in which rank they remain fully as long before they are examined for the next grade of medical inspector.

The Surgeon-General therefore recommends that all assistant surgeons, when examined and found qualified for promotion to the grade of passed assistant surgeon, be commissioned in that grade, and be required to pass a further examination prior to promotion to the grade of surgeon.

The bill herewith returned provides for such examination and commission, and as it is clearly in the interest of the medical service of the Navy, your committee recommend that it be passed.

CHARLES B. EADES.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8117.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8117) for increase of pension of Charles B. Eades, submit the following report:

It is shown by the records of the War Department that Charles B. Eades was enrolled at Edmonton, Ky., October 10, 1861, for three years as a private in Company E, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and that he was mustered in December 9, 1861, at Camp Calhoun, Ky. He was transferred from Company E to Company K, same regiment, on January 1, 1862. On the muster rolls of the company dated February 28, 1862, he is reported "absent sick at Nashville," and on the rolls dated June 30, 1862, he is reported "absent, sent to hospital March 17, 1862." Furlough of discharge, April 24. Absent at the special muster of August 18, 1862, with remark, "On discharge furlough." August 31, 1862, he is reported, "absent on discharge furlough," and so continued to be reported, until August 31, 1864, he is reported present, with remark, "Returned for duty August 17, 1864." The roll dated October 31, 1864, shows him present, and the muster-out roll reports him mustered out with the company December 16, 1864. Claim under general law for pension for affection of spine as the result of measles was rejected October 28, 1865, because of no ratable disability. Claim under law of 1890 (filed July 9, 1890) alleges kidney disease and loss of sight of right eye and defective sight of left.

In medical examination January 7, 1891, he was rated ten-eighteenths for loss of sight of right eye and four-eighteenths for defective sight of left eye and allowed a pension of \$12 per month.

Dr. F. M. Stites, of Hopkinsville, states April 13, 1896, that he is a practicing physician, and that he has this day examined Charles B. Eades and finds his left eye is nearly blind from a cataract and his right eye totally blind. The affiant also states that he knows Mr. Charles B. Eades to be a worthy citizen and that the blindness is not the result of any vice upon his part, and as a result of his eye trouble he is totally disabled for labor of any kind.

On the same date Dr. E. P. Russell testified to substantially the same facts.

On January 7, 1897, Dr. William E. Reynolds, being first duly sworn, states:

My post-office address is Hopkinsville, Ky., and I am a regular practicing physician, and have examined Mr. Charles B. Eades, who states that he was a private in Company K, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Infantry, and find him totally blind from cataract.

January 8, 1897, J. M. Dennis, M. D., being duly sworn, states:

I am a regular practicing physician in Hopkinsville, Ky., and have this day examined Charles B. Eades, who states that he was late a private in Company K, Eleventh Kentucky Infantry Volunteers, and find his disability to be that of total blindness of both eyes, caused by a cataract. My post-office is Hopkinsville, Ky. I have no interest in the prosecution of this claim. This affidavit is in my own handwriting and dictation.

All the affidavits presented in this report and others to which your committee has had access were duly sworn to and attested by the county clerk. No pay or allowance was made to this soldier during his absence from active service on "discharge furlough." The evidence in this case clearly shows the frequent sickness of this soldier during his army service. It is further shown that he is without any means of support except the small pension he now receives, which is entirely inadequate to his support in his present condition. While the evidence does not seem directly to connect his present deplorable condition to his army service, his blind and utterly helpless condition strongly appeal for a sufficient increase of pension to shield him from absolute want and suffering during his few remaining years.

Your committee recommend that the bill do **pass**.



CHRISTOPHER BRADLEY.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5936.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5936) entitled "A bill granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Bradley," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with amendments:

This is a bill enacting that the Secretary of the Interior be authorized and directed to place the name of Christopher C. Bradley, late of Company E, Second Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, on the pension roll, subject to the limitations and provisions of the pension laws, and cause to be paid to him a pension of \$50 per month in lieu of the pension now received by him.

The records show that soldier was mustered into service September 2, 1864, as a private in Company E, Second Wisconsin Cavalry, to serve one year, and was honorably discharged June 12, 1865; was treated in hospital while in service for catarrhal disease of eye and for diarrhea. He is now a pensioner at \$10 per month, for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, and also disease of eyes. He testifies that he contracted inflammation of eyes caused by severe cold and exposure in service, and also contracted chronic diarrhea about same time, which resulted in ulceration of rectum.

It appears from affidavits of six of his acquaintances that he lost nearly all of his left hand in a sawmill, and that five or six years ago the bones of his right hand were removed so as to entirely cripple his hand; that in 1892 he necessarily lost his left foot by an amputation just above ankle joint on account of gangrene; that he is now almost blind and on several occasions during past four or five years has been confined to his bed, from chronic attacks of diabetes, chronic diarrhea, and piles, for months at a time; that he is totally disabled for the performance of manual labor and is helpless; that he has no means of support but his pension, and no property other than a house and lot worth not to exceed \$700 occupied as a residence by himself and family, and that he is in almost constant need of medical attendance.

It also appears from affidavits of four physicians that they attended the soldier at different times, one to examine his eyes, the attendance

of the other three covering treatment for the afflictions above mentioned—the amputations and surgical operations referred to—and adding testimony as to soldier's total inability to perform manual labor.

Your committee believe this to be a meritorious case for Congressional relief, and recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty," in line 8.

Strike out the initial "C." in line 5, in the name of soldier in the bill.

Strike out the initial "C." in the name in the title of the bill, so that title shall read: "Granting an increase of pension to Christopher Bradley."



GRANT OF CERTAIN LANDS.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLIS, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9493.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred House bill 9493, having had the same under consideration, respectfully report:

That by virtue of the third section of the act heretofore mentioned those persons who had contracts with or licenses from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, made prior to the forfeiture of its grant, by the act of September 29, 1890, were permitted to purchase said lands held by virtue of said contracts and licenses, providing the persons so holding such lands had made settlement of or resided upon the lands so claimed, by paying therefor the sum of \$1.25 per acre for any land so settled or resided upon, the number of acres in no case to exceed 320.

By virtue of said act and the acts amendatory thereof the time in which parties entitled to purchase said lands expired on January 1, 1897.

On December 31, 1896, the Acting Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, issued an order withholding all lands covered by the provisions of said act from entry or in any way being disposed of until such time as Congress should act in the premises.

Owing to the late date of the issuance of said order all those entitled to purchase under said act who could possibly procure the means made purchases.

Those who would be the beneficiaries of the bill now pending are comparatively few, and have been prevented from completing title to the land settled upon by reason of the failure of crops and the general stringency of the times.

Should this bill fail to pass, all persons who would receive a direct benefit by reason of the same becoming a law will be compelled to lose the land they have hitherto held under laws existing prior to January 1, 1897, together with all the improvements placed upon the same. In every instance the parties claiming the right to purchase have placed valuable improvements upon the land, and would be obliged to lose the same should this bill fail to pass. Most cases covered by the provisions of this measure are persons of small means, who were by reason of their poverty utterly unable to avail themselves of the benefits of the laws heretofore passed.

By the passage of this bill the Government will also be benefited, as it will receive the sum of \$1.25 for every acre disposed of under the same. The failure to pass the bill will deprive the Government of said amount, and the land can only be disposed of under existing laws.

In view of the opinion of the Department, submitted herewith and

made a part of this report, it is the unanimous opinion of the Committee on the Public Lands that the passage of the said bill will give a much-needed relief to those who will be the beneficiaries, while the failure to pass the same will leave them entirely helpless.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, January 19, 1897.

SIR: In reply to your note of the 13th instant, inclosing for my consideration, and such suggestions as I might think proper with relation thereto, H. R. 9493 "To amend an act entitled 'An act to forfeit certain lands heretofore granted for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, and for other purposes,' approved September 29, 1890, and the several acts amendatory thereof," I have to say that the report of the assistant commissioner of the General Land Office, inclosed herewith, sets forth all the facts relative to the legislation heretofore had on the subject-matter of this bill. It also sets forth the fact of the action of this Department on December 31, 1896, directing the local officers at Vancouver and Walla Walla, in Washington, and The Dalles and Lagrande, in Oregon, to reserve all lands granted in said districts from any disposition except to receive applications and money tendered by persons protected by said section 3, pending the action proposed in this bill.

As the purpose of the legislation proposed seems to be for the relief of actual settlers and purchasers of the lands referred to in the bill, I have no objection to urge against its passage.

Very respectfully,

D. R. FRANCIS, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOHN F. LACEY,

Chairman Committee on the Public Lands, House of Representatives.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 14, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by your reference, for report in duplicate and return of papers, of a letter from Hon. John F. Lacey, chairman of the Committee on the Public Lands, United States House of Representatives, submitting for your opinion and suggestion, to aid the committee in its consideration, a bill for the amendment of section 3 of the railroad forfeiture act of September 29, 1890, and the several acts amendatory thereof.

The bill provides for the extension of time within which persons entitled to purchase lands forfeited by said act shall be permitted to purchase the same, in quantities and upon the terms provided in said section, at any time prior to January 1, 1899.

In reply, I have the honor to state that section 3 of said act of September 29, 1890 (26 Stat., 496), which granted the purchasers under its provisions two years from its passage, was first amended by the act of February 18, 1891 (26 Stat., 764), which provided that said period begin to run from the date of promulgation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the instructions to the local officers for their direction in the disposition of the lands, and not from the date of the passage of said act.

By the act of December 12, 1893 (28 Stat., 15), the period allowed such purchasers was extended to January 1, 1897, with a proviso that such extension should not "be so construed as to interfere with any adverse claim that may have attached to the lands or any part thereof."

A further amendment was made by the act of January 23, 1896 (29 Stat., 4), which made no further extension of the time of purchase.

At the request of Hon. William R. Ellis, of Oregon, this office, with the approval of Hon. William H. Sims, Acting Secretary of the Interior, on December 31, 1896, by telegram to the local officers at Vancouver and Walla Walla, Wash., and The Dalles and Lagrande, Oreg., reserved all lands claimed in said districts under said third section from any disposition, except to receive applications and money tendered by persons protected by said section pending the action proposed in this bill.

The purpose of the bill seems proper, and I have the honor to recommend its passage.

The bill and accompanying letter are herewith returned.

Very respectfully,

E. F. BEST,
Assistant Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

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CONGRESSIONAL MEDALS OF HONOR.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted
the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9822.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9822) for recognition of officers of the Army to whom the Congressional medal of honor has been awarded, have examined the same, and report as follows:

This bill provides that officers of the Army, to whom medals of honor have been awarded in the name of Congress under joint resolution approved July 12, 1862, or the act approved March 3, 1863, shall be designated by the letters "M. H." immediately after their names where they appear in the Army Register according to departments, corps, regiments, and the retired list. It involves absolutely no additional expense or appropriation.

The joint resolution of July 12, 1862, authorized the President to present medals of honor, in the name of Congress, to such noncommissioned officers and privates as should most distinguish themselves by their gallantry in action and other soldier-like qualities during the war of the rebellion. This joint resolution referred only to the enlisted men of the Army and volunteer forces. The act of March 3, 1863, was supplementary to the joint resolution of July 12, 1862. It authorized the striking of additional medals and their presentation, not only to noncommissioned officers and privates, but also to such commissioned officers as had or who might thereafter most distinguish themselves in action.

Section 177, article 25, of the Regulations of the Army, restricts the awarding of medals of honor to officers and enlisted men who most distinguished themselves in action, thereby very properly excluding from eligibility for the medal of honor enlisted men who, in the words of the joint resolution of July 12, 1862, have only shown "other soldier-like qualities." As section 177, article 25, of the Regulations, is now and has been for many years interpreted by the War Department under successive administrations, the medal of honor is given only to those officers and enlisted men who most distinguished themselves in action by acts of individual bravery outside of the line of their ordinary duty.

Of the commissioned officers whose names are contained in the Army Register for 1896 67 had received the medal of honor, of whom 22 were on the retired list and 45 were in active service. They range in rank from the Lieutenant-General upon the retired list and the Major-General Commanding the Army to second lieutenants. Their names are now

borne at the end of the Register. There is nothing, however, in the body of the Register to show that they have been thus distinguished.

Your committee are of the opinion that the heroism which has been rewarded by the bestowal of these medals should at least be recognized by some distinguishing mark after the names of the recipients in the Army Register, not only as a recognition of their services, but also as an example to the Army and to the nation of the best type of American manhood, dash, and gallantry.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.



AMENDING AN ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10090.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10022) entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'" having considered the same, report back the accompanying bill as a substitute for said House bill 10022, and recommend its passage by the House:

This bill is limited in its operation to interstate transportation and it has no relation to transportation wholly within any one State.

The first section of the bill requires carriers subject to the act to regulate commerce to provide any agents authorized to sell tickets with a certificate setting forth his authority and it requires the posting of such certificate in a conspicuous place in the office where such business of such agent is conducted.

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any person to sell or transfer tickets or evidence of the right to transportation without the authority provided for in section 1 except a purchaser in good faith of a ticket for personal use.

Section 3 provides that a violation of any of the provisions of sections 1 and 2 shall be a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of not more than \$1,000 or imprisonment not to exceed one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Section 4 requires the carriers to redeem unused tickets and provides the procedure for such redemption.

Section 5 provides that the forgery, counterfeiting, altering, or knowingly selling or disposing of such interstate transportation tickets or pass so forged, counterfeited, or altered, shall be punished by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years.

As this bill is in direct response to repeated recommendations of the Interstate Commerce Commission, we subjoin hereto references to various annual reports of said commission treating of the subjects provided for in the bill, together with extracts from some of the reports referred to, which, with great force and clearness, set out the necessity for the legislation contemplated in the bill.

As early as 1888, in its second annual report, the Interstate Commerce Commission invited the attention of Congress to the serious evils which resulted from the practices of those engaged in the business of "ticket scalping." Again in 1889, at page 19, of their third annual report, the Commission commented upon the growing boldness and evils of the

practices of "ticket scalpers," and referred to some State legislation which has been enacted in the effort to restrict this irregular business.

In 1890 the Commission, at page 49, of its fourth annual report, stated that—

The subject of brokerage in railroad tickets or "scalping," as it is usually termed, has to some extent been referred to in previous annual reports of the Commission, and has also been commented on more at large in special reports made upon investigations. The last annual report recommended specific legislation by Congress to restrain as far as possible this illegitimate and reprehensible business, now very generally regarded as one of the worst incidental evils connected with transportation.

A bill was introduced in both Houses of Congress at an early period in the last session, embodying the essential features recommended by the Commission. It failed to pass, and, in fact, is believed not to have been reported by the committees of either House.

It is understood that strenuous opposition was made to the passage of the bill by the ticket scalpers of the country. It is believed, upon trustworthy information in possession of the Commission, that railroad managers generally are in favor of efficient legislation for the overthrow of this evil, and that a strong public sentiment exists against its toleration.

With the great increase of railroads and the competition existing among them for patronage, ticket brokerage has become a large business and very profitable to those engaged in it. It is carried on with the greatest amount of boldness and success in the larger cities of the country, where the most eager competition exists between railroads. A few illustrations will serve to show the extent to which the business has been carried.

From various reports received by the Commission it appears that in New York City there exist thirteen scalping offices, in which, including proprietors and clerks, about thirty persons are employed, at an estimated expense for office rent and clerk hire of \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year, and with an estimated annual profit from the business of \$90,000 to \$100,000; that at Chicago there are fifteen scalping offices, whose combined annual expense for rent and clerk hire amounts to about \$70,000; that at Cincinnati there are nine scalping offices, with an annual expense for rent and clerk hire of about \$20,000; and that at Kansas City, there are seven scalping offices, with an estimated annual expense for rent and clerk hire of about \$18,000. When it is considered that this business is carried on in nearly all the principal cities of the country, and that the net profits probably amount to four times the expenditure for carrying it on, it is evident that the profits from this illegitimate business exceed the sum of \$1,000,000 annually.

The ticket broker has no necessary, useful, or legitimate function. He is a self-constituted middleman between the railroad and the passenger. All railroads have accessible and convenient offices and agents for the sale of tickets. The public can be fully accommodated by the regular agencies of the roads without the intervention of superfluous and obtrusive middlemen.

As there could be no field of operation for this class of persons if the railroad companies obtained full established rates for all transportation furnished by them, the expenses of the business and the profits made by those who conduct it must necessarily in the first instance come out of the carriers, and represent simply the discount suffered by them from their established fares and the resulting diminution of revenue. But indirectly this diminution of revenue is made up by the public, for while the business continues the carriers have it in mind in making their rates, and charge higher rates than would be necessary for fairly remunerative revenue if there were no such drain upon them to support the auxiliary force of scalpers.

The business is therefore hurtful both to the roads and to the public in a financial sense, and the extent of the injury it is scarcely possible to measure. The harm done by an army of unscrupulous depredators upon a legitimate business can not be computed by any known standard. Lawless greed recognizes no limits, and weak compliance by its victims only stops at exhaustion. But the moral injury both to railroad officials and to the public is even greater. To railroad officials the business serves as an invitation and an excuse for dishonest practices. It is used as a cover, deceitful and transparent it is true, for evasions of law, and for dishonorable violations of compacts among competing roads to maintain agreed schedules of rates. The public morals are affected by the natural inference that railroad officials are deficient in sense of honor and integrity, and that if the railroad code of ethics permits one road to cheat another it is equally permissible for the public to cheat the railroads. The inevitable tendency of the practice, therefore, is to eliminate the moral element and the rule of action that element inculcates—business honor—from the practical field of transportation.

In whatever aspect ticket scalping may be viewed it is fraudulent alike in its conception and in its operation. The competition of roads affords the opportunity

for the work of the scalper. Without rival roads competing for business he could have no field. The prospect of selling more transportation at a discount than at the established rate, and so diverting business dishonestly from a competitor, is the temptation to a road to let a scalper do for it secretly what it does not dare do openly. The weak excuse of every road that transgresses in this manner is that some competitor does it. Fraud therefore is the incentive to the business, and in its conduct every step is one of actual fraud. The scalper's vocation, the necessity for his occupation, is to sell transportation at less than published and established rates; in other words below lawful charges. Every such sale is a fraud upon the law, a fraud upon competing roads, and a fraud upon the stockholders and the creditors of the road for which the sale is made.

But bad as these transactions are, they are not the worst. There are other branches of the business which we are told by railroad officials are practiced, to their actual knowledge, which are even more culpable. These are said to embrace such acts as dealing in tickets and passes that have been stolen, and tickets that have already been used but not defaced or canceled by conductors, as also in tickets fraudulently altered in respect to dates or extent of journey, and spurious tickets to which the use of some artful device gives the appearance of genuineness. In such cases an imposition is practiced either on a railroad or upon a passenger, certainly upon the latter if the fraud be detected. Whether all or only some brokers engage in these fraudulent practices, or whether the frauds by which stolen, defunct, or altered tickets are palmed off on the public and on the railroads as well, are perpetrated by brokers themselves, or by others acting in collusion with them, are not material. The acts are incidents of the business, and arguments of great potency for legislative action to eradicate the evil.

One might suppose that a practice of this character would no more be defended than larceny or forgery, but strange as it may appear, it is defended before legislative bodies and elsewhere, and the right to carry it on unmolested is demanded. It is urged by way of defense that through the ticket scalper a portion of the public get lower rates, and therefore his operations are in the interests of the public. The circumstance that lower rates so obtained are forbidden by the fundamental principle of the law, that equality of charges for equality of service shall be made, and that such rates are unjust discrimination, is wholly disregarded by this defense.

It is also said that railroad tickets are merchandise, and may be bought at wholesale at any price for which they can be procured, and may be sold at retail for any price the purchaser will pay. This, again, ignores the plain requirements of the law, that a railroad as a public agency must establish and publish its fares and charges, and sell its transportation only at its established rates, and that it is declared a criminal offense to do otherwise. The merchandise theory is an entire perversion of the nature and objects of railroad tickets. A railroad ticket, instead of being merchandise, is in law only a receipt or voucher for the payment of the cost of a journey, and evidence of a contract on the part of the railroad to carry the passenger. It imports that the lawful price of carriage has been paid, and that the holder is entitled to the extent and kind of transportation indicated by the instrument.

If it were practicable fares might be paid on the train, but the use of tickets has been found a great convenience both to railroads and to passengers; especially to railroads in the economy of the time of train agents and as a protection against negligence or dishonesty on the part of such agents. If, in spite of the strong reasons from the railroad standpoint for the use of tickets, they are to be used clandestinely, by the consent of railroads, to violate the law and diminish earnings, it is questionable whether it is important, from the standpoint of the public, whether the scalping is done by professional scalpers or by the direct agents of the road.

Another defense of the business is put on the benevolent ground that passengers holding tickets for a considerable journey often change their minds, or are obliged by some happening to stop short of their destination, or to return without making the whole journey, and that by the charitable interposition of a broker the tickets are taken off their hands at no great loss, whereas otherwise the loss might be considerable. This overlooks the obvious fact that it is quite as convenient for a passenger to have his unused ticket redeemed at the office of a railroad upon which he is traveling as at the office of a broker, and that at a railroad office he can receive the full pro rata value of the unused part of his ticket without losing the broker's profit.

These are, in brief, the grounds upon which ticket brokerage is publicly defended, and which are urged to prevent legislation for the suppression of an acknowledged abuse of large and growing dimensions, seriously injurious in its character, bad in its influence, and owing its existence to the vices of human nature.

The foregoing argument or findings, together with additional reasons, which time and observations had developed, were repeated in the annual report of the Commission for 1895. The necessity for legislation upon this subject induced the Commission to bring the subject to the

attention of the present Congress in their annual report for the year 1896, which they do in the following manner:

In our last annual report we took occasion to comment with some severity upon the unlawful practices of a considerable class of persons who engage in the unauthorized sale of interstate passenger tickets, and who are commonly referred to by the expressive name of "scalpers." What was then said is in part as follows:

"We deem it a special duty to call your attention to the persistent survival and continued increase of the illegitimate business known as ticket brokerage or 'scalping.' So far from showing any signs of diminution it appears to be steadily enlarging in scope and volume. It is impossible to give any reliable estimate of the number of persons who take advantage of this means of procuring unlawful transportation, but it is evident that a considerable percentage of railroad passenger travel is accomplished through the medium of tickets bought at reduced rates of so-called brokers. In every city, and in many of the smaller towns, offices are to be found whose proprietors sell railroad tickets to very many points at less than the published tariffs. The streets are placarded with alluring advertisements, incoming and outgoing travelers are openly solicited, while in hotels and other public places, and not infrequently in regular railroad stations, the runners and agents of these clandestine dealers invoke participation in transportation bargains, which upon their face—to give them no harsher term—are an obvious evasion of the law."

The disregard of law to which we thus referred has apparently continued during the current year and assumed still greater and more serious proportions. This illegitimate traffic has become a positive scandal, and decisive measures should be taken to put an end to these illegal transactions. The remedy for this evil is easily found. A simple enactment would be sufficient, in our judgment, to prevent these abuses and effectually check this species of misconduct. We therefore recommend that it be made a penal offense for any person to engage in the business of selling interstate passenger tickets unless he is an authorized agent of the carrier, duly constituted such by written appointment; and that every such person be required, under appropriate penalty, to expose in his place of business a certificate of his authority.

We also call attention to the fact that extensive frauds upon the public are accomplished by the printing and sale of counterfeit tickets. It has come to our knowledge that hundreds of innocent persons have been victimized by the purchase of spurious tickets from those whose identity could not be clearly established after the fraud was discovered. The actual money loss thus resulting to unsuspecting travelers amounts to a considerable sum, while the distress and annoyance to which innocent and often needy persons have been subjected because they have been induced to purchase these sham tickets can be easier imagined than described. It is a defect in the Federal statutes that the counterfeiting of railroad tickets is not made a criminal offense, and we earnestly recommend the correction of this defect by an appropriate enactment.

As is stated in the closing sentence of that part of the Commission's report above quoted, it is a defect in the Federal statutes that counterfeiting railroad tickets is not made a criminal offense, and section 5 of the bill corrects that defect. To falsely counterfeit a railroad ticket is as serious a crime, and should be so made by statute, as to counterfeit anything else. It so happens that such counterfeited ticket is most apt to fall into the hands of an innocent purchaser and one not usually accustomed to travel. So that is not merely a question of defrauding the railroad company, for when the fraud is detected by a conductor such ticket can not be accepted by him, and the frequently innocent purchaser—one who, not unlikely, has given most of his money for the purchase thereof—must be ejected from the train. This section 5, therefore, is designed, as is the entire bill, for the protection of the traveling public. Prior to the introduction of the original measure, No. 10022, it was submitted by a member of this committee to the Interstate Commerce Commission and met their approval, and under date of January 18th the Hon. Martin A. Knapp, one of the Interstate Commerce Commissioners, wrote the following:

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION,
Washington, January 18, 1897.

MY DEAR SHERMAN: I write to make a suggestion in reference to the bill to prevent ticket scalping.

It has been the custom of your committee to refer all such bills to this Commission

for a report as to their merits and the propriety of their passage. It may not be necessary to take that course in this case, inasmuch as this bill is in undoubted and full conformity with the specific recommendations of the Commission in its last two annual reports.

* * * * *

I am sure the Commission will be entirely satisfied to have your committee act at once without calling upon us for a further and formal expression of opinion.

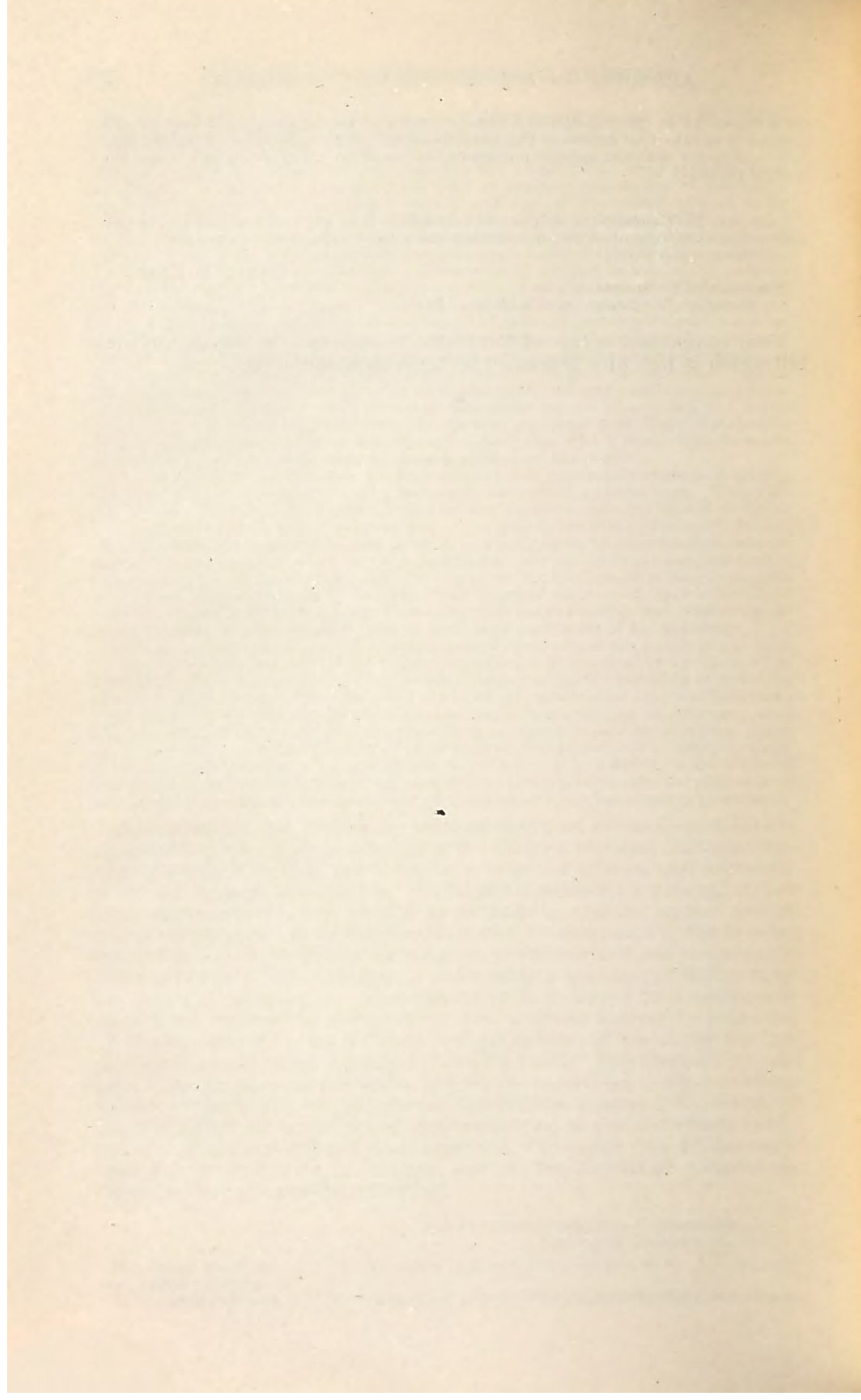
Yours, very truly,

MARTIN A. KNAPP.

Hon. JAMES S. SHERMAN,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Your committee, in view of the above, recommend the passage of the bill which is herewith presented by them as a substitute.

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AMENDING ACT TO REGULATE COMMERCE.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
submitted the following as the

VIEWS OF THE MINORITY.

[To accompany H. R. 10090.]

The report of the majority of the committee should not be adopted for the following reasons:

First. The committee has had no information upon the subject except that which comes from the published reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which show that they are based on reports received from railroad officials who are interested parties. The representatives of ticket brokerage, which this bill proposes to destroy, have been given no opportunity of a hearing either before the Interstate Commerce Commission in reply or before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Second. The bill would destroy a business of thirty years' standing, which is in the interest of the public in that it promotes healthy competition in passenger traffic and prevents the carrying out of illegal compacts.

Third. By the destruction of the business named the public would be compelled to pay higher rates for passenger fares without receiving a benefit in return for this deprivation.

This bill provides that no one shall have authority to sell interstate railway tickets except that a certificate indicating the same has been furnished by the carrier. The second section makes it unlawful for any person to sell or transfer a ticket unless he holds such certificate. It is provided, however, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to the purchaser of a ticket in good faith for personal use in the prosecution of a journey.

Section 3 provides a penalty for violation of either of the preceding sections in the nature of a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

The last clause of the second section clearly indicates that it is contemplated that the sale of a ticket, other than by an authorized agent of the railway company, is not a moral offense for the reason that some persons are authorized to sell same without such certificate, while others are not. It is evident from this that the intent of the bill is to destroy ticket brokerage, a business which has existed for thirty years and has been the only source of relief to the public from excessive rates. Various combinations have been formed among the strong lines from time to time, into which the weaker lines have been forced through fear of a withdrawal of business relations by their natural connections. The only impediment to the complete enforcement of such

arbitrary rules, and the only relief to the people, has been the business which this bill would destroy. Investigation shows that rates on file with the Interstate Commerce Commission are uniformly made, first by the traffic association, embracing many or all of the lines in a given territory, and are then filed with the Commission, which so far seems to have failed to criticise such rates. It should be clearly understood that these rates should not be considered as lawful, for the reason that there is no legality in their formation, each company being bound to the others under severe penalties for the rigid observance of the same before they are filed.

The majority report contains a portion of the report of the Commission for 1890. Attention is called herein to some of the statements made.

It is believed, upon trustworthy information in possession of the Commission, that railroad managers generally are in favor of efficient legislation for the overthrow of this evil, and that a strong public sentiment exists against its toleration.

As to the first proposition there can be no doubt, so far as concerns managers of the strong lines, whose revenues are somewhat impaired by the fact that ticket brokers' affiliations are more directly with the weaker lines, who are dependent upon them for business. As to the second proposition no evidence has been discovered to support it.

In another paragraph the following is found:

It is carried on with the greatest amount of boldness and success in the larger cities of the country, where the most eager competition exists between railroads.

It certainly should not be the policy of the Government, through an act of this character, to deprive the people of the benefit of such competition.

There is nothing in the interstate-commerce law which contemplates an agreement between rival lines for the maintenance of rates. Each line should certainly be at liberty to file its own tariff rate sheet.

The immediate effect of this bill would be an encouragement to rival interests to maintain such agreements and to eliminate the element of competition. The business certainly could not have grown and flourished and sustained itself in popular opinion, as indicated by the report of the Commission, did it not have merit. It should be borne in mind that to destroy the business of ticket brokerage would be to deprive weaker lines of railway from the privilege of giving to the public rates which they are perfectly willing to accord through this system, and to which they offer no objection, and which they do not dare to name in the published tariffs, because they are forced into the traffic association. With such associations dissolved, leaving each line free to give to the people the benefit of a natural and healthy competition, such as is required in other kinds of business, and should the strong lines accord to the weaker lines the privilege of making lower rates on account of inferiority in service, the function of the ticket broker would disappear and he would necessarily cease to exist, because his business would be unprofitable. It grew out of discrimination against localities and against certain railway lines. It was built up and has existed purely from and through that cause. When the cause is removed, either naturally or through legislation, the business of ticket brokerage will disappear. Did the Government establish rates the situation would be entirely different, but such is not the case.

There seems to be no evidence to sustain the charge of the Commission that frauds and forgeries are perpetrated in the business of ticket brokerage. Granting, even, that such may be the case to some extent,

the courts are open for the prosecution of offenders, as in all other kinds of business.

Section 5 provides a penalty for forging and counterfeiting railroad tickets, to which certainly no one can object.

We find that the business of ticket brokerage tends to prevent the very discriminations against persons and localities which prompted the framing of the interstate-commerce law, with which it seems to be in entire harmony. Our investigation leads us to think that should this bill become a law, it would at once result in the raising of rates to all intermediate and noncompetitive points, and would tend toward the absorption of the weaker lines by the stronger.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

TAZEWELL ELLETT.



TICKET BROKERAGE.

FEBRUARY 13, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

SUPPLEMENTAL VIEWS.

[To accompany H. R. 10090.]

It is with great reluctance that I presume to differ with the Interstate Commerce Commission and my colleagues of the Committee of Interstate and Foreign Commerce. I have always made it a rule to concur with the majority of the committee when I differed with it in minor details or nonessentials, but when I differ on what I consider to be some essential principle of equity or justice, it is my duty as a Representative to do all in my power to sustain what I deem the right and vigorously oppose the wrong. Hence the minority views set forth by myself in opposition to House bill No. 10090.

The reasons why I do not think this bill should become a law are as follows, viz:

First. The restraints and prohibitions which this act seeks to impose upon the right of a holder of a railroad ticket to sell or transfer it for a consideration are not valid.

An ordinary railroad ticket purports upon its face to be good in the hands of the holder. The original purchaser may never use it, but one of the essential qualities of the ticket which he has bought is its transferability. This quality is part of the consideration of his purchase. Hence the recognized legal right of the purchaser who has paid value for the ticket which he holds, to sell it for value. It may be bought and sold as freely as any other chattel or evidence of right which passes by delivery. Owing to a variety of causes, a lawful traffic has sprung up in this article of recognized and known value—and in all large cities—where the buyer and seller call in the aid of the broker, in dealing in almost every article of traffic, the holder will always find a market for his unused ticket at the office of the ticket broker. The farmer who sells his grain upon the market, the corporation that issues its stock, and the railroad company who sells its ticket entitling the holder to a passage, each transfers to the purchaser a species of property, with the right impressed upon it to dispose of it to anyone for whatever he pleases.

"The third absolute right of every Englishman," says Blackstone, "is that of property, which consists in the free enjoyment *and disposal* of all his acquirements without control or diminution *save by the laws of the land.*" And Chancellor Kent says, "the exclusive right of using and *transferring* property follows as a natural consequence from the perception and admission of the right itself. * * * *The power of alienation of property is a necessary incident to the right.*"

Transferability and value can not, therefore, be taken from the owner of a ticket by an act of Congress unless the expressions "the law of the land," and "due process of law," mean, among other things, an act of Congress.

Judge Comstock says in *Wynehamer v. The People* (13 N. Y., 392): "To say, as has been suggested, that 'the law of the land,' or 'due process of law' may mean every act of the legislature which deprives the citizen of his rights, privileges, and property leads to a simple absurdity. The Constitution would then mean that no person shall be deprived of his property or rights unless the legislature shall pass a law to effectuate the wrong, and this would be throwing the restraint entirely away;" and Chancellor Kent says (2 Com., 13), "The better and larger definition of due process of law is that it means law in its regular course of administration through courts of justice."

Suppose the farmer procures the passage of a law that all products of the farm sold and not eaten by the purchaser shall be returned to him for redemption at cost price, a parallel absurdity would be presented. Are the restraints and prohibitions which this act seeks to impose upon the right of the holder of a railroad ticket to sell or transfer it for a consideration valid? One of the fundamental limitations upon the power of Congress is that which provides that the citizen "shall not be deprived of his property without due process of law." It is well settled that an act of Congress is not "due process of law." (See Amendts. Const., Art. V.)

"Property," within the meaning of this provision, is "everything which has an exchangeable value." (Swayne, J., 16 Wall., 127.) The right of property has been defined as "the exclusive right of using and disposing of a thing as one's own." (Bouvier's L. Dict., vol. 2, 346.) Its "free use, enjoyment, and disposal." (Blackstone's Com., vol. 1, 138.)

"The power of alienation," says Chancellor Kent (Kent's Com., vol. 2, 310), "is a necessary incident to the right." An examination of the provisions of this act will show that in a majority of cases it is substantially destructive of this "right of alienation." The right of property must embrace not only the thing itself, but its ordinary and essential characteristics, of which the power of sale is one. The protection of property must necessarily extend to that essential and valuable right, and every law which makes it criminal for him to exercise that right deprives him of his property "without due process of law."

It is difficult to distinguish such a law from a law which would prohibit the buyer of a barrel of flour from selling it to anyone but the manufacturer, and everyone from selling it but the manufacturer's agent. If it is in the power of Congress to retain for the railroad company by penal statute the control of and exclusive right to repurchase the transferable ticket which it has issued, it would seem to be in its power to extend the same protection to each peculiar interest, and thus bind the hands of the citizen in the interest of every monopoly.

Second. This act confiscates the property of the citizen without just compensation.

"Congress in exercising supreme control over the regulation of commerce can take private property only on payment of just compensation." (*Monongahela Navigation Co. v. U. S.*, 148, U. S., 312.)

Any law which prohibits the citizen from engaging in a lawful occupation is invalid.

This act does prohibit anyone from engaging in an occupation which, in my judgment, is a lawful one. It not only prohibits citizens from engaging in that occupation in the future, but deprives those who have

already engaged in it of their chosen means of livelihood. Because these tickets are transferable and the proper subjects of purchase and sale, and owing to the differences in rates which railroads have established at different points, charging at one point one price and at another another price, for traveling the same distance, a regular traffic in them has grown up.

In all our large cities there are firms engaged in buying and selling railroad tickets as a regular occupation. They have offices and have invested their means in a stock in trade. They have acquired whatever special knowledge is necessary for its successful prosecution. Their business is open and their places of business are known to the traveling public. For years past the business has been as much the chosen occupation of a class of citizens as the business of buying and selling grain or any other merchantable commodity. There has been nothing hitherto in the nature of the business which has made it contrary to law. Those engaged in it buy and sell an article which is in its nature a lawful subject of purchase and sale. Their business is a lawful one. The effect of this law is to prohibit it. All citizens are forbidden by law from engaging in it, and those who have chosen it as an occupation, if they obey this law, will be compelled to abandon it.

The right to pursue a lawful occupation is a fundamental right of the citizen. If a constitutional guarantee were needed for its protection, it is found in that provision of the bill of rights which guarantees to him "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

The theory upon which political institutions rest is that all men have certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and that in the pursuit of happiness all avocations, all honors, all positions are alike open to everyone. (*Cummings v. State*, 4 Wall., 321.)

"There is no more sacred right of citizenship," says Justice Bradley, "than the right to pursue unmolested a lawful employment in a lawful manner. It is nothing more nor less than the sacred right of labor." (*Live Stock Assen. v. Crescent City*, 1 Abb. U. S. R., 398.) And in the famous *Slaughter House* cases (16 Wall., 122) it is decided that "A law which prohibits a large class of citizens from adopting a lawful employment or from following a lawful employment previously adopted does deprive them of liberty as well as property without due process of law. Their right of choice is a portion of their liberty; their occupation is their property."

In *Arrowsmith v. Burlington* (4 McLean, 497), the court says "A freeman may buy and sell at his pleasure. This right is not of society, but from nature. He never gave it up."

Third. The right of every citizen to pursue a lawful occupation is guaranteed to him by the fundamental law.

There is no right so essential to his happiness, or so intimately connected with the enjoyment of the property which he may acquire. If Congress can constitutionally prohibit him from carrying on the business of buying and selling railroad tickets, it can prohibit him from buying and selling grain, stocks, provisions, or any other article of trade. So long as he carries on his business by honest and fair means, it is as much entitled to the protection of the law as any other lawful occupation.

There is undoubtedly vested in the legislatures of the States an undefined power known as the police power, which extends to all regulations effecting the *health, good order, or morals of society*.

It is, however, well settled that the legislative power can not give

to an act the character of a police regulation by calling it such. The law must relate to a subject which is the proper subject of police regulation. The legislative branch of the Government can not, under pretense of police regulations, encroach on the rights of the citizen.

It has been claimed by the promoters of this bill that it was designed to prevent fraud upon travelers by persons falsely representing themselves as the agents of railroads. But such is not the design or scope of the act. If it prohibited such false representations and provided for their punishment it would be a legislative exercise of police power. Instead, however, of providing for the punishment of those who make use of fraudulent methods of carrying on the business, it prohibits the business itself.

The fact that misrepresentation can be made use of in buying and selling an article is no justification for a law which prohibits its purchase and sale altogether.

But enough as to the law—now let us look to the facts relating to this proposed bill.

The facts clearly establish that a large majority of the people are benefited by and therefore favor the ticket brokerage business, as the people secure cheaper tickets through the people's agents—the ticket brokers. The only interests benefited being the amalgamated railroad systems, who desire to monopolize the entire railroad business of the country; therefore, it is a case of the people versus these strong lines.

Not all railroads favor this bill. Weaker and independent lines know that ticket brokerage alone saves them from the three powerful passenger associations or trusts, and the bankruptcy and final absorption which would follow if they were absolutely under the dictation of these associations. This check upon the concentration of all the railroads of the country in a few hands is one of the greatest benefits derived by the people through ticket brokerage. A striking illustration of this is when weaker lines are boycotted by order of the associations. But for ticket brokerage the weaker lines would get no through passengers and would consequently have to stop their trains. In all such cases the interests of the broker and the people carry them to the support of the boycotted line and enable it to successfully resist the boycott.

Another valuable consideration to the public is the unsurpassed convenience and generality of information the many brokers' offices throughout the country afford the traveling public. I knew a business man to be in New York with a return Baltimore and Ohio coupon to Washington. He suddenly had a call farther South, and learning that the Baltimore and Ohio train would not make connection with the Atlantic Coast Line, he went to a broker, paid him 50 cents and procured a ticket over the Pennsylvania road, made direct connection, saved six hours and thirty-five minutes in reaching his destination, besides considerable living expense had he been forced to wait in New York City. Did the Baltimore and Ohio lose anything? Did the Pennsylvania lose anything? No. The broker made 50 cents out of the passenger, and the passenger saved many times this in expense and six hours and thirty-five minutes, and boasted of the convenience and profit the broker had been to him. How many just such cases do you suppose occur daily in the great city of New York alone? It would be unreasonable to doubt that the other great cities of the country would daily run such examples up into the thousands, saving to business men many valuable hours besides money.

One of the greatest benefits to the traveling public is the quickness and ease with which the information is acquired from brokers respecting the various routes through any section of the country. The infor-

mation obtained from the broker of the advantages and disadvantages of the various routes could not be had except by personal solicitation at the local office of each company. And even in this case the passenger talks with a decidedly interested party, and is not liable to be as fairly, frankly, and fully advised as he would be by a broker.

When a passenger buys a ticket what does he buy? Surely not the paper or pasteboard. He receives nothing for his money until he has been given the service by the company which the ticket promises. To prohibit the transfer of this service when it is ascertained by the purchaser that he can not personally use it is as unjust as to decree that a man shall not sell a coat that does not fit him simply because he designed to wear it when he ordered it. How is it unfair, unjust, or unprofitable to the railroad company? They have received all they asked to perform the service—every dollar. Does it cost them any more to haul one man than another? If they were in any way required to receive less than they offered to perform the service for, then their complaint would at least be clothed in reason and deserve some consideration. But they come confessing, by the possession of the tickets by the public, the receipt of their own fixed consideration, and ask legislation to impose hardship or loss upon the purchaser that their revenues may be enlarged by not rendering to someone the service for which they have been paid. Well they know that in commercial America, where the telegraph so readily advises business men of the necessities of trade, that some great portion of the commercial army is hourly directed to change its line of march, and if they can by these changes secure what the business world now saves to itself through the brokers, their coffers would swell immensely.

It would not be attempted but that they know the business of the country must be prosecuted even if at increased cost. One would suppose that owing to the increased freight traffic resulting from the labors of the traveling man that the railroads would be disposed to decrease his personal expenses. But such is not so. They are endeavoring to increase the expense rather than diminish it by depriving him of the privileges he now enjoys through the ticket broker.

The chief plea of those advocating this measure is the counterfeiting and forging of tickets, and the dishonesty of some brokers. As to the first, everyone desires that the crime of counterfeiting and forging shall be suppressed. For myself, I would prefer to leave it to the States to punish such crimes within their borders, but if their laws are not sufficiently clear and comprehensive, I would gladly welcome a law of Congress punishing the counterfeiting and forging of interstate tickets. The chairman of the executive committee of the Ticket Brokers' Association stated in a hearing upon this bill before the Senate committee a few days since, that the brokers would rejoice in the passage of such a law. As to the dishonesty of the brokers, every investigation has shown and will show that they are as honest as any other class of American citizens. And the absurdity of proposing to prohibit any pursuit, because some who follow it are dishonest can not be more strikingly illustrated than by the railroad business itself.

Gentlemen on the other side admit that some railroad officials are dishonest. Would they remedy this by abolishing the railroad business? Or will the abolition of ticket brokerage make all railroad officials honest? On the contrary, it would be impossible to devise a system that would furnish greater facilities for fraud than this bill places at the disposal of the authorized ticket agent. To illustrate: The rate from Chicago to New York, via Washington, is \$18; the rate

from Chicago to Washington is \$17.50, and from Washington to New York is \$6.50. If you deprive the people of the ticket broker, to whom they can always readily dispose of the unused portion of tickets, you force them to sell these unused tickets at less than value to the so-called "authorized agent." Now what is to prevent this "authorized agent" from paying the 50 cents for the redemption of the ticket on his own account and selling it at what he pleases and putting the amount into his pocket? It is evident that the object of the bill is to secure to the great railroad systems the sums the traveling public now save through the broker; but as for correcting fraud, I have shown that it tends to increase it by offering additional temptation.

In justice to the brokers, it should be stated that their association protects the innocent and unwary traveler for whom the railroads and Interstate Commerce Commission seem to have such great solicitude, by paying the traveler for all illegal tickets sold him by one of its members, and expelling the offending member.

No one is more in sympathy with the purposes of the interstate-commerce law than myself. Its primary object was to prevent discrimination in freight and passenger rates, and, as understood, the Interstate Commerce Commission was created to enforce this as far as it laid in the power of Congress to do so.

I do not wish or intend to reflect on the honest purpose of the Commission, but in so far as the ticket broker is concerned they seemed to have lost sight of the purpose of the law and the object of their creation, for everyone knows that if the railroads would stop discrimination the ticket brokers' business would be at an end. No statute is necessary, but the simple cooperation of the railroads in the original purposes of the Interstate Commission law. But the Interstate Commerce Commission seem to have overlooked this fact, and it is but natural that they should have done so, as they have, from their own reports, clearly been guilty of the unjust and unamerican course of securing all of their information from the railroad associations and of having failed to accord a hearing to the representatives of the Ticket Brokers' Association, though they have severely criticised and stigmatized them as criminals, annually, in each of their reports, since 1890. And this, though the brokers have frequently requested to be heard.

The duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission are quasi judicial, and what greater outrage to the American sentiment of fair play and the fundamental principle of constitutional liberty could be pictured than for an American court to pass criminal sentence upon a citizen without informing him of the nature of the charge against him; without confronting him with his accusers and the witnesses against him, and without giving him an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf?

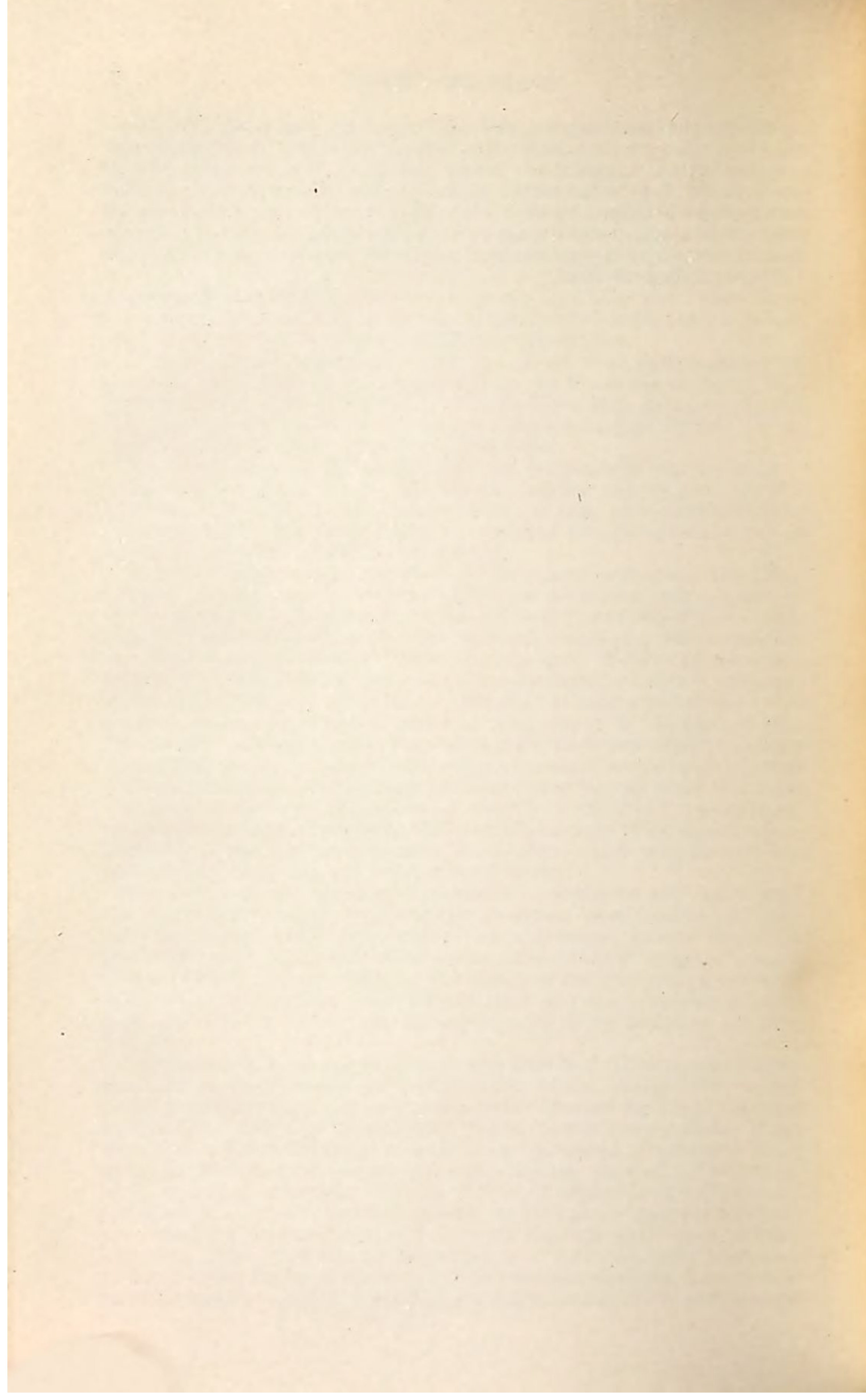
In conclusion, I submit to this House that had the Interstate Commerce Commission made an investigation of this matter they would never have stated that there was a popular demand for the enactment of this law. But they would have known the following facts: That twenty-four State legislatures and three successive Congresses have dropped this identical bill into the waste basket; that a hundred thousand traveling salesmen, who are the most expert and experienced travelers in America, and who should know what is to their interest, are knocking at the doors of Congress, through their associations, requesting that this bill be defeated; that manufacturers and merchants all over the land, who know their business interests, have united in this request. And they would have concluded that the people, and

especially the medium-rich and the poor, who constitute the large majority, are opposed to and not in favor of this bill. And they would have recognized the most important fact of all, that the ticket broker was a public benefactor rather than a public nuisance, and the sole parties to be benefited by such a law were those powerful railway systems of the country who expect by such legislation so much the sooner to absorb all the systems of the land practically into one grand monopoly.

Respectfully submitted.

TAZEWELL ELLETT.

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EASTERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

JANUARY 20, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRODERICK, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9469, vetoed, and House Doc. No. 184.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the President's veto of House bill 9469, has had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows:

The objections of the President to the bill are substantially as follows:

First. That there are now sufficient places in the district for holding court, and that the parties having business in the courts are not seriously inconvenienced under the present system;

Second. That the district judge and district attorney in the district express themselves in opposition to the bill as unnecessary, etc.;

Third. That there is not sufficient court business in the counties comprising the proposed division to warrant the establishment of another place for holding court, and

Fourth. That the terms of court provided for in this bill would interfere with business in the other courts, and, particularly, that the criminal docket at Paris is so large that now cases can not be as promptly disposed of as the ends of justice require.

In answer to the first objection, your committee states that the territory comprising the eastern judicial district of Texas covers an area of more than — miles and extends from the Gulf of Mexico to Red River, the northern boundary of the State, and that courts are now held at Paris, near the northern boundary of the district, and at Tyler and Jefferson, both of which are north of the center of the district, and at Galveston, near the southwestern border of the district, and that no place is now provided for the holding of court near the center or southeastern portion of the district, and that the courts nearest the territory forming the proposed division are held at Tyler and Galveston. Process issued against persons resident in nine of the counties in the proposed division is now returnable to the Galveston court, and in the remaining two it is now returnable to the court at Tyler.

Beaumont is situated in the southeastern part of the eastern judicial district of Texas. It is distant from Galveston, on an air line, approximately 100 miles, but by the usual line of travel by railway, 135 miles, while Tyler is distant from Beaumont about 175 miles.

From eight of the counties of the proposed division the citizens, in going to Galveston by the usually traveled route, have to pass through Beaumont, those from seven of the counties being compelled to change cars and at times subjected to inconvenient delays in making railway

connections. Citizens of the other three counties are as near to Beaumont as to either Galveston or Tyler, and in some cases nearer, and the traveling facilities for reaching Beaumont are as good as for reaching either of the other points, Galveston or Tyler. There are now running into Beaumont four railroads, and others are under construction. The Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railway will be completed from Kansas City to the Gulf by March. These roads do now, or will when constructed, traverse, to a greater or less extent, the several counties proposed to be placed in the new division.

When the eastern judicial district of Texas was created, the counties forming the proposed division were sparsely settled and had but few, if any, railroads; but within the past few years the population and wealth of these counties have rapidly increased.

Beaumont and Orange, the latter a city distant about 23 miles from Beaumont, were a few years ago small villages, doing but little business; they are now cities with a population of several thousands each, and have large manufacturing interests; and the counties contiguous thereto, which are included in the proposed new division, have correspondingly increased in population, and a considerable immigration is now pouring into this section of the State. Sabine Pass, 28 miles distant and in Jefferson County, and which a few years ago had only about 5 feet of water on the bar and no commerce or shipping of any consequence, now has, by reason of the improvement of the harbor at that point and the bar outside, a continuous depth of water from the Gulf across the bar to the deep water inside the pass of 24 feet, and the commerce and the tonnage of vessels now passing through this port have immensely increased, and the port bids fair to become in the future one of the most important harbors on the Gulf Coast. As a natural sequence of this admiralty litigation respecting maritime matters will necessarily arise in this vicinity, and the proposed court would furnish the litigants a convenient tribunal.

The area of territory included in the proposed division covers approximately 10,000 square miles and has a population of about 90,000 people. During the year of 1896 the shipment of lumber alone through the port at Sabine Pass to foreign markets amounted to 28,944,701 feet, and the domestic trade is estimated to be five times as much as the foreign shipment, and all this lumber is manufactured in the proposed division. These facts are mentioned to indicate the wealth and business interests in the proposed division. It is believed that these facts meet and overcome the first objection of the President.

To the second objection of the President, that the district judge and district attorney express themselves in opposition to the bill as unnecessary and an interruption to the large volume of business now pending and constantly coming before the court, we can not attach great weight or importance. The convenience of officials is often an excuse for objecting to changes of the status quo and assume importance not supported by the convenience of the people or the dispatch of public business, and this objection of the President is answered by reasons and facts heretofore set forth and which will hereafter be specified in mentioning the objections of the President.

In reply to the third objection, your committee has not had access to the court docket or information in regard to the amount and character of business pending in the several courts of the district, but judging from the population, wealth, resources, manufacturing and maritime interests of the territory in the proposed division, and its rapid development, together with the large railroad and corporate interests situate

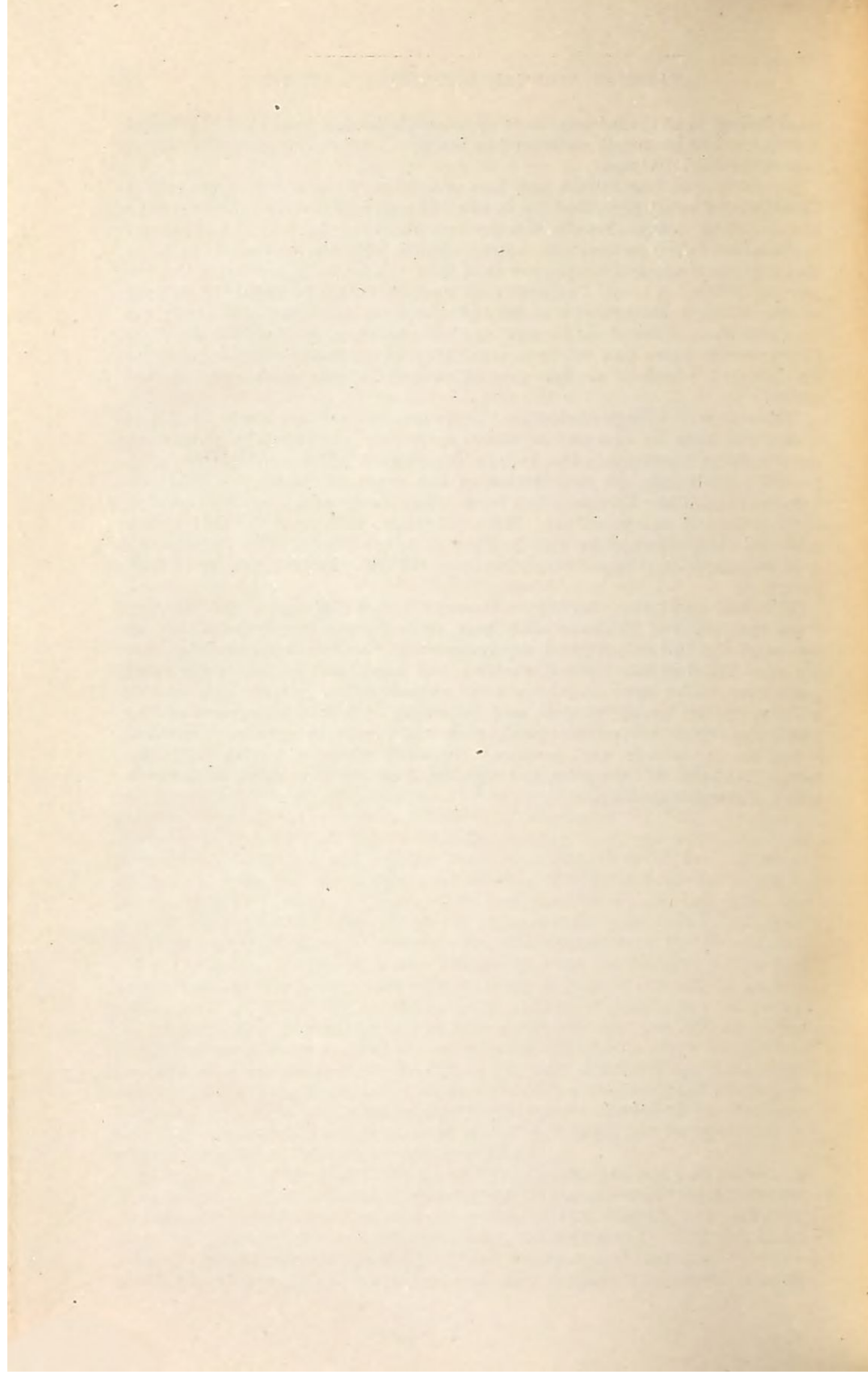
and being in said division, it is reasonable to conclude that the court business will be amply sufficient to justify Congress in providing for a court for said division.

In answer to the fourth and last objection, it does not appear that the term of court provided for in the bill will injuriously interfere with the terms of court already now by law provided for. If the proposed legislation becomes law, the court at Paris will have nine weeks term during the year, and it appears that this will be sufficient time to give proper attention to all business that may hereafter be pending in said court. But in the event it is hereafter ascertained that sufficient time has not been allotted said court, or that the time for holding court at the several places has not been equitably fixed, subsequent legislation to this end, which is always easy of accomplishment, can correct this error.

The cause of a large docket and large amount of business at the Paris court has been on account of the jurisdiction exercised by that court over a large territory in the Indian Territory fruitful in litigation. By recent legislation, the jurisdiction of the court at Paris over the territory in the Indian Territory has been taken away, and it is believed that in the future comparatively little litigation will arise in that court, and the time allotted for the holding of court fixed by the present bill will be ample to dispose of all business that would find its way to that court.

This bill has twice passed the House without objection. No Member from the State of Texas or elsewhere, or any party in interest, has ever opposed the bill or assigned any reason why the bill should not become a law. The bill has been discussed and explained in the House, and your committee have no advice that any objection existed against the bill except as herein stated, and believing it is to the interest of the public service and public good, and will result in economy, convenience to the people, and a speedy dispatch of court business, recommend that the bill do pass, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding.





NAHALEM BAND OF TILLAMOOK INDIANS OF OREGON.

JANUARY 21, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 866.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred House bill 866, report as follows:

This bill provides for a settlement of the claim of the Nahalem band of Tillamook tribe of Indians of Oregon, for lands taken from them by the Government of the United States under a treaty made and entered into on the 6th day of August, 1851.

By that treaty the Indians ceded all their lands in Oregon excepting a certain reservation to the United States, for which they were to receive the sum of \$10,500, to be paid in annual installments of \$1,050. This treaty was entered into in pursuance of an act of Congress passed June 5, 1850.

The title to these lands has always been conceded to be in the Indians, and proceedings involved in the passage of the act and negotiation of the treaty as hereinbefore stated confirmed that title. The lands are very valuable, having a frontage on the Pacific Ocean, 15 or 20 miles south of the Columbia River, and include the fertile Nahalem Valley in which is now the prosperous and growing town of Nahalem. The lands have been taken, but no money has ever been paid to the Indians therefor.

The Department of the Interior under date of April 4, 1896, writes as follows:

DEAR SIR: The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has submitted a report on H. R. bill 866, to provide for a final settlement with the Nahalem band of Tillamook Indians in Oregon, which was sent to him by your committee with a request for report.

This matter has been before the Department at various times, and several reports have been made by the Indian Office, copies of which are transmitted herewith.

The fact that these Indians have some claim seems to have been recognized from an early date, and the records of this Department do not show that it has ever been satisfied or relinquished.

A treaty was entered into with this band of Tillamooks by commissioners on the part of the United States on August 6, 1851, for the cession of certain lands in Oregon, described in the treaty, for which they were to be paid the sum of \$10,500 in installments of \$1,050 per annum, \$150 to be paid in cash and \$900 in certain articles of goods. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 47, Thirty-second Congress, first session.)

This treaty, with others, entered into about the same time with other bands of Indians in Oregon, was transmitted to Congress, through the President, by letter of the Secretary of the Interior, dated July 30, 1852. (Senate Ex. Doc. No. 39, Thirty-second Congress, first session.)

No action on this treaty, however, seems to have been taken by Congress, although some of the treaties forwarded at the same time were subsequently ratified by that body.

But little is known of the Nahalem band of Tillamooks. The official records of the Department show that they numbered about 150 souls at the date of the treaty. (Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1851, p 214.)

According to certain affidavits on file in the Indian Office they now number about 17 persons.

It has been charged, or intimated, by a Mr. Maxwell that this band, with others, had been located on the Siletz Reservation, in Oregon, where they had received certain benefit of Government lands. But this is denied by the Indians, and there is nothing to confirm this charge or intimation, nor is there any evidence that any of them have received allotments with other Indians on the reservation named. In fact, an examination of the allotment rolls of that reservation fails to disclose the names of any of the 17 persons now claimed to constitute this band.

The Indians believe their claim to be just. Their belief seems well founded. That the matter may be finally disposed of and set at rest, I am not disposed to offer any objection to the bill in question, provided that the amount proposed to be appropriated shall be accepted by the Indians in full payment for all claims, equitable or legal, they may have acquired under the said unratified treaty, and that it shall be received by them in full for the relinquishment of any title or rights in and to the lands named in the treaty existing at the time of the execution thereof or at the time of the payment of the money proposed to be appropriated.

I would also recommend that the proposed bill be further amended so as to require a complete census of the band to be taken, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and the apportionment of the money among those living and the heirs of those who may be dead, or expended for them by him as may in his judgment seem for their best interests.

Very respectfully,

JNO. M. REYNOLDS,
Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

Your committee therefore report said bill favorably with the following amendments:

On page 1, line 5, strike out all after the word "dollars," and strike out all of line 6 down to and including the word "paid."

On page 1, after the word "appear," in line 9, insert the following: "after a careful and complete census of said band shall be made under his direction."

On page 1, strike out the word "with" at end of line 11; strike out all of line 12, and also all of line 13 down to and including the word "paid."

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HARRIET J. HUTTER.

JANUARY 21, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9881.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9881) entitled "A bill to increase the pension of Harriet J. Hutter," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, without amendment:

Mrs. Harriet James Hutter, the widow of Maj. George Christian Hutter, formerly major and paymaster in the United States Army, was born in Botetourt County, Va., in November, 1805, and is now in her ninety-second year. She was the youngest child of Maj. James Beverly Risque, who served with distinction through the war of 1812 as major of a Virginia battalion of troops, serving under Gen. Andrew Jackson, in Louisiana, to the close of the war of 1812. Harriet J. Hutter was married to this Capt. George C. Hutter, Sixth United States Infantry, at the home of her uncle, Governor Clark, at St. Louis, Mo., in 1833.

George C. Hutter, a native of Bethlehem, Pa., after serving as a volunteer in the war of 1812, entering the service when only 18 years old, was appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Regular Army, in January, 1820, and on September 30, 1823, was promoted to first lieutenant of artillery by President Monroe. He was afterwards transferred to the Sixth United States Infantry, and during the first Administration of President Andrew Jackson was promoted to a captaincy in the Sixth Regiment of Infantry, in 1829. His regiment served in the West principally, and southwest for several years, at Council Bluffs during the Black Hawk war, and on Sabine River, and finally in Florida during all of the Seminole war. He served later in the Mexican war under General Scott.

At the termination of the war with Mexico he was made major and paymaster in the United States Army, which position he filled until the beginning of the civil war, in 1861, when he resigned his commission, after a service of over fifty years, and quietly retired to his country home, near Lynchburg, Va.

He refused a commission of colonel in the Confederate States Army, he being the only officer of the United States Army who resigned and refused a commission of equal or higher rank in the Southern Army.

His home, near Lynchburg, Va., was the headquarters of General Hunter's army during the attack on Lynchburg in 1864. He died at his home in 1880. His wife, Harriet J. Hutter, survives, and is now drawing a pension of \$12 per month. In the fall of 1895 she was partially

paralyzed, is almost blind, and deaf, and requires constant medical attention and the services of a nurse to assist her about the house. She is entirely dependent upon her pension of \$12 per month for support, together with such assistance as her two sons, both over 50 years old and each with large families, can spare to maintain and comfort her.

Before the stroke of paralysis her health had been good, but since then, at her advanced age, to which blindness has been added, she finds it impossible to spare the means necessary to secure a competent woman nurse to attend her, and therefore asks for a reasonable increase of her pension, which in all human probability will not be a tax upon the Government for more than a few years, or maybe for a few months.

The soldier's service is fully shown by the records, and all the facts relative to the claimant's physical and financial condition are vouched for by the gentleman who introduced the bill in the House, he having full personal knowledge in the premises.

LUCINDA STONE.

JANUARY 21, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr BLACK, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1378.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1378) entitled "A bill to pension Lucinda Stone," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass without amendment:

The claimant is the widowed daughter of Thomas Thornhill, late a private of Colonel Lee's Legion, Virginia line, in the Revolutionary war. His company commander was Joseph Eggleston.

The soldier received a pension on account of his service prior to his death, in 1838 or 1839.

Mrs. Stone, the beneficiary, is fully identified as the daughter of the soldier, and it is further shown by the testimony that she is of advanced age, totally blind, and in needy circumstances, being dependent upon those not legally bound to her support.

There are several precedents for the proposed legislation, and, in view of the helpless and destitute condition of the claimant, the passage of the bill is respectfully recommended.

CHRISTIANA C. QUEEN.

JANUARY 21, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COFFIN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the follownig

R E P O R T.

[To accompany S. 1091.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1091) entitled "A bill granting a pension to Christiana C. Queen," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment.

The beneficiary named in the bill is the widow of Walter W. Queen, who was appointed a midshipman October 7, 1841, and promoted through the various grades in the Navy until he was commissioned rear-admiral September 11, 1886. While on the retired list as of that rank he died in Washington City October 24, 1893. The widow was granted a pension of \$25 per month upon proof to the satisfaction of the Pension Bureau that the sailor's disabilities were of service origin and culminated in his death. In view of the more than forty years of active service in the Navy rendered by Rear-Admiral Queen your committee recommend that the bill pass with an amendment, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and substitute therefor the word "fifty," so as to fix the rating at \$50 per month.

MRS. ADONIA HUARD.

JANUARY 21, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1790.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1790) granting a pension to the widow of Hypolite Huard, have considered the same and report as follows:

The records of the War Department show that the deceased soldier enlisted May 15, 1846, for the war with Mexico, in Captain Mauberret's battalion of Louisiana Light Artillery, and that he was honorably discharged July 27, 1846.

The soldier's claim for a pension in this case was rejected by the Pension Office on the ground that said "Hypolite Huard did not serve sixty days in Mexico, or on the coast or frontier thereof, or en route thereto," in order to bring him within the terms of the act of January 29, 1887.

The evidence shows that said Huard served as a soldier in said battalion for over sixty days, and also that he was not in Mexico or on the coast or frontier thereof. The question is, Was he "en route thereto?"

It is claimed in evidence in behalf of said soldier that immediately after enlistment he went into camp on the Place d'Armes (now Jackson Square), drilled, mounted guard on the guns, and performed actual service until discharged—considerably over sixty days; that they were marched to the United States barracks below the city for the purpose of being sent to Mexico, but owing to the large number of troops there the transports were unable to carry them all, and said soldier's company was left behind; that neither he nor any other members of the legion ever would have volunteered if their destination had not been the frontier, for the purpose of reenforcing General Taylor; that for want of seagoing transports their departure was delayed greatly against their will; that they were only conveyed to Fort Jackson because the river steamboats were insufficient to cross the Gulf to Brazos St. Iago, and that there was no necessity to garrison Fort Jackson, the same being in no danger of attack, and the legion only having been placed there temporarily for practice and convenience until further shipment could forward them to their destination; and that in going to and while at Fort Jackson, some 70 miles below New Orleans and near the mouth of the Mississippi River, they were "en route to Mexico," according to the intent and meaning of the act of Congress of January 29, 1887.

The passage of the bill is recommended with the following amendments:

Change the title so as to read "A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Adonia Huard."

In line 5 change the name "Mrs. Hypolite Huard" to "Mrs. Adonia Huard."

The widow's post-office address is No. 917 North Villere street, New Orleans, La. She was married to the soldier (who died October 9, 1895) on the 4th of November, 1854. She is without property and depends upon her children for support.



COMPREHENSIVE INDEX.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 211.]

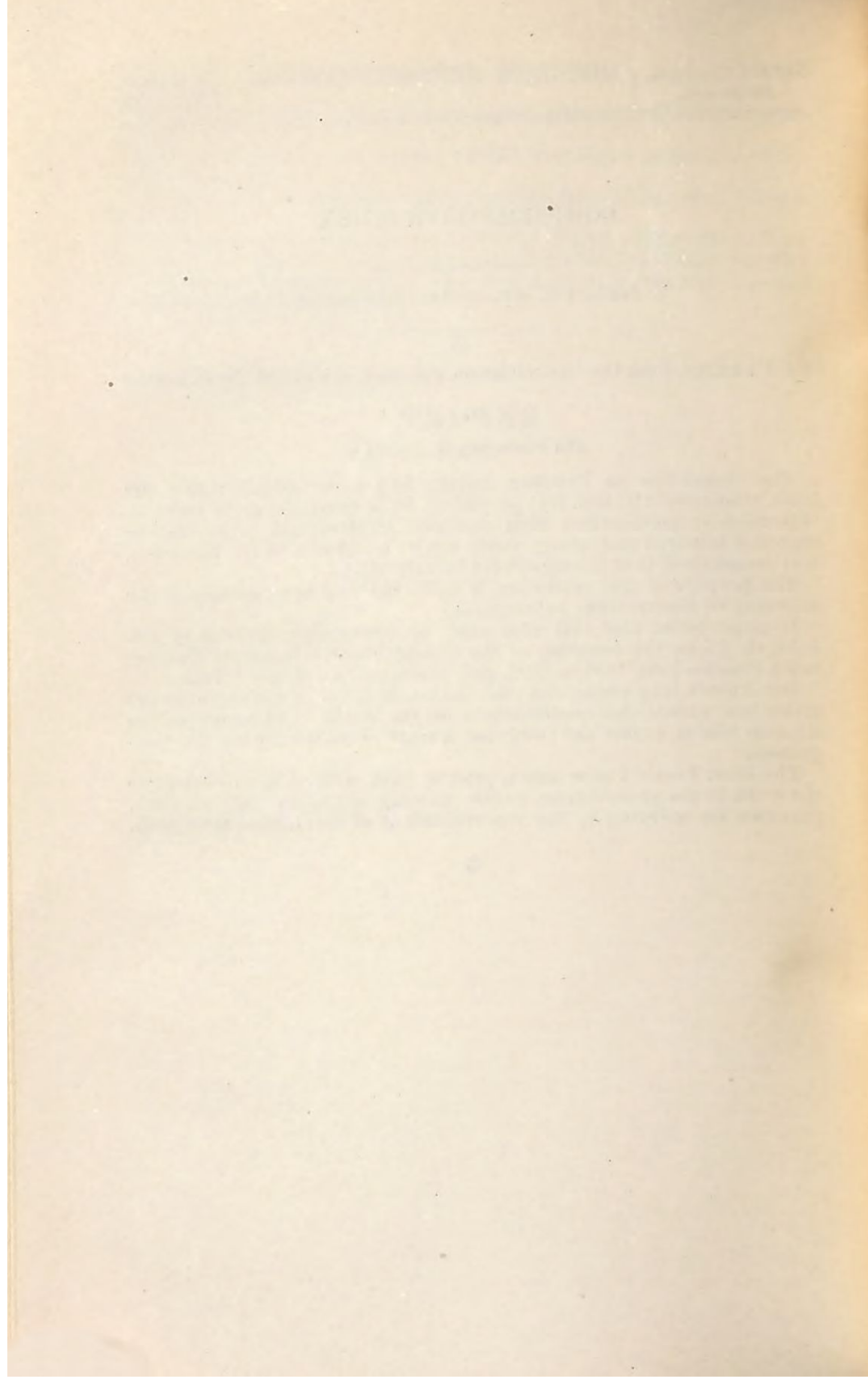
The Committee on Printing, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. Res. 211) providing for a comprehensive index to Government publications from eighteen hundred and eighty-one to eighteen hundred and ninety-three, report a substitute for the same, and recommend that the substitute be agreed to.

The purpose of this resolution is to fill the gap now existing in the indexing of Government publications.

It is proposed that this work shall be done under direction of Dr. John G. Ames, the compiler of the Comprehensive Index of Government Publications, 1889 to 1893, and produced in a single volume.

Dr. Ames's long association with the publications of the Government gives him exceptional qualifications for the work. The compensation allowed him is \$1,000 per Congress, a total of \$6,000 for the six Congresses.

The Ben: Perley Poore index, prior to 1881, with this, will complete the work to the present time, as the printing act of January 12, 1895, provides for indexing by the superintendent of documents from 1893.



JOSEPH C. BERRY.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9793.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9793) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Berry, alias Joseph White, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Joseph C. Berry enlisted under the name of James White September 21, 1861, at Davenport, Iowa, as a private in Company K, Eighth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out September 28, 1864, and honorably discharged. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., April 6, 1862, and paroled at Montgomery, Ala., May 22, 1862. The records show him in hospital at Vicksburg, Miss., from October 11, 1863, to December 31, 1863, but nature of sickness not stated.

He filed claim for pension March 9, 1885, alleging smallpox contracted in October, 1862, typhoid fever contracted in March or April, 1864, at Alexandria, La., causing affection of whole system, and afterwards claimed for disease of lungs, spinal affection, deafness, and kidney troubles.

He was pensioned at \$4 per month from March 10, 1886, for disease of urinary organs; increased to \$8 from September 20, 1890; to \$17 from October 1, 1891, and to \$30 from October 12, 1892.

His claim for rheumatism, disease of heart, eyes, and deafness was rejected January 8, 1896, on the ground of no pensionable disability therefrom since time of filing claim, and his claim for paralysis was rejected November 14, 1896, on the ground that it was not a result of pensioned cause. The claimant alleged spinal affection in his claim filed March 10, 1886, but this was rejected, with claim for paralysis, on the ground that it was the result of a fall from a scaffold in October, 1880.

The claimant alleges that he was "down with his back" at various times from discharge up to 1880, and some considerable testimony filed supports his statement. With reference to the fall from a scaffold, he stated to a special examiner that in—

October, 1880, I was working on the Presbyterian parsonage (Mexico, Mo.) in this city. I was standing on a scaffold and putting on cornice, and I had a paralytic stroke and fell to the ground, a distance of about 16 feet, and was helpless and confined to the house for two years thereafter.

The testimony shows conclusively that since October, 1880, the claimant has been a helpless paralytic, and every medical examination shows he has required the constant aid and attention of another person.

While, from a purely medical standpoint, the direct and immediate cause of the paralysis can be logically ascribed to the injury received when falling from the scaffold, yet your committee believe that the inherent weakness of spine, caused by the kidney trouble, which is shown to have produced lame back on many previous occasions, may be fairly considered as the remote and indirect cause of the fall, and giving claimant the benefit of any doubt that may exist, and owing to his continuously helpless condition for sixteen years, and the necessity for the regular and constant aid and attention of another since October, 1880, the passage of the bill is heartily recommended, after being amended by striking out in line 5 the words "alias Joseph White, late of," and inserting in lieu thereof the words, "who served under name of James White as private in," and amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Berry."



EMILY C. MERRIMAN.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6057.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6057) granting a pension to Emily C. Merriman, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Mrs. Merriman is the widow of Capt. Edgar C. Merriman, U. S. N., who died at Yonkers, N. Y., December 11, 1894. He had been retired September 28, 1891, with the rank of captain in the Navy, after thirty-three years of service. The cause of retirement was failing eyesight originating in the line of duty.

He was made an active midshipman in 1857, but resigned in November, 1860, supposing that he was about to die of consumption. On the breaking out of war he tendered his services to the Government and was put in charge of a mortar schooner below New Orleans. He participated in the engagements of the forts, was afterwards on blockade duty, and served faithfully throughout the war. He was commissioned a lieutenant in the Navy March 27, 1865, and pursued his profession diligently up to the date of retirement. His capacity and fidelity as an officer are illustrated by the statement of a distinguished rear-admiral, in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 6, 1896.

MY DEAR SIR: Understanding that Mrs. Merriman, widow of the late Captain Merriman, U. S. N., is endeavoring to obtain a pension, I beg to say in her behalf that her husband was under my command on board the U. S. S. *Florida* during the rebellion. While on the blockade off Wilmington, N. C., he was the executive officer of the vessel, and was of great assistance to me in taking care of the ship. The work on the blockade was very arduous, particularly during the winter, as our station was on the inshore blockade, which necessitated our being within sight of the breakers during the night to prevent the blockade runners going into Wilmington. The *Florida* participated in the destruction of several vessels, and on one occasion, in the early morning, the *Florida* alone destroyed two valuable blockade runners which were attempting to pass between her and the beach about daylight. This work required quick action, and was accomplished before breakfast, and the efficiency of the *Florida* was owing, in a great measure, to Mr. Merriman, then a lieutenant and the executive officer; and I truly hope that the application of Mrs. Merriman for a pension may be granted.

Very truly, yours,

PEIRCE CROSBY,
Rear-Admiral, U. S. N.

Mr. FRANK W. HACKETT.

Edgar C. Merriman was appointed acting midshipman November 21, 1857. He resigned, and his resignation was accepted, November 7, 1860, on account of premonitory symptoms of consumption, and it was

then thought he would die of that disease. He recovered somewhat, and was reappointed as acting master on December 3, 1861, and was continually in service until his death. During 1859 and 1860 he was sick on twelve different occasions, with catarrh generally, and was frequently excused. The hospital steward said he was almost always under treatment for scrofulous condition. The record shows treatment on numerous occasions for catarrhus, tonsilitis, constipation, scrofulous enlargement and induration of cervical glands, neuralgia, diarrhea, conjunctivitis, rheumatism, pleurisy in 1872, from exposure on deck; palpitation diphtheria in 1885, on duty; bronchitis in 1887, while on duty, from climate; pharyngitis in 1888, while on duty; cholera morbus in 1890; diarrhea in 1891; amaurosis in 1891, all in line of duty. He died from pneumonia.

Claimant was married to soldier March 4, 1869. She applied for pension for herself and four minor children; but her claim was rejected February 25, 1896, on the ground that her husband's death was not due to active service, he having been retired three years before his death.

The widow has a large family of daughters to care for and has very little income, and your committee believe that his service of thirty-three years, most of which was active and arduous, with the changes of climate, contributed largely to rendering him susceptible to the fatal disease, and we think his record clearly supports this theory; and, in view of his gallant and meritorious service and necessitous condition of his family, recommend the passage of the bill after being amended by striking out the word "fifty," in line 8, and inserting "thirty" in lieu thereof, and by striking out all of the printed bill after the word "children," in line 9.



HENRY LANE.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 762.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 762) for the relief of Henry Lane, having considered the same, report:

This is a bill already favorably reported by this committee at the Fifty-second Congress, first session (Report No. 1769), which report is hereto appended and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 1769, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, having carefully considered Senate bill 654, would respectfully recommend its passage. The report of the Senate is hereby submitted and made the report of your committee.

[Senate Report No. 562, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 654) for the relief of Henry Lane, having considered the same, report as follows:

On March 1, 1863, Henry Lane, first lieutenant Company F, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was cited by publication to appear before a military commission in Washington to make defense to the charge of prolonged absence without proper authority, and failing to appear was dismissed the service, to date March 1, 1863, in special orders dated March 30, 1863.

The charge was based upon a report, dated February 3, 1863, of Lieut. Col. John J. Cladek, commanding the Thirtieth New Jersey Regiment, then in Virginia, that Lieut. Lane, sick since November 17, 1862, was left in hospital at Washington and had not been heard from since, and recommending his discharge from the service as being unfit for duty.

On the 7th of April, 1863, Lieut. Col. Cladek, commanding the regiment, reported to the Adjutant-General of the Army that Lieut. Lane rejoined the regiment February 12, 1863, and had been on duty with his regiment since that time. Lieut. Lane, about the 7th of April, 1863, received notice of his dismissal from the service for absence without leave, which seems to have been the first intimation to him that such a charge had been preferred against him. He was on duty with his regiment in the field, and had been for several weeks, when the publication was made citing him to appear to answer the charge of prolonged absence without proper authority.

The facts of this case will appear in detail from the report from the War Department and Lane's affidavit, which are printed below, and on these facts it is evident that the proposed relief should be granted.

In order that the bill may be made to conform to the facts of the case, it should be amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting the following:

"That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to revoke and set aside the special orders of the War Department dated March 30, 1863, dismissing from the service, for absence without leave, Henry Lane, late first lieutenant Company F, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, to date March 1, 1863, because he was then, and for weeks before had been, on duty in the field, and to grant him an honorable discharge as of date April 7, 1863."

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill when so amended.

Case of Henry Lane, late first lieutenant Company F, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers.

RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION, *December 8, 1890.*

Henry Lane was enrolled September 3, 1862, and mustered in as first lieutenant Company F, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, September 17, 1862, to serve nine months. On roll for September and October, 1862, he is reported present; November and December, 1862, absent, sick; January and February, 1863, present.

Hospital records show him admitted to Emory General Hospital, Washington, D. C., December 2, 1862, with catarrh, and returned to duty February 13, 1863.

Under date of February 3, 1863, from Belle Plains, Virginia, Lieut. Col. John J. Cladek, commanding regiment, reported that Lieut. Lane, sick since November 17, 1862, was left in hospital at Washington, D. C., at the time the regiment left, and had not been heard from since, and, as he was unfit for duty, recommended his discharge from the service.

This report was forwarded and approved by intermediate commanders, and on February 11, 1863, it was indorsed by the major-general commanding Army of the Potomac as follows:

"The within-named officer being, in the opinion of the regimental commander, unfit for service, it is recommended that he be mustered out of service."

On March 1, 1863, Lieut. Lane was published officially and cited to appear before a military commission then in session at Washington, D. C., to make defense to the charge of prolonged absence without proper authority, and, failing to appear within the prescribed time, was dismissed the service, to date March 1, 1863, in special orders from this Department dated March 30, 1863.

Special muster roll dated April 10, 1863, shows that the above order of dismissal was received at the regiment on April 7, 1863.

On September 1, 1890, Mr. Lane, through his attorney, made application for a revocation of the order of dismissal in his case and submitted papers, of which the following are copies:

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Belle Plains, Va., April 7, 1863.

First Lieut. Lane, Company F, Thirtieth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, was left behind sick at Emory Hospital, Washington, December 2, 1862, when the regiment was ordered away from Fort Baker to report at Aquia Creek.

He rejoined his regiment February 12, 1863, and has since that time been on duty with his regiment.

JOHN J. CLADEK, *Colonel Commanding.*

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

Lieut. Lane, Company F, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, reported for duty with his regiment February 12, 1863, and has since been at his post.

E. WHITAKER,
Lieutenant, and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General Third Brigade, First Division, First Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTIETH NEW JERSEY VOLUNTEERS,
Near Belle Plains, Va., April 16, 1863.

SIR: Lieut. Henry Lane, Company F, of this regiment, was dismissed the service March 1, 1863, upon the charge of being absent from his regiment without leave.

Lieut. Lane was not absent without leave, but was left at Washington sick December 1, 1862 and rejoined the regiment on February 12, 1863.

Upon receiving notice of his dismissal, Lieutenant Lane proceeded to Washington and has not since returned, consequently he is dropped from the rolls of his regiment.

WILLIAM A. HENRY,
Adjutant Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers.

The ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

The adjutant-general of the State of New Jersey certifies, under date of August 19, 1890, that the above copy of letter dated April 16, 1863, is a true transcript from the original on file in his office.

The attorney in the case, in submitting the foregoing letters, states that a great injustice has evidently been done this officer, who is now a citizen of New Jersey in excellent standing.

On September 4, 1890, the attorney was informed that it is beyond the power of this Department to afford any relief in this case, regardless of its merits, as there is no provision of law authorizing the revocation of the dismissal of an officer and the granting to him of an honorable discharge.

The case was then subsequently submitted with the following testimony:

Charles W. Lanning, late lieutenant and captain Company F, Thirtieth New Jersey Volunteers, in affidavit executed November 25, 1890, declares that he is well acquainted with Lane; that he was a good and intelligent officer, and faithful and attentive to duty; that in December, 1862, when the regiment was ordered from Camp Baker, near Washington, D. C., to Aquia Creek, Virginia, said Lane was very ill and left behind, and was sent to Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C. That he (affiant) was acting adjutant of the regiment, and when they arrived at Aquia Creek was ordered by Col. Cladek (commanding the regiment) to report said Lane "absent without leave" and he was so reported on the rolls; that on or about February 12, 1863, he rejoined the regiment, and went on duty and continued on duty until on or about April 7, 1863, when he received an order from the War Department dismissing him from the service on account of "absence without leave;" that affiant knows of his own knowledge that this order of dismissal was unjust and erroneous; that he knows of his own knowledge that said Lane was absent only through illness as aforesaid; that said Lane, at the time (April, 1863), alleged that he had duly reported his whereabouts, by letter, to the adjutant, but his said report never reached the affiant, and must have miscarried because of the changes of the regiment; that he has been greatly and cruelly wronged all these years, and that he is now an old and broken-down man.

On November 28, 1890, the attorney in the case was informed that as there is no authority of law whereby this Department can revoke the dismissal of an officer or remove a charge upon which such dismissal was based, no favorable action upon the application can be taken, and that the case of this officer is one in which Congress alone can afford relief.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Captain and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

General affidavit.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, *County of Somerset, ss:*

In the matter of Henry Lane, first lieutenant, F, Thirtieth New Jersey Infantry,
removal of dismissal (S. 654).

Personally came before me, a justice of the peace in and for aforesaid county and State, said Henry Lane, citizen of the town of Neshanic, county of Somerset, State of New Jersey, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to aforesaid case as follows: That he was mustered into the said service September 2, 1862, and continued on duty with his company until December 2, 1862, when the regiment was ordered to Aquia Creek, Va., and he was left behind sick at Emory Hospital, Washington, D. C. (see letter of Col. J. J. Cladek, of his regiment, dated April 7, 1863, filed in War Department November 21, 1890, by J. F. Rusling); that he rejoined his regiment February 12, 1863, near Belle Plain, Va., and continued on duty with it until on or about April 7, 1863, when he was surprised to receive Special Order No. 146, War Department, March 30, 1863, dismissing him for "prolonged absence without proper authority;" that he proceeded to Washington, D. C., and sought to have this unjust and erroneous order corrected then, but failed because of his ignorance and inexperience of such matters; that he then proceeded to his home in New Jersey, and shortly after placed his case in the hands of Henry Herder, esq., an attorney at Somerville, N. J., with letters and certificates of the facts from Col. Cladek and other officers of his regiment, but Mr. Herder soon afterwards died, and said papers were lost or mislaid; that he made other efforts through Capt. C. H. Kibbe, of New Brunswick, N. J., and others for restoration between 1863 and 1880, but they availed nothing; that in 1880 he placed his case in the hands of James F. Rusling, of Trenton, N. J., and he filed same with War Department November 11, 1880, but the Department refused to act favorably;

that in 1890 the said papers given to Mr. Herder were accidentally discovered and returned to him, and November 21, 1890, he submitted same to War Department through said Rusling, but again the Department declared its inability to correct said erroneous dismissal, and that in consequence thereof, by advice of said Rusling, he submitted his case to Congress for relief by Senate bill 4461 (1890) and now again by Senate bill 654, and prays for speedy and favorable action, and that said Col. John J. Cladek is now deceased.

HENRY LANE, *Neshanic Station, N. J.*

Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant; and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in nowise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution; and that said affiant is personally known to me, that he is a credible person, and so reputed in the community in which he resides.

Witness my hand and official seal this 26th day of March, 1892.

D. EVAN THOMAS, *Justice of the Peace.*

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WATERWAY BETWEEN BIRMINGHAM, ALA., AND THE BLACK WARRIOR RIVER.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted
the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 231.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 231) relative to the improvement of the waterway between Birmingham, Ala., and the Black Warrior River, submit the following report:

The last river and harbor bill ordered a preliminary examination of this project. The local engineer reports conditions such that it is impossible to make a preliminary examination without an accurate survey, and says:

In view of the magnitude of the interests involved, I recommend that a careful survey be made, and I estimate that it will cost \$15,000.

The Chief of Engineers concurs in these views, and recommends the survey. If this improvement can be made at any reasonable cost, it ought to be undertaken. It will give to the iron furnaces and coal mines of the Birmingham district water transportation from their sites to the sea. Pig iron is made there more cheaply than anywhere else in the world. Within three months past there has been an unexampled and wonderful development in the export of iron from those furnaces to Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Japan. With this waterway Alabama iron and coal can take and hold many of the great markets of the world. At least, Congress should know as soon as possible whether the attainment of this great end of national importance is practicable. It is unnecessary to make an appropriation for the survey. The unexpended balance of the appropriation heretofore made for the improvement of the Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniels Creek can be wisely used for this purpose, and is sufficient.

The committee therefore recommend that the resolution be amended by striking out section 2 thereof and inserting in its place the following:

SEC. 2. That the cost of such survey shall be defrayed from the unexpended balance of the funds heretofore appropriated for the improvement of the Black Warrior River from Tuscaloosa to Daniels Creek.

The committee recommend that the resolution, as so amended, do pass.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH THE OMAHA AND WINNEBAGO INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FISCHER, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10061.]

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10061) entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act granting to the Eastern Nebraska and Gulf Railway Company right of way through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations, in the State of Nebraska,' by extending the time for the construction of said railway," beg leave to submit the following report:

This is a bill to extend the time for constructing a railway through the Omaha and Winnebago Indian reservations in the State of Nebraska for a term of four years from the 27th day of June, 1897.

Your committee find that the grantees have acted in good faith in carrying out the provisions of the original act, and that their failure to complete construction within the time provided was without fault on their part. That they have made a survey of their line of road between the initial points in the State of Nebraska, as stated in their charter. That they have made a definite location of their line through the said Indian reservations, and in part outside of said reservations. That they have made contracts for right of way through the unallotted or tribal lands in said reservation, and have also made contracts for right of way with seventy-three out of a total of eighty-seven owners of the allotted lands, all of which contracts have been approved by the Indian agent in charge of said reservations. Contracts are being made with the remaining fourteen owners as fast as they can be found. Surveys and plats of definite location have been presented to the committee showing the line of road, together with the surveys and plats for depot grounds, also the charter of said road, and the same have all been duly filed with the Secretary of the Interior as provided by the original act.

Your committee therefore recommend that said bill be amended by striking out the word "four" in line 9 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "three," the effect of which will be to extend the time three years instead of four years, and that said bill so amended do pass.

NAVAL BATTALION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HILBORN, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3355.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3355) to provide for organizing a naval battalion in the District of Columbia, having examined the same, make the following report:

A bill of the same character and in the same language was introduced in the House (H. R. 10066) and referred to this committee, and after consideration was returned to the House with a favorable report (No. 2565).

Your committee therefore beg leave to renew the recommendations contained in same report and to accept said report heretofore made upon the House bill as their report upon the Senate bill now under consideration.

[House Report No. 2565, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9567) to provide for organizing a naval reserve battalion in the District of Columbia, having examined the same, make the following report:

The bill was referred to the Secretary of the Navy for his views, which consist in the following:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1897.

SIR: Referring to the bill (H. R. 9567) providing for the formation of a naval reserve battalion in the District of Columbia, returned to the Department requesting it to suggest such amendments as in its opinion would be appropriate, the Department recommends as follows:

In the title strike out the word "reserve."

Section 1, line 6, strike out the word "reserve."

A naval militia and a naval reserve are very different organizations, and the proposed functions of this battalion belong entirely to the militia, not to the reserve.

Sections 4, 5, and 6 strike out entirely.

This organization would then, as far as the Navy Department is concerned, have the same status as other existing similar bodies. The reasons for this were fully given in the Department's last letter on this subject.

Section 7, line 4, strike out the word "reserve," for reasons above given.

Should these amendments be adopted the Navy Department recommends that the bill be favorably reported.

Very respectfully,

W. MCADOO, *Assistant Secretary.*

HON. JOHN B. ROBINSON,
House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The committee therefore adopt the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy, and recommend the passage of the accompanying bill as a substitute for H. R. 9567.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

REPORT OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE
BUREAU OF CHEMISTRY

FOR THE YEAR 1907

CHICAGO, ILL., 1908

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EMANUEL PECK.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOMER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8900.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8900) for relief of Emanuel Peck, have duly considered the same, and report:

Your committee append to and make a part of this report the military record of Mr. Peck, and a transcript of the application and evidence filed in support of his claim for a discharge, to date the termination of his service, furnished by the War Department. From this record and the evidence it is clear that there was an irregularity in the rolls and that Mr. Peck should have been carried thereon until the date he was sent home by the successor of his captain, George B. Keller; and the War Department notwithstanding has, under existing laws, no authority to correct the record, and the case is an exceptional one. He should be honorably discharged, to date the resignation of Capt. George B. Keller, January 4, 1862.

Your committee report the bill and recommend its passage.

Case of Emanuel Peck, late of Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers.

The records show that Emanuel Peck was enrolled June 8, 1861, to serve three years, and mustered into service as a wagoner in Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves (Thirty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers), July 17, 1861.

The muster roll of the company, dated August 31, 1861, reports him a private, without remark as to his presence or absence. His name does not appear on any bimonthly muster rolls of the company, but it is borne on the company muster-out roll, dated June 17, 1864, with the following remarks:

“Never enlisted and never mustered; was servant to Captain Keller and accidentally placed on former rolls by him and afterwards dropped by him; was paid as a soldier as long as Captain Keller was in command; was discharged by Captain Keller, who is now dead. Erroneously placed on muster roll by Capt. G. B. Keller (never was enlisted nor mustered).”

The records further show that G. B. Keller was captain of Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteers, until January 4, 1862, when he resigned.

In 1888 Mr. Peck applied to the Department for an honorable discharge, and stated under oath as follows:

“Was sworn into the service of the State of Pennsylvania at Easton, Pa., July 1, 1861, as a member of Company F, Fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves; and on July 17, 1861, at Harrisburg, he was mustered into the service of the United States with the same company and regiment, and that thereafter he did duty as a soldier; was mustered and drew his pay from the paymaster's tables several times,

when he was detailed by the captain, G. B. Keller, as his cook. After the resignation of Captain Keller, which occurred in the winter of 1861-62, he was informed by his successor, Capt. J. W. Shoemaker, that he, Emanuel Peck, was no soldier, and in March gave him a pass to go home, which he has lost." * * *

Accompanying his application was a certificate of membership in the regiment, dated at Camp Hale, Baltimore, Md., August 3, 1861, signed by Captain Keller, showing him mustered into the service of the United States July 17, 1861.

In support of the application, testimony has been submitted as follows:

(1) Affidavit of John W. Burnett, late lieutenant, Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, in which he declared that he "was personally acquainted with Emanuel Peck, a private in said company, enlisted at Camp Washington, Easton, Pa., July 1, 1861, by Capt. George B. Keller, commanding Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves. I certify that the accompanying document, called a 'certificate of membership,' is a true copy of the enlistment and muster of said affiant, Emanuel Peck, as contained in the official descriptive book of said company, in the handwriting of said Capt. George B. Keller, and further, that I swear that the signatures attached to said certificate of membership are genuine and true, both as to Captain Keller and also that of G. D. Hofferd, orderly sergeant.

"The said Emanuel Peck was detailed as wagoner soon after his becoming a member of the company, but eventually became cook for Captain Keller, in which capacity he remained until Captain Keller resigned his commission, January 9, 1862. His successor, Capt. J. W. Shoemaker, did not need the services of said Peck, and through a gross irregularity said Peck's name was dropped from the rolls and he was illegally sent home, in Pennsylvania. Said Emanuel Peck was a man of good moral character, always performing every known duty with fidelity. The company records contain no account of him after his being irregularly sent home. No one ever charged that he was a deserter. Every member of the command knew that he was not, but all considered him a victim of gross ignorance or irregularity. As Captain Shoemaker's almost constant clerk, I never heard him speak of Emanuel Peck as a deserter. He insisted that he was no soldier, and the company records declare that he was, as well as the certificate of membership, which accompanies his application for an honorable discharge certificate."

(2) Affidavit of George D. Hufford, late first sergeant Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, who declared that he "was personally acquainted with Emanuel Peck, a private in said company, who was enlisted at Camp Washington; and that the document called a 'certificate of membership' is a true copy of his enlistment and muster; and that such certificate, made from company records, was given each member of the company at Camp Hale, with the captain's and my signature. I was discharged for disability while he was yet a member of the company, and upon his return home was under the impression that he was yet a member of the company; and upon his return home was under the impression that he had a discharge, and know that he never was reported a deserter."

(3) Joint affidavit of Samuel R. Bossard, William W. Gordon, and Florian Hille, late of Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, in which they declared as follows: * * * "They were personally acquainted with Emanuel Peck, of said company, and know that he was enlisted at Camp Washington, Pa., and was mustered in the United States service with them at Harrisburg, Pa., July 17, 1861, and that the document called 'a certificate of membership' is similar to the one they received at Camp Hale, Baltimore, Md. They have known him to draw his pay with them from the paymaster at different times, and also know that he went home with the consent of the captain, and that he was never reported as a deserter by the officers nor considered one by the enlisted men of the company."

The Auditor for the War Department has reported that Emanuel Peck has been paid as a private, Company F, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves, from July 17, 1861, to August 31, 1861.

Upon due consideration of the facts in the case, it has been determined by this Department that the applicant was in the military service of the United States until September 1, 1861, and a certificate of discharge as of that date was furnished him November 20, 188-.

Since that date the status of the case has not been changed.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

CATHARINE E. O'BRIEN.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1976.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having carefully considered the bill (S. 1976) granting a pension to Catharine E. O'Brien, adopt the Senate report (No. 1059) and recommend the passage of the bill.

The following is the Senate report:

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1976) granting a pension to Catharine E. O'Brien, beg leave to report that she is the widow of George M. O'Brien, late major of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry and brigadier-general of United States Volunteers, who enlisted May 15, 1863, and was mustered out May 17, 1866.

The records of the War Department show that he was mustered out as major and brevet brigadier-general, with the remark: "Brevetted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, colonel, and brigadier-general; confirmed by the Senate; date unknown." From July 13, 1863, to his muster-out he held the rank of major under the act of June 3, 1884, and was recognized as a major from July 9, 1863. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers, to rank from March 13, 1865, "for faithful and meritorious services during the war."

His record as given by the War Department is one of distinguished merit: Serving through many hard campaigns in connection with border warfare; during the days of our civil war being in command at Cottonwood Springs, Utah Territory; in charge of the headquarters district of Nebraska during 1864; having his headquarters in the Division of the Plains during 1865, and in 1866 transferred to Cottonwood Springs, Utah Territory, where he remained up to the close of his military career. He was also on detached duty at Fort Kearney, around which post clustered many thrilling episodes of Indian warfare.

Upon his muster-out General O'Brien settled in Omaha, where he began the practice of the law. He was married to Catharine E. Carroll, the claimant, September 23, 1851, and the soldier died January 9, 1887, at his home in Omaha, leaving no children under 16 years of age. The said claimant has remained a widow since the death of General O'Brien. Affidavits in possession of your committee show that she owns no real estate or personal property, deriving no income, and is dependent upon her daily labor for support. In view of the facts above set forth, and that the widow of a distinguished soldier is in needy circumstances, we recommend the passage of this bill.

JAMES H. RATHBURN.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POOLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7954.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7954) granting a pension to James H. Rathburn, respectfully report:

Charles B. Rathburn, the son of this beneficiary, served as a private in Company F, Eleventh New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, from September 6, 1862, to June 12, 1865, and was honorably discharged.

He died January 31, 1889, from heart failure.

The records show that he was treated in August, 1864, for intermittent fever, and the testimony of comrades shows that nearly every member of the company was sick at that time with diarrhea and fever, but they do not seem to remember soldier's sickness distinctly. The testimony of two credible witnesses shows that when he returned from the service after discharge in 1865 he was suffering from chronic diarrhea, rheumatism, and disease of the heart, and that he continued to suffer from the last two until he died from disease of the heart in 1889. An effort has been made to show that the disease of the heart was hereditary, but he never had any heart trouble before enlistment, so far as can be learned. His mother lived to a good old age, his father is now 73 years old, and all his brothers and sisters are living. Hereditary tendency to a disease is no bar to a pension therefor if the disease developed in the service.

The evidence shows that soldier entered the service sound, that he returned therefrom with diarrhea, rheumatism, and disease of heart, and suffered continuously from the last two until he died from disease of heart.

The evidence also shows that he left no widow or minor children, and that the mother is dead and the father dependent.

The passage of the bill is recommended after being amended by striking out the words "twenty-five," in line 7, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Amend title so as to read "A bill to pension James H. Rathburn."

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF JOHN ROACH.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MINOR, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2137.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2137) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased, have had the same under consideration, and respectfully report:

Your committee adopt the report (No. 754) by the Senate Committee on Claims, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, as a part of this report:

[Senate Report No. 754, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred Senate bill 1181, have considered the same and respectfully report as follows:

John Roach, on the 23d day of July, 1883, entered into three several contracts with the United States, represented by William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of three steam cruisers, the *Atlanta* and *Boston*, 3,000 tons displacement each, and the *Chicago*, 4,500 tons, to be completed and ready for inspection and delivery on or before the expiration of eighteen months from the date of said contracts, copies of which are to be found in Senate Executive Document No. 153, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, at pages 144–157.

Under and pursuant to the said contracts John Roach duly and promptly commenced the construction of each of the said three cruisers at the shipyard of the Delaware River Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works, whereof he was the substantial owner, at Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, and thereafter, and until the 18th day of July, 1885, faithfully prosecuted the construction of each of the said cruisers according to contract.

The construction of the said cruiser *Atlanta* had practically been completed before the said 18th day of July, 1885, except the fittings and machinery thereof, and she had on the 17th of November, 1884, been sent to New York to be completed at the shipyard and machine shop owned by John Roach, known as the Morgan Iron Works, in the city of New York, and she was on the said 18th day of July, 1885, in all respects as to machinery and otherwise, nearly completed and ready for delivery.

On that day the cruisers *Boston* and *Chicago* were still unfinished at the Chester shipyard, the *Boston* being much further advanced toward completion than the *Chicago*.

Each and all of the said cruisers would have been duly and properly completed by John Roach within the time limited by the contracts, to wit, January 23, 1885; but various changes in the plans and in the construction of each of the said cruisers, and its machinery and equipments and fittings were made by the United States, and a large amount of extra work was required of the contractor in respect to each of them, which necessarily delayed the completion thereof beyond the said 18th day of July, 1885, without any fault or neglect on the part of John Roach.

The *Atlanta* was completed and removed from the Morgan Iron Works, New York, on June 28, 1886.

The *Boston* was completed and removed from the shipyard at Chester, on August 28, 1886.

The *Chicago* was completed and removed from the shipyard at Chester, June 21, 1887.

ATLANTA.

The time consumed in completing the *Atlanta* at the Morgan Iron Works by the Government was ten months and twenty-two days (from August 6, 1885, to June 28, 1886). Quintard and Weed, in their affidavits, state that this vessel could and should have been completed in four months, leaving for occupation of premises by *Atlanta* six months and twenty-two days.

The charge, as made by the executors of John Roach, for occupation by the *Atlanta* is five months instead of six months and twenty-two days.

CHICAGO.

The time consumed in completing the *Chicago* at the Delaware Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works by the Government was twenty-two months and fourteen days (from August 6, 1885, to June 21, 1887). Quintard and Weed, in their affidavits, state that this vessel could and should have been completed in seven months, leaving for occupation of premises by the *Chicago* fifteen months and fourteen days.

The charge, as made by the executors of John Roach, for occupation by the *Chicago* is thirteen months, instead of fifteen months and twenty-two days.

BOSTON.

The time consumed in completing the *Boston* at the Delaware Iron Shipbuilding and Engine Works by the Government was twelve months and twenty-two days (from August 6, 1885, to August 28, 1886). Quintard and Weed, in their affidavits, state that this vessel could and should have been completed in four months, leaving for occupation of premises by the *Boston* eight months and twenty-two days.

The charge of thirteen months for the *Boston* for occupation of the yard is made because the whole yard was occupied by the *Chicago*, and by this the expense is divided equally between the two vessels.

On the 30th of June, 1885 (see Annual Report of Secretary of the Navy, December, 1885, p. 318), the Attorney-General rendered to the Secretary of the Navy his opinion that the contract with John Roach for the construction of the dispatch boat *Dolphin* was null and void (although at that date Roach had substantially completed her), on the ground that the contractor was not required by the contract to furnish a speed of 15 knots irrespective of the drawings furnished by the United States; and further, that suit should be brought to recover from him the installments, \$315,000, received by him from time to time on the *Dolphin*. The gist of this opinion was, that he was bound to furnish a certain speed and at the same time to comply with drawings which he neither furnished nor controlled. Because this contract provided relief for the contractor from the speed provisions in case the defect was in the drawings; because the contract did not impose upon the contractor the penalty for the failures of the United States, the Attorney-General thought the contract was void from the beginning.

The promulgation of this opinion on the 12th of July, 1885, impaired and destroyed John Roach's financial credit, and inflicted on him such financial embarrassment that he became unable to continue and complete the cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*.

And on this account John Roach made an assignment to George W. Quintard and George E. Weed for the benefit of his creditors on the 18th of July, 1885. The works at New York employed 1,500 men, the shipyard at Chester 3,000 men, and the rolling mills and furnaces connected with these works employed 800 men. All of these vast works were closed for over four months by the enforced idleness caused by the action of the Government.

The works at Chester were capable of producing 10 large-class steamers per year, or over 28,000 tons per year, and were valued at \$1,000,000, and the furnaces alone for making the iron for the ships cost \$250,000. (See United States Census Report for 1880.)

The Morgan Iron Works at New York were valued at \$702,000, and they were all kept in enforced idleness by the Government.

John Roach died in the city of New York on the 10th day of January, 1887.

The said Quintard and Weed, as assignees as aforesaid, have practically executed and completed the trusts vested in them by the said general assignment, and have heretofore duly transferred and conveyed to the executors the assigned estate of the said John Roach, deceased, including the claim and demand herein set forth, and the executors aforesaid are now the lawful owners and holders thereof.

After the execution of the assignment for the benefit of creditors above mentioned, and on or about the 6th day of August, 1885, the Secretary of the Navy declared each one of the said three contracts forfeited, and declared that the rights of the United States under each of the same, and especially under the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth clauses of each of the said contracts, were operative, and gave notice of their intention in respect to the cruiser referred to therein to proceed to complete the same, and took charge of each of the said three cruisers and their machinery, with the materials and fittings constructed, furnished, or on hand for the purpose of their construction, and required and received from the said John Roach the surrender of the same and of the said two shipyards and all their appliances and appurtenances, including the entire plant, as well at Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, as in the city of New York, and all machinery, tools, and appliances appertaining thereto at each of the said places.

From the time of this forfeiture, August 6, 1885, until the 21st of June, 1887, the Morgan Iron Works at New York, its machine shop and wharves, remained under the control and custody of the Government, and the assignees were not allowed to take any other work.

Similarly from the 6th of August, 1885, until the 21st of June, 1887, the shipyard at Chester, with its whole plant, machinery, tools, wharves and dock, and appliances, remained in the custody and control of the United States until June 21, 1887.

But from and after this forfeiture and this declaration that the Government would complete the work, to wit, August 6, 1885, until November 9, 1885, no work was done or attempted by the Government, and no allowance for this delay is included in this bill.

These works were barred from taking any other work, and were conducted and run solely for the benefit of the United States.

By the terms of each of the contracts (clause 13) it was provided that in case the Secretary of the Navy should proceed under the twelfth

clause of said contract to complete the work, such procedure should be without unnecessary delay; but, although the said Secretary of the Navy did proceed to complete the work, such procedure was not without unnecessary delay, but, on the contrary, was accompanied by great and unnecessary delay in the completion of said work, caused wholly by the fault of the United States.

On the 10th of November, 1885, Commander Robeson, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, received the *Dolphin* at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and never again was the destructive opinion of the Attorney-General cited by any officer of the United States either as an exposition of law or as a ground for either action or inaction on the part of the United States. Concerning the general excellence of the *Dolphin* the Secretary of the Navy said, in his report of November 30, 1889 (pp. 6, 7).

The record of the *Dolphin*, which vessel began with a speed of 15.11 knots on her contract trial, and which has recently returned from a cruise around the world, is not less satisfactory. The results of the inspection of the vessel, after she has been three years and nine months in commission, are reported by the Board of Inspection, under date of October 2, 1889, as follows:

"The material used in the construction of this vessel and the workmanship speak well for the designers and the builders. Aside from the slight repairs to her bearings she is ready for another cruise. By the most liberal estimates the work in the construction department can be done inside of a month. This, the first of the new navy, makes a splendid showing for structural strength, fine material, and good care."

Her captain reports that she can average 14 knots an hour for any length of time, and under favorable circumstances she can run 16 at sea.

In the course of her cruise the *Dolphin* has run 58,000 miles in twenty months, and has been under steam nine thousand hours. In this prolonged run she has been stopped for repairs but once, and then for only two hours. This performance is probably without a parallel in the history of naval vessels, and bears conclusive testimony to the high skill of American artisans and the excellence of their work. Nor is it the less remarkable, in view of the confident predictions with which, at the outset of her career, the official condemnation of the vessel was somewhat prematurely pronounced by expert and inexperienced judges.

It is therefore proved by the test of actual cruising that the first modern experiments of the Department have come close to the highest standard of speed which had been reached at the date of their design, and that in structural strength, endurance, and workmanship they are not inferior to anything now afloat.

The cruiser *Atlanta* could and should, without unnecessary delay, have been completed by the United States on the 28th day of January, 1886, but in fact, by reason of the unnecessary delay, on the part of the United States in the doing of said work, the same was not finished by the Government nor the cruiser taken from the yard by the Government until the 28th day of June, 1886.

The cruiser *Boston* could and should, without unnecessary delay, have been completed by the United States on the 1st day of April, 1886, but in fact, by reason of the unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in the doing of said work, the same was not finished by the Government nor the cruiser taken from the yard by the Government until the 28th day of August, 1886.

And the cruiser *Chicago* could and should, without unnecessary delay, have been completed by the United States on the 20th day of May, 1886, but in fact, by reason of the unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in the doing of said work, the same was not finished by the Government nor the cruiser taken by the Government until the 21st day of June, 1887.

During all of the time of said unnecessary delay the United States kept possession of the shipyard at Chester, which was, at that time, one of the largest and best equipped shipyards in the country, and

embraced within it a foundry, machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop, blacksmith shop, and joiner shop, and all the usual offices, store buildings, riggers' lofts, etc., requisite for a first-class shipyard, and the same was a complete and thoroughly furnished shipyard in every particular, and had the best modern appliances for every branch of its work, and the possession by the Government was absolute and complete during the whole of the time of said unnecessary delay.

The use of the plant and yard at Chester, with its tools, machinery, and equipment, together with the furnace and rolling mill, of which the Government so took and held possession, was worth the sum of \$16,505.20 per month, and for the time of said unnecessary delay, to wit, from May 20, 1886, to June 21, 1887, the reasonable value of the use and occupation by the Government was at least the sum of \$214,567.60.

The *Boston* and *Chicago* occupied the machine shop, boiler shop, plate shop, foundry, joiner shop, wharves, docks, shears, and storehouses, also the use of steam engines and boilers to run the boiler shop, foundry, machine shop, joiner shop and shears, and coal consumed to run the various engines, engineers included, at Chester, during the unnecessary delay of enforced idleness by the acts of the Government. Seventeen tons of coal were consumed per day by the various engines in the yard.

The plant was one of the largest and best equipped in the United States, and embraced within it a machine shop equipped with the best and most modern appliances and tools that could be bought to build and equip a ship, from the pig iron to the smallest piece of material that is required in their construction. The machine shop was filled with the most costly tools skill could devise to build the engines, with the vast derricks and appliances which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The shipyard was capable of constructing 8 large ships at one time, with the boilers and engines to run the various tools.

The docking and wharf facilities were sufficient to accommodate 8 ships at a time, with the vast shears and derricks to put the boilers and machinery on board.

There was a large rolling mill near the premises which was owned by Mr. Roach, where he made the largest steel and iron plates in the world.

At the Chester Works alone there were 18 engines of various sizes running and consuming coal, during the enforced idleness by the Government's not completing these vessels, as follows:

	Engines.
Machine shop.....	1
Joiner shop.....	1
Iron and brass foundry.....	1
Boiler shop.....	2
Riggers.....	3
Boat yard.....	3
Beam shop.....	1
Portable engines.....	2
Steamfitter's engine.....	1
Electric-light engines.....	3

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The shipyard and machine shop of John Roach, known as the Morgan Iron Works of New York, occupied about one and one-half blocks of land, extending from Avenue D east, to Ninth and Tenth streets, in the city of New York, with certain valuable wharfage privileges on the East River, and there were upon the premises a thoroughly equipped engine and machine shop, with a large forge, having capacity to do the largest work, such as propeller shafts and crank shafts, together

with a fully equipped machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop, foundries, office buildings, and stores, and had all needful conveniences for handling heavy machinery and the cranes and derricks needful for putting the heaviest machinery into vessels.

The use of the plant and yard at New York, with its tools, machinery, and equipment, of which the Government so took and held possession for the *Atlanta* was worth \$6,602.08 per month, and for the whole time of said unnecessary delay, to wit, January 28, 1886, to June 28, 1886, the reasonable value of the use and occupation by the Government was at least the sum of \$33,010.40.

For the completion of the said cruisers two corps of men were necessarily organized and employed as an office staff, one at the said shipyard at Chester, and one other at the said contractor's yard and machine shop in the city of New York, known as the Morgan Iron Works.

The compensation paid as wages to this corps of men at the said Morgan Iron Works amounted to the sum of \$3,721.64 for each month, and for the whole time of the unnecessary delay, to wit, January 28, 1886, to June 28, 1886, \$18,608.20.

The compensation paid as wages to the corps of men at Chester amounted to the sum of \$4,061.64 for each month, and for the whole time of the unnecessary delay, to wit, May 20, 1886, to June 21, 1887, \$52,801.32.

By each of the said contracts it was provided by the eighth clause thereof, which is identical in each of them, that the hull, machinery, and fittings embraced in the contract, and all materials and appliances provided for or to be used in the construction thereof should be kept duly insured, which insurance should be renewed and increased from time to time by and at the expense of the contractor in an amount sufficient to cover all advance payments made under the contract, the loss, if any, to be stated in the policies as payable to the United States, and the insurance to be effected in such manner and in such companies as should be approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

During the unnecessary delay in completing the said cruiser *Atlanta*, to wit, from the 28th day of January to the 28th day of June, 1886, the sum of \$1,417.50 was paid and expended for such insurance; and that during the unnecessary delay in completing the said cruiser *Boston*, to wit, from the 28th day of March, 1886, to the 28th day of August, 1886, the sum of \$2,588.50 was paid and expended for such insurance; and that during the unnecessary delay in completing the said cruiser *Chicago*, to wit, from the 20th day of May, 1886, to the 21st day of June, 1887, the sum of \$7,157.19 was paid and expended for such insurance. The said several sums paid for insurance amount in all to \$11,163.19, and the said last-mentioned sum was paid by the United States and claimed by it as a proper charge against the said cruisers, and the same was withheld and retained by the United States from the executors upon the settlement of accounts respecting the same as hereinafter mentioned.

No action has been had upon this claim, or upon any part thereof, by Congress or by any of the Departments of the United States Government.

The several claims embraced herein were presented to the Secretary of the Navy upon the settlement of the accounts concerning the three cruisers, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*, hereinbefore mentioned; but he declined to take any cognizance thereof, or any part of the same, for the reason that he was not, in his judgment, authorized to pass upon or adjudicate such claims, and he settled and adjusted all the other

matters in difference save those hereinabove mentioned concerning said accounts without prejudice to the right of the estate of John Roach, "to apply for and receive such sum or sums as Congress or other proper tribunal might award or authorize to be paid on account of such claims."

By reason of the facts aforesaid, the estate of John Roach has suffered damages as follows; to wit:

For withholding and detention of the said shipyard plant and its appurtenances at New York during the unnecessary delay in completing said cruiser <i>Atlanta</i> , the sum of.....	\$33,010.40
For the amount of wages of the corps of men employed at New York on said last-named cruiser.....	18,608.20
For the amount of insurance premiums paid during the same delay on said cruiser <i>Atlanta</i> , the sum of.....	1,417.50
Total	53,036.10

For the withholding and detention aforesaid of the said shipyard plant and appurtenances at Chester during the unnecessary delay in completing the cruisers <i>Boston</i> and <i>Chicago</i> , the sum of.....	214,567.60
For the amount of wages of the corps of men employed at said Chester on said cruisers last named during said unnecessary delay, the sum of.....	52,801.32
For the amount of insurance premiums paid during the same delay on said cruisers <i>Boston</i> and <i>Chicago</i> , the sum of.....	9,745.69

Said last-named three sums amounting to..... 277,114.61

This outlay of \$277,114.61 is divided between the *Boston* and *Chicago* as follows:

From the 2d of May, 1886, to the 28th of August, 1886 (three and a quarter months), the monthly expenditures of \$16,505.20 for the shipyard and \$4,061.64 for the clerical corps was expended on both the *Boston* and *Chicago*, and should be apportioned thus:

To the <i>Boston</i>	\$33,421.11
To the <i>Chicago</i>	33,421.11
For the remaining nine and three-fourths months, from August 28, 1886, to June 21, 1887, to the <i>Chicago</i> alone, \$20,566.84 per month.....	200,526.69
Three and one-fourth months.....	33,421.11
Insurance on the <i>Chicago</i> , thirteen months.....	7,157.19
	241,104.99
<i>Boston</i>	\$33,421.11
<i>Boston</i> , insurance	2,588.50
	36,009.61
Total.....	277,114.60

RÉSUMÉ.

On the <i>Atlanta</i>	\$53,036.10
On the <i>Boston</i>	36,009.61
On the <i>Chicago</i>	241,104.99
In all.....	330,150.71

And the United States, under the terms of the several contracts, are lawfully indebted to the estate of John Roach in the several sums hereinbefore mentioned, amounting in all to the sum of \$330,150.71.

In August, 1890, a settlement was effected between the assignees of John Roach, on the one hand, and the Secretary of the Navy on the other, of all matters of difference between the parties except the claim of the assignees for the prolonged use of the yards and shops of the contractor, the claim for the necessary outlay for the staff at each yard during the prolonged term, and the insurance for the same period; and the Secretary of the Navy deciding that he was without jurisdiction to

pass upon and adjust said matters of difference, it was expressly stipulated that—

Nothing in this release contained shall be construed to prejudice the right of said assignees or of the estate of the party of the first part to apply for and receive such sum or sums of money as Congress or the Court of Claims or other proper tribunal may award or may authorize to be paid on account of such claims.

The Richmond Locomotive Works, of Richmond, Va., filed a claim in the Navy Department for losses on account of delay, caused by the acts of the Government, in building the engines of the *Texas*, and the Department has awarded them \$80,049.35, which amounted to \$157 per day. In this allowance they have allowed \$8,740.24 for interest. The Committee on Naval Affairs have passed on the allowance and recommended an appropriation in the deficiency bill for its payment. The proprietors of the locomotive works filed affidavits in the Department setting forth their loss. (See House Document No. 92, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.)

Wherefore your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

Your committee beg leave to submit herewith the memorial of John B. Roach and William F. McPherson, executors, etc., and also the affidavits of George E. Weed and George W. Quintard, to which reference is made in connection with and as a part of this report.

MEMORIAL OF JOHN B. ROACH AND WILLIAM F. M'PHERSON.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of John Baker Roach and William Futhy McPherson, executors of the last will and testament of John Roach, deceased, respectfully represents:

That John Roach, on the 23d day of July, 1883, entered into three several contracts with the United States, represented by William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, for the construction of three steam cruisers to be completed and ready for inspection and delivery on or before the expiration of eighteen months from the date of said contracts, copies of which are to be found in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 153, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, at pages 144 to 157. These cruisers were named, respectively, the *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*. The *Atlanta* and *Boston* were to have a displacement of 3,000 tons and the *Chicago* a displacement of 4,500 tons.

Under and pursuant to the said contracts John Roach duly and promptly commenced the construction of each of the said three cruisers at the shipyards of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works, whereof he was the substantial owner, at Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, and thereafter and until the 18th day of July, 1885, faithfully prosecuted the construction of each of the said cruisers, pursuant to the terms of the several contracts respecting the same.

The construction of the said cruiser *Atlanta* had practically been completed before the said 18th day of July, 1885, except the fittings and machinery thereof, and she had on the 17th of November, 1884, been sent to New York to be completed at the shipyard and machine shop owned by John Roach, known as the Morgan Iron Works, in the city of New York, and she was on the said 18th day of July, 1885, in all respects, as to machinery and otherwise, nearly completed and ready for delivery.

On that day the cruisers *Boston* and *Chicago* were still unfinished at the Chester shipyard, the cruiser *Boston* being much further advanced toward completion than the cruiser *Chicago*.

(2) Each and all of the said cruisers would have been duly and properly completed by John Roach within the time limited by the contracts, to wit, January 23, 1885, but various changes in the plans and in the construction of each of the said cruisers, and its machinery and equipments and fittings, were made by the United States, and a large amount of extra work was required of the contractor in respect to each of them, which necessarily delayed the completion thereof beyond the said 18th day of July, 1885, without any fault or neglect on the part of John Roach.

(3) On the 30th of June, 1885 (see Annual Report of Secretary of the Navy, December, 1885, p. 318), the Attorney-General rendered to the Secretary of the Navy his opinion that the contract with John Roach for the construction of the dispatch boat

Dolphin was null and void (although at that date Roach had substantially completed her), on the ground that the contractor was not required by the contract to furnish a speed of 15 knots, irrespective of the drawings furnished by the United States; and further, that suit should be brought to recover from him the installments, \$315,000, received by him from time to time on the *Dolphin*. The gist of this opinion was, that he was bound to furnish a certain speed and at the same time to comply with drawings which he neither furnished nor controlled. Because this contract provided relief for the contractor from the speed provisions, in case the defect was in the drawings; because the contract did not impose upon the contractor the penalty for the failures of the United States, the Attorney-General thought the contract was void from the beginning.

The promulgation of this opinion on the 12th of July, 1885, impaired and destroyed John Roach's financial credit, and inflicted on him such financial embarrassment that he became unable to continue and complete the cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*.

(4) On the 18th day of July, 1885, John Roach, who was carrying on business at said Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, and also in the city of New York, in the State of New York, by reason of said financial embarrassment made a general assignment in due form of law for the benefit of creditors of all of his property and rights to George W. Quintard and George E. Weed, and the said assignment was thereafter duly recorded, and the said Quintard and Weed, as well in the State of New York as in the State of Pennsylvania, were duly and lawfully vested with all the rights and interests of the said John Roach, in and under the said contracts and each of them.

(5) John Roach thereafter, and on the 10th day of January, 1887, died in the city of New York, having by his last will and testament, dated the 20th day of November, 1886, appointed John B. Roach and William F. McPherson and George E. Weed and Garrett Roach executors, and the said will was duly admitted to probate by the surrogate of the city and county of New York, and thereafter, and on the 21st day of June, 1888, said John B. Roach and William F. McPherson duly qualified as executors as aforesaid, and from thenceforward continued to act and are now acting as the only executors of the said last will and testament. George E. Weed did not qualify as such executor, nor has he acted or assumed to act as such, and said Garrett Roach died before the said will was admitted to probate.

(6) The said Quintard and Weed, as assignees as aforesaid, have practically executed and completed the trusts vested in them by the said general assignment, and have heretofore duly transferred and conveyed to your memorialists the assigned estate of the said John Roach, deceased, including the claim and demand set forth in this memorial, and your memorialists, as executors as aforesaid, are now the lawful owners and holders thereof.

(7) After the execution of the assignment for the benefit of creditors above mentioned, and on or about the 6th day of August, 1885, the Secretary of the Navy declared each one of the said three contracts forfeited, and declared that the rights of the United States under each of the same, and especially under the eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth clauses of each of the said contracts, were operative and gave notice of their intention in respect to the cruiser referred to therein to proceed to complete the same, and took charge of each of the said three cruisers and their machinery, with the materials and fittings constructed, furnished, or on hand for the purposes of their construction, and required and received from the said John Roach the surrender of the same and of the said two shipyards and all their appliances and appurtenances, including the entire plant, as well at Chester, in the State of Pennsylvania, as in the city of New York, and all machinery, tools, and appliances appertaining thereto at each of said places.

(8) After taking possession of said yard and machine shop at New York, the Secretary of the Navy proceeded to the completion of the work upon the said cruiser *Atlanta*, and for that purpose took and held possession of the yard, plant, machinery, tools, and appliances appertaining thereto, at said city of New York, until the 28th day of June, 1886.

The Secretary of the Navy, after taking possession as aforesaid, proceeded to the completion of the work upon each of the said cruisers, *Boston* and *Chicago*, and for that purpose took and held possession of said yard, plant, machinery, tools, and appliances appertaining thereto, at said Chester (and said New York City), until the 21st day of June, 1887.

(9) By the terms of each of the contracts, as expressed in the thirteenth clause of each of the same, it was provided that in case the Secretary of the Navy should proceed under the twelfth clause of said contract (which is identical in each of said contracts) to complete the work, such procedure should be without unnecessary delay; but although the said Secretary of the Navy did proceed to complete the work, such procedure was not without unnecessary delay, but, on the contrary, was accompanied by great and unnecessary delay in the completion of said work, caused wholly by the fault of the United States.

On the 10th of November, 1885, Commander Robeson, acting under the instructions of the Secretary of the Navy, received the *Dolphin* at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and never again was the destructive opinion of the Attorney-General cited by any officer of the United States, either as an exposition of law or as a ground for either action or inaction on the part of the United States. Concerning the general excellence of the *Dolphin*, the Secretary of the Navy said, in his report of November 30, 1889 (pp. 6 and 7):

The record of the *Dolphin*, which vessel began with a speed of 15.11 knots on her contract trial, and which has recently returned from a cruise around the world, is not less satisfactory. The results of the inspection of the vessel, after she has been three years and nine months in commission, are reported by the board of inspection, under date of October 2, 1889, as follows:

"The material used in the construction of this vessel and the workmanship speak well for the designers and the builders. Aside from the slight repairs to her bearings, she is ready for another cruise. By the most liberal estimates the work in the construction department can be done inside of a month. This, the first of the new Navy, makes a splendid showing for structural strength, fine material, and good care.

"Her captain reports that she can average 14 knots an hour for any length of time, and, under favorable circumstances, she can run 16 at sea.

"In the course of her cruise the *Dolphin* has run 58,000 miles in twenty months, and has been under steam nine thousand hours. In this prolonged run she has been stopped for repairs but once, and then for only two hours. This performance is probably without a parallel in the history of naval vessels and bears conclusive testimony to the high skill of American artisans and the excellence of their work. Nor is it the less remarkable in view of the confident predictions with which, at the outset of her career, the official condemnation of the vessel was somewhat prematurely pronounced by expert and inexpert judges.

"It is therefore proved by the test of actual cruising that the first modern experiments of the Department have come close to the highest standard of speed which had been reached at the date of their design, and that in structural strength, endurance, and workmanship they are not inferior to anything now afloat."

(10) Your memorialists are informed and believe that the cruiser *Atlanta* could and should, without unnecessary delay, have been completed by the United States on or about the 28th day of January, 1886, but that in fact, by reason of the unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in the doing of said work, the same was not finished nor the cruiser taken by the Government until on or about the 28th day of June, 1886.

(11) Your memorialists are informed and believe that the cruiser *Boston* could and should, without unnecessary delay, have been completed by the United States on or about the 1st day of April, 1886, but that in fact, by reason of the unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in the doing of said work, the same was not finished nor the cruiser taken by the Government until on or about the 28th day of August, 1886.

(12) And, as your memorialists are informed and believe, that the cruiser *Chicago* could and should, without unnecessary delay, have been completed by the United States on or about the 20th day of May, 1886, but that in fact, by reason of the unnecessary delay on the part of the United States in the doing of said work, the same was not finished nor the cruiser taken by the Government until on or about the 21st day of June, 1887.

(13) During all of the time of said unnecessary delay the United States kept possession of the shipyard at Chester, which was at that time one of the largest and best equipped shipyards in the country, and embraced within it a foundry, machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop, blacksmith shop, and joiner shop, and all the usual offices, store buildings, riggers' lofts, etc., requisite for a first-class shipyard, and the same was a complete and thoroughly furnished shipyard in every particular and had the best modern appliances for every branch of its work, and that the possession by the Government was absolute and complete during the whole of the time of said unnecessary delay.

(14) The use of the plant and yard at Chester, with its tools, machinery, and equipment, of which the Government so took and held possession, was worth the sum of \$16,505.20 per month, and for the whole time of said unnecessary delay, to wit, from May 20, 1886, to June 21, 1887, the reasonable value of the use and occupation by the Government was at least the sum of \$214,567.60.

The *Boston* and *Chicago* occupied the machine shop, boiler shop, plate shop, foundry, joiner shop, wharves, docks, shears, and storehouses, also the use of steam engines and boilers to run the boiler shop, foundry, machine shop, joiner shop, and shears, and coal consumed to run the various engines, engineers included, at Chester, during the unnecessary delay of enforced idleness by the acts of the Government.

The plant was one of the largest and best equipped in the United States, and

embraced within it a machine shop equipped with the best and most modern appliances and tools that could be bought to build and equip a ship, from the pig iron to the smallest piece of material that is required in their construction. The machine shop was filled with the most costly tools skill could devise to build the engines, with the vast derricks and appliances which cost hundreds of thousands of dollars.

There was a large foundry equipped with cranes, blast furnaces, ovens, and all appliances to make the largest castings used for constructing the engines and machinery for the vast establishment.

Blacksmith shop with trip hammers, furnaces, and forges of all classes, where the heaviest and lightest forgings were made for the various parts of the engines as well as the hull and rigging of the ships.

The joiner shop, where all the cabins are prepared and completed before they are put together on the ships, were large and commodious and contained many of the most costly woodworking tools in the United States.

In the rigging lofts, where all the rigging for the ships is fitted before it is put on the ships, there were many costly appliances for the various kinds of work of this class.

The pattern shop and mold loft were equipped with all modern devices, so that the molds for the hulls of the ships and the patterns for the engines as well as the hulls could be all made before the vessels were commenced in the shop and shipyard.

The shipyard was capable of constructing eight large ships at one time, with the boilers and engines to run the various tools.

The docking and wharf facilities were sufficient to accommodate eight ships at a time, with the vast shears and derricks to put the boilers and machinery on board.

There were large furnaces in the yard, used for heating the frames and plates; plating and bending machines, used for frames and plating; and a great part of it was covered with buildings fitted with punches, shears, drills, rolls, bending machines of the most modern design, as well as engines and boilers to run the machinery and the various tools.

The storehouses and offices of the works were constantly used by the Government in completing these ships.

The shipyard and all its appliances were complete and of modern design, so that every branch of the work could be done in one yard.

There was a large rolling mill near the premises, which was owned by Mr. Roach, where he made the largest steel and iron plates in the world.

All these shops, with all their appliances, were in the possession of the Government during all this time of enforced idleness and delay by the arbitrary and unjust acts of the Navy Department.

At the Chester Works alone there were 18 engines of various sizes running and consuming coal, during the enforced idleness by the Government's not completing these vessels, as follows:

	Engines.
Machine shop.....	1
Joiner shop.....	1
Iron and brass foundry.....	1
Boiler shop.....	2
Riggers.....	3
Boat yard.....	3
Beam shop.....	1
Portable engines.....	2
Steam-fitter's engines.....	1
Electric-light engines.....	3

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with the usual number of engineers and firemen in charge of the same.

These engines consumed 17 tons of coal per day, or 5,000 tons a year, which amounted to about \$25,000 per annum, or over \$2,000 per month for coal alone.

The valuation of the shipyard and appurtenances at Chester, by the assignees, was \$750,000.

There were 41.08 acres of land, including docks and wharves, in the shipyard alone, or 1,800,000 square feet.

The valuation of the Morgan Iron Works, at New York, and appurtenances, by the assignees, was \$702,000.60.

Description.—The United States Census Report of 1880 contained the following description of this establishment of John Roach's Works at Chester, Pa., and the number of tons of ships he constructed at his yard per year, as follows:

"At Chester, Pa., there is one large yard, the property of John Roach & Son, of New York. In 1868 the founder of this business, after a long experience as a boiler and machine builder in New York, had bought the Morgan Iron Works of that city, a large establishment at the foot of Ninth street, on the East River, in which most

of his machinery has since been built. In 1872 Mr. Roach bought a large property at Chester and developed there a great iron shipyard, his first vessel being launched in 1873. It has always been a busy yard, producing regularly not less than four and sometimes as many as ten large-class steamers a year. The largest American steamships afloat came from these works. The yard itself is the most important one in the United States.

"The plant at Chester is elaborate, complete, and of the very first order, and represents an investment of about \$1,000,000. The works cover about 70 acres of ground, and have a front of 2,500 feet on the Delaware River. The river is over a mile wide at this point, with depth enough to float the largest steamer of the present day. Building slips have been substantially constructed on heavy piling, making accommodations for the building of ten large vessels at once, and the docks and wharves have been furnished with shears and hoisting engines for masting vessels and putting aboard the boilers and machinery. A short distance below the shipyard proper, and located on the river bank, are the Chester rolling and steel mills and a blast furnace, the latter with a capacity of 700 tons per week. The furnace alone cost \$250,000. These works are owned by the proprietors of the shipyard, cover about 30 acres, and employ 800 men; and it is not too much to say that they constitute the best plant in the United States for making plates and armor of iron and steel and steel castings. It is an interesting fact that at these two establishments, owned by one firm, iron and steel ships can be created, beginning with the ore itself and ending with the finished steamer completely equipped for sea. Every part of the work is done by the one firm, and it is believed that this is the only establishment in the world possessing such complete facilities.

"In the ten years from 1873 to 1882, both inclusive, the total tonnage built by John Roach & Son aggregated about 148,000 tons, the average being 14,800 per year; the largest product in any one year 28,190 tons.

"The success of this yard has been due to qualities on the part of its founder which have characterized the leading shipbuilders of America in a marked degree—energy, a fertile mind, and remarkable ingenuity in adapting vessels to the trade in which they were to be employed. A special study would be made of the kinds of cargoes carried by the vessels in a particular coasting route, and an idea would be framed of a ship which would carry more of the given varieties of goods on a lighter draft of water and at a faster rate of speed than the vessels already in the trade. This idea would be worked out in a ship in which the builder would take perhaps a quarter interest, in order to show his confidence in it. His operations have been in the main successful, and the two establishments have at times been employed to their full capacity. Fifteen hundred men can be employed in the works at New York, and about 3,000 at Chester. It is one feature of the operations of the firm that measures are taken to secure willing work from the men. They are encouraged to be inventive by a system of rewards and promotions. Furthermore, the personnel of the shipyard is kept at a high grade of character by the constant recruiting of young men of mechanical education who are fresh from school and are given a chance to go into the yard and rise."

(15) The shipyard and machine shop of John Roach, known as the Morgan Iron Works, of New York, occupied about one and a half blocks of land, extending from Avenue D east, to Ninth and Tenth streets, in the city of New York, with certain valuable wharfage privileges on the East River, and there were upon the premises a thoroughly equipped engine and machine shop, with a large forge, having capacity to do the largest work, such as propeller shafts and crank shafts, together with a fully equipped machine shop, boiler shop, pattern shop, foundries, office buildings, and stores, and had all needful conveniences for handling heavy machinery, and the cranes and derricks needful for putting the heaviest machinery into vessels.

(16) The use of the plant and yard at New York, with its tools, machinery, and equipment, of which the Government so took and held possession for the *Atlanta* was worth \$6,602.08 per month, and for the whole time of said unnecessary delay, to wit, January 28, 1886, to June 28, 1886, the reasonable value of the use and occupation by the Government was at least the sum of \$33,010.40.

(17) As your memorialists are informed and believe, for the completion of the said cruisers, two corps of men were necessarily organized and employed as an office staff, one at the said shipyard at Chester and one other at the said contractor's yard and machine shop in the city of New York, known as the Morgan Iron Works.

The corps of men employed at the said Morgan Iron Works consisted of the following, to wit:

	Per month.		Per month.
1 general superintendent and draftsman	\$400.00	1 foreman blacksmith	\$220.00
1 superintendent of machinery..	400.00	1 foreman coppersmith	225.00
1 chief accountant	400.00	1 foreman joiner	220.00
1 assistant accountant.....	250.00	1 foreman of riggers and labor-ers	229.00
1 time clerk	140.00	1 draftsman	240.00
1 foreman machine shop	240.00	A writer	150.00
1 foreman pattern shop.....	180.00	A store man and messenger	87.00
1 foreman boiler maker.....	220.00		

The compensation paid as wages to this corps of men at the said Morgan Iron Works amounted to the sum of \$3,721.64 for each month, and for the whole time of the unnecessary delay, to wit, January 28, 1886, to June 28, 1886, \$18,608.20.

At the Chester yard the corps consisted of:

	Per month.		Per month.
General superintendent.....	\$400.00	Foreman blacksmith.....	\$220.00
Assistant superintendent	250.00	Foreman coppersmith	220.00
Master shipwright.....	265.00	Foreman carpenter	220.00
Chief accountant.....	400.00	Foreman joiner.....	220.00
Assistant accountant.....	250.00	Foreman mold loft.....	200.00
Another assistant accountant....	150.00	Foreman of riggers and laborers	229.00
Timekeeper	140.00	Foreman foundry.....	220.00
A writer.....	150.00	Foreman boatyard and plate shop	220.00
Foreman machine shop	220.00	Store man and messenger	87.00

As well as laborers, teams, and all the appliances of the vast establishment and their uses.

The compensation paid as wages to this corps of men at the said Chester works amounted to the sum of \$4,061.64 for each month, and for the whole time of the unnecessary delay, to wit, May 20, 1886, to June 21, 1887, \$52,801.32.

(18) By reason of the delay in completing the work upon the said cruiser *Atlanta* the employment of the said corps above mentioned at the New York yard was continued to the 28th day of June, 1886, and for at least five months beyond the time necessary to complete the said *Atlanta* at said New York shipyard, and the same was charged against and withheld from your memorialists by the United States, the same being claimed by it as a portion of the expense needful for the completion of the said cruiser, and the total outlay so imposed upon the contractor by the United States was the sum of \$18,608.20.

(19) By reason of the delay in completing the work upon the said cruisers *Boston* and *Chicago*, the employment of the said corps above mentioned at the Chester yard was continued until the 21st day of June, 1887, and for at least thirteen months beyond the time necessary to complete the said *Boston* and *Chicago* at said Chester shipyard, and the same was charged against and withheld from your memorialists by the United States, the same being claimed by it as a portion of the expenses needful for the completion of the said cruisers, and the total outlay imposed upon the contractor by the United States was the sum of \$52,801.32.

(20) By each of the said contracts it was provided by the eighth clause thereof, which is identical in each of them, that the hull, machinery, and fittings embraced in the contract, and all materials and appliances provided for or to be used in the construction thereof, should be kept duly insured, which insurance should be renewed and increased from time to time by and at the expense of the contractor in an amount sufficient to cover all advance payments made under the contract, the loss, if any, to be stated in the policies as payable to the United States, and the insurance to be effected in such manner and in such companies as should be approved by the Secretary of the Navy.

During the unnecessary delay in completing the said cruiser *Atlanta*, to wit, from the 28th day of January to the 28th day of June, 1886, the sum of \$1,417.50 was paid and expended for such insurance; and that during the unnecessary delay in completing the said cruiser *Boston*, to wit, from the 28th day of March, 1886, to the 28th day of August, 1886, the sum of \$2,588.50 was paid and expended for such insurance; and that during the unnecessary delay in completing the said cruiser *Chicago*, to wit, from the 20th day of May, 1886, to the 21st day of June, 1887, the sum of \$7,157.19 was paid and expended for such insurance. The said several sums paid for insurance amount in all to \$11,163.19, and the said last-mentioned sum was paid by the United States and claimed by it as a proper charge against the said cruisers, and the same was withheld and retained by the United States from your memorialists upon the settlement of accounts respecting the same, as hereinafter mentioned.

(21) No action has been had upon this claim, or upon any part thereof, by Congress or by any of the Departments of the United States Government.

The several claims embraced herein were presented to the Secretary of the Navy upon the settlement of the accounts concerning the three cruisers, *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*, hereinbefore mentioned, but he declined to take any cognizance thereof, or any part of the same, for the reason that he was not, in his judgment, authorized to pass upon or adjudicate such claims; and he settled and adjusted all the other matters in difference, save those hereinabove mentioned concerning said accounts, without prejudice to the right of your memorialists above mentioned, or the estate of the said John Roach, to apply for and receive such sum or sums as Congress or other proper tribunal might award or authorize to be paid on account of such claims.

(22) Your memorialists herein, to wit, the said John B. Roach and William F. McPherson, as executors of the last will and testament of said John Roach, deceased, are the owners of the said claims and the only persons interested therein, and that the said executors became interested therein by virtue of the last will and testament of said John Roach, deceased, hereinbefore mentioned, and of their appointment and qualification as executors and of the assignments aforesaid.

No assignment or transfer of said claims, or of any part thereof, or of any interest therein, has been made except as stated in this memorial.

Your memorialists are justly entitled to the amount herein claimed from the United States after allowing all just credits and offsets.

(23) By reason of the facts aforesaid your memorialists have suffered damages as follows, to wit:

For withholding and detention of the said shipyard plant and its appurtenances at New York during the unnecessary delay in completing said cruiser <i>Atlanta</i> , the sum of.....	\$33, 010. 40
For the amount of wages of the corps of men employed at New York on said last-named cruiser.....	18, 608. 20
For the amount of insurance premiums paid during the same delay on said cruiser <i>Atlanta</i> , the sum of.....	1, 417. 50
Total	53, 036. 10

For the withholding and detention aforesaid of the said shipyard plant and appurtenances at Chester during the unnecessary delay in completing the cruisers <i>Boston</i> and <i>Chicago</i> , the sum of.....	214, 567. 60
For the amount of wages of the corps of men employed at said Chester on said cruisers last named during said unnecessary delay, the sum of..	52, 801. 32
For the amount of insurance premiums paid during the same delay on said cruisers <i>Boston</i> and <i>Chicago</i> , the sum of.....	9, 745. 69

Said last-named three sums amounting to..... 277, 114. 61

This outlay of \$277,114.61 is divided between the *Boston* and *Chicago*, as follows:

From the 2d of May, 1886, to the 28th of August, 1886 (three and one-fourth months), the monthly expenditures of \$16,505.20 for the shipyard and \$4,061.64 for the clerical corps was expended on both the *Boston* and *Chicago*, and should be apportioned thus:

To the <i>Boston</i>	\$33, 421. 11
To the <i>Chicago</i>	33, 421. 11

For the remaining nine and three-fourths months, from August 28, 1886, to June 21, 1887, to the <i>Chicago</i> alone, \$20,566.84 per month.....	200, 526. 69
Three and one-fourth months.....	33, 421. 11
Insurance on the <i>Chicago</i> , thirteen months.....	7, 157. 19

<i>Boston</i>	\$33, 421. 11
Insurance	2, 588. 50
	36, 009. 61

Total

277, 114. 60

RÉSUMÉ.

On the <i>Atlanta</i>	\$53, 036. 10
On the <i>Boston</i>	36, 009. 61
On the <i>Chicago</i>	241, 104. 99
In all	330, 150. 70

And your memorialists claim that under the terms of the three several contracts hereinbefore mentioned the United States are lawfully indebted to your memorialists in the several items of damages last mentioned, amounting in all to the sum of \$330,150.71.

(24) In August, 1890, a settlement was effected between the assignees of John Roach on the one hand and the Secretary of the Navy on the other, of all matters of differences between the parties except the claim of the assignees for the prolonged use of the yards and shops of the contractor, the claim for the necessary outlay for the staff at each yard during the prolonged term, and the insurance for the same period; and the Secretary of the Navy deciding that he was without jurisdiction to pass upon and adjust said matters of difference, it was expressly stipulated that "nothing in this release contained shall be construed to prejudice the right of said assignees or of the estate of the party of the first part to apply for and receive such sum or sums of money as Congress or the Court of Claims or other proper tribunal may award or may authorize to be paid on account of such claims."

JOHN BAKER ROACH, *Executor*.

WILLIAM FUTHEY MCPHERSON, *Executor*.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, *County of Delaware*, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid State and county, personally came John Baker Roach, who, being by me duly sworn, says that the statements contained in the foregoing memorial are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and seal this 22d day of January, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

WM. B. HARVEY, *Notary Public*.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of New York*, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid State and county, personally came William Futhey McPherson, who, being duly sworn, says that the statements contained in the foregoing memorial are just and true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Given under my hand and seal this 27th day of January, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

HENRY D. WINANS,
Notary Public, New York County.

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE E. WEED.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *county of New York*, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the city of New York, and county of New York, personally came Geo. E. Weed, who, being by me duly sworn, saith:

I have been in the business of engine and ship building for thirty years. I was familiar with the condition of the steel cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago* at the time John Roach made his assignment, and in my opinion, these vessels could have been completed in much less time and at much less expense than they were. The *Atlanta* and *Boston* were nearly completed when the Government took charge, and in my judgment, with the facilities that were at the disposal of the Government, these vessels should have been completed in four months each. I have visited the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works where these vessels were under construction, and where the *Boston* and *Chicago* were completed, and am very familiar with their extent and capacity as well as their value. I have also visited the Morgan Iron Works, at the foot of Ninth street, East River, New York City, and in my opinion, a fair and reasonable rental for the Morgan Iron Works, with their machinery, wharves, derricks, and appliances, during the years 1885 and 1886, at the time the *Atlanta* was being completed at said works, was at least one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per day. In my judgment a similar rental of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works was at least four hundred dollars per day, during the years the *Boston* and *Chicago* were being completed there by the Government, for both vessels.

During the completion of these vessels by the Government there were certain fixed charges which remained the same whether the work was diligently pushed or not. This we would call the permanent staff, and their pay would continue on days when no work was done or when one-third or one-half of the necessary workmen were employed. During the prolonged term for the completion of these vessels, rendered necessary by the delays of the Government, the daily and monthly cost of a staff was incurred at each of the yards and its cost was charged against John Roach. In my judgment, the cost of this organization at the Morgan Iron Works during the prolonged period was ninety $\frac{19}{100}$ dollars per day and at the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works it was ninety-eight $\frac{43}{100}$ dollars per day.

I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim of the executors of John Roach (deceased) against the United States on account of the cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*.

GEO. E. WEED.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and notarial seal this 25 day of February, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

JOE W. SWAINE, *Notary Public*.

(Certificate filed in New York County.)

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE W. QUINTARD.

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of New York*, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the city and county of New York, personally came George W. Quintard, who, being by me duly sworn, saith:

I have been in the business of constructing engines and building ships for over forty years; for about twenty years I was owner and proprietor of the Morgan Iron Works, on the East River at the foot of Ninth street, in the city of New York, until they were sold to the late John Roach. I was familiar with the condition of the steel cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago* at the time John Roach made his assignment, and together with George E. Weed, my coassignee, I supervised their completion by the Government of the United States. In my opinion, these vessels could have been completed in much less time and at much less expense than they were. The *Atlanta* and *Boston* were nearly completed when the Government took charge, and in my judgment, with the facilities that were at the disposal of the Government, these vessels should have been completed in four months each. I have visited the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works, where these vessels were under construction and where the *Boston* and *Chicago* were completed, many times, and am very familiar with their extent and capacity as well as their value. I am familiar with most of the shipyards in the country and know their value. In my opinion, a fair and reasonable rental for the Morgan Iron Works, with their machinery, wharves, derricks, and appliances, during the years 1885 and 1886—at the time the *Atlanta* was being completed at said works—was at least one hundred and sixty-seven dollars per day. In my judgment, a similar rental of the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works was at least four hundred dollars per day during the years the *Boston* and *Chicago* were being completed there by the Government, this price being for both vessels.

During the completion of these vessels by the Government there were certain fixed charges which remained the same whether the work was diligently pushed or not. This we would call the permanent staff, and their pay would continue on days when no work was done or when one-third or one-half of the necessary workmen were employed. During the prolonged term for the completion of these vessels, rendered necessary by the delays of the Government, the daily and monthly cost of a staff was incurred at each of the yards and its cost was charged against John Roach. In my judgment, the cost of this organization at the Morgan Iron Works during the prolonged period was ninety $\frac{19}{100}$ dollars per day, and at the Delaware River Iron Ship Building and Engine Works it was ninety-eight $\frac{43}{100}$ dollars per day.

I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim of the executors of John Roach (deceased) against the United States on account of the cruisers *Atlanta*, *Boston*, and *Chicago*.

GEO. W. QUINTARD.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and notarial seal this 25 day of February, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

JOE W. SWAINE, *Notary Public*.

(Certificate filed in New York County.)

STATE OF NEW YORK, *County of New York*, ss:

Before me, a notary public in and for the city of New York and county of New York, personally came George E. Weed and George W. Quintard, who, being by me duly sworn, say:

We were perfectly familiar with the condition of the steel cruiser *Chicago* at the time John Roach made his assignment and at the time the Government took charge to complete the same, and in our judgment, with the facilities that were at the disposal of the Government, this vessel could have been completed in seven months from the time the Government so took charge.

GEO. W. QUINTARD.

GEO. E. WEED.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and notarial seal this 10th day of March, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

JOE W. SWAINE, *Notary Public*.

It will be seen by the letter from the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, dated January 9, 1897, to Hon. E. S. Minor, in answer to an inquiry made by him on the 18th of December, 1896, for information as to the amount expended by the Department for speed and power premiums and penalties remitted on vessels that have been constructed since 1883, giving the name of said vessels, etc.,

That the Department has spent for speed premiums.....	\$2, 754, 600. 00
For indicated horsepower.....	209, 346. 27
Making.....	2, 963, 946. 27

The Department has also remitted penalties for unfulfilled contracts on the following vessels:

Vesuvius	\$39, 700
Charleston.....	33, 384
Petrel	56, 450
Petrel	485
Concord	3, 250
Bennington.....	5, 350
Yorktown, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Newark.....	40, 350
	178, 969. 00

Making a total for speed, power, and penalties..... 3, 142, 915. 27

The above has been awarded to the various shipbuilders since 1890, on 24 vessels. These are the first premiums that have ever been paid to shipbuilders in the United States, or any country, since the construction of the frigate *Constitution*, which was built in Boston in 1797.

Out of this sum of \$3,142,915.27 the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, of Philadelphia, have collected \$1,827,774.50 for speed, power, and penalties for unfulfilled contracts as to time.

There were no penalties paid John Roach; there was not even the courtesy of the Department extended to him during the time he was building these vessels, but the most rigid inquiry was conducted by the rigid boards of naval officers, as well as the condemnation of his work by arbitrary rulings of the Navy Department and its officers, and his contracts were declared illegal by the Attorney-General, which decision is set forth in this report. There were no letters written to Congress or any committee to remit any part or parcel of the cost of the *Chicago*, *Boston*, and *Atlanta*, during the time they were being constructed; but a board of officers was placed on these vessels, and the contracts were declared illegal by the Attorney-General, which caused the failure of Mr. Roach, as well as his death.

It would be a just tribute to the memory of Mr. Roach if the Government should pay the just claim that his heirs now make for the unlawful acts of the Navy Department during the time he was constructing these vessels.

DECEMBER 18, 1896.

SIR: Will you please furnish me with a statement of the amount that has been expended by the Navy Department for speed and power premiums on all vessels that have been contracted for since the year 1883, giving the name of each vessel and the amount and time of payment? Also the amount recommended to be paid by the Navy Department to the various contractors under the provision contained in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, approved March 2, 1895, that the Secretary of the Navy audit and adjust the claim of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works against the Government for damages and losses sustained by said company by reason of delays on the part of the

Government in the execution of their contract for the construction of the machinery of the armored battle ship *Texas*, and report to Congress at its next session what amount may be due said company, and under the provision in the act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes, which provision reads as follows:

"The Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to examine claims against the Government which may be presented to him by contractors for the building of the hulls or machinery of naval vessels under contracts for the same since January first, eighteen hundred and ninety-one, where it is alleged that such contractors have been subjected to loss and damage through delays in the work under said contracts which were not the fault of said contractors, but were due to the action of the Government, and to report to the next session of Congress the result of said investigation, and whether said claims are, in his opinion, subjects for the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims or for the action of Congress upon the same."

Also a copy of the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy remitting penalties from 1883 to the present time.

I am, yours, respectfully,

E. S. MINOR.

Hon. HILARY A. HERBERT,
Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, January 9, 1897.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 18th ultimo, I have the honor to inclose herewith a list showing "the amount that has been expended by this Department for speed and power premiums on all vessels that have been contracted for since the year 1883, and giving the name of each vessel, and the amount and time of payment," and the penalties deducted for failure to meet contract requirements as to speed or horsepower on the part of such vessels, together with copies of communications from the Department to both Houses of Congress and committees thereof, making reports and recommendations with regard to the claims of contractors under the acts approved March 2, 1895, and June 10, 1896, respectively, mentioned in your letter, and the remission of penalties from 1883 to the present time.

In the report, dated December 20, 1895, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, submitted, in accordance with the act of March 2, 1895, relative to the claim of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works under their contract for the machinery of the *Texas*, the amount recommended to be allowed was, as will be seen from the copy herewith, \$80,049.35. In the two reports of the Department, both dated December 8, 1896, with reference to claims filed under the act of June 10, 1896, it was recommended, as will be seen from the copies herewith, that the claims of the William Cramp & Sons Ship and Engine Building Company, on account of their contracts for the construction of the *New York*, the *Columbia*, the *Massachusetts*, and the *Indiana*, and the claim of Messrs. N. F. Palmer, jr., & Co. (the Quintard Iron Works) on account of their contract for the construction of the machinery of the *Maine*, be referred to the Court of Claims.

With reference to the penalties concerning which communications were written by the Department, as appears from the copies herewith, I would say that those exacted in the cases of the *Charleston* and the *Petrel* were remitted by acts of Congress approved, respectively, June 10 and September 30, 1890; those in the case of the *Vesuvius* by the act approved July 26, 1894, and those in the cases of the *Yorktown*, the *Baltimore*, the *Philadelphia*, the *Newark*, the *Concord*, and the *Bennington* by the act of March 2, 1895. The copies of the correspondence referred to in the letter of February 26, 1895, answering the Senate resolution of the 23d of that month, are not inclosed herewith for the reason that they were not accompanied by a recommendation of the Department or any expression of its views upon the matters involved, and are not, therefore, deemed to be embraced by your request.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT, *Secretary.*

Hon. E. S. MINOR,
House of Representatives.

Premiums earned and penalties incurred by naval vessels since the year 1883 on account of extraordinary or deficient horsepower or speed.

PREMIUMS.

Name of vessel.	For indicated horse-power.	For speed.	Vouchers approved by Department.
Yorktown.....	\$39,825.00	.....	Apr. 26, 1889
Baltimore.....	106,441.80	.....	Feb. 4, 1890
Philadelphia.....	.....	\$100,000	{ Oct. 20, 1891
Newark.....	36,857.70	.....	{ Nov. 14, 1891
San Francisco.....	.....	100,000	Feb. 20, 1891
Concord.....	382.04	.....	Oct. 31, 1890
Bennington.....	3,410.43	.....	Nov. 10, 1891
Marblehead.....	.....	125,000	Do.
Montgomery.....	.....	200,000	Dec. 19, 1893
Detroit.....	.....	150,000	Mar. 17, 1894
New York.....	.....	200,000	July 20, 1893
Machias.....	.....	45,000	June 20, 1893
Castine.....	.....	50,000	Aug. 3, 1894
Olympia.....	.....	300,000	Do.
Bancroft.....	.....	45,000	Feb. 23, 1894
Columbia.....	.....	350,000	Aug. 3, 1894
Maine (machinery).....	22,429.30	.....	Dec. 9, 1893
Indiana.....	.....	50,000	Apr. 2, 1895
Massachusetts.....	.....	100,000	Dec. 7, 1895
Oregon.....	.....	175,000	June 2, 1896
Minneapolis.....	.....	414,600	June 27, 1896
Brooklyn.....	.....	350,000	Dec. 6, 1894
Total.....	209,346.27	2,754,600	Sept. 28, 1896

PENALTIES.

Name of vessel.	Amount.	Remarks.
Charleston.....	\$33,384	Remitted June 10, 1890.
Petrel.....	485	Remitted September 30, 1890.
Monterey.....	32,823	Not remitted.

Since 1886 the Navy Department has contracted with Cramp & Sons, shipbuilders of Philadelphia, for eleven ships of various sizes. The whole amount of their contracts is \$27,593,686.20.

The cost over the contract price is as follows:

Baltimore.....	\$156,000
Yorktown.....	59,000
Newark.....	114,000
Philadelphia.....	141,000
New York.....	445,000
Columbia.....	623,000
Indiana.....	255,000
Massachusetts.....	228,000
Minneapolis.....	187,000

The *Iowa* and *Brooklyn* are not yet finished. The contract price for the *Iowa* was \$3,010,000 and the contract price for the *Brooklyn* was \$2,986,000.

As a matter of fact, the Government has paid to these contractors $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent over and above the contract price.

The date of contract, the amount of each, the per cent of rise in each, you will find in the table below.

When the other two vessels—the *Iowa* and *Brooklyn*—are completed, they will probably amount to nearly a million more, for speed and indicated horsepower.

John Roach's contract for the *Boston*, *Atlanta*, and *Chicago* was \$2,125,000. If the Navy Department had paid Mr. Roach $14\frac{1}{4}$ per cent

on his contract of \$2,125,000—the same amount that they paid Cramps—he would have received \$303,000. In place of that, they declared his contract null and void, and took it upon themselves to complete the vessel. Mr. Roach and the Roach estate lost a large sum of money through the unlawful acts of the Government.

Vessels of the New Navy built by Cramp & Sons.

Name of vessel.	Date of contract.	Contract price.	Total payments for hull and machinery.	Cost above contract price.	Increase of per cent.
Baltimore	Dec. 17, 1886	\$1, 325, 000	\$1, 480, 968. 15	\$155, 968	11. 77
Yorktown	Jan. 31, 1887	455, 000	513, 784. 97	58, 784	12. 81
Newark	Oct. 27, 1887	1, 248, 000	1, 361, 581. 17	113, 581	9. 1
Philadelphia	do	1, 350, 000	1, 490, 928. 94	140, 928	10. 4
New York	Aug. 28, 1890	2, 985, 000	3, 430, 038. 60	445, 038	14. 9
Columbia	Nov. 19, 1890	2, 725, 000	3, 347, 786. 62	622, 786	22. 44
Indiana	do	3, 063, 000	3, 318, 181. 03	255, 181	8. 33
Massachusetts	Nov. 18, 1890	3, 063, 000	3, 390, 835. 45	327, 835	10. 7
Minneapolis	Aug. 31, 1891	2, 690, 000	3, 263, 581. 27	186, 812	21. 7
Iowa	Feb. 11, 1893	<i>a</i> 3, 010, 000	21, 597, 686. 20	.....	.....
Brooklyn	do	<i>b</i> 2, 986, 000	} 5, 996, 000. 00	.....	.....
Total .....	.....	24, 900, 000	27, 593, 686. 20	2, 693, 686. 20	14. 24

a Uncompleted.

b Unsettled.

Your committee recommend that the said bill be amended by adding in line 6, after the word “seventy-seven,” the words “the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed,” and as amended the bill do pass.

○

DISTRIBUTION OF MAPS AND ATLASES OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. Res. 234.]

The Committee on Printing, having had under consideration the joint resolution (H. Res. 234) providing for the distribution of the maps and atlases of the United States Geological Survey, recommend that the same be agreed to.

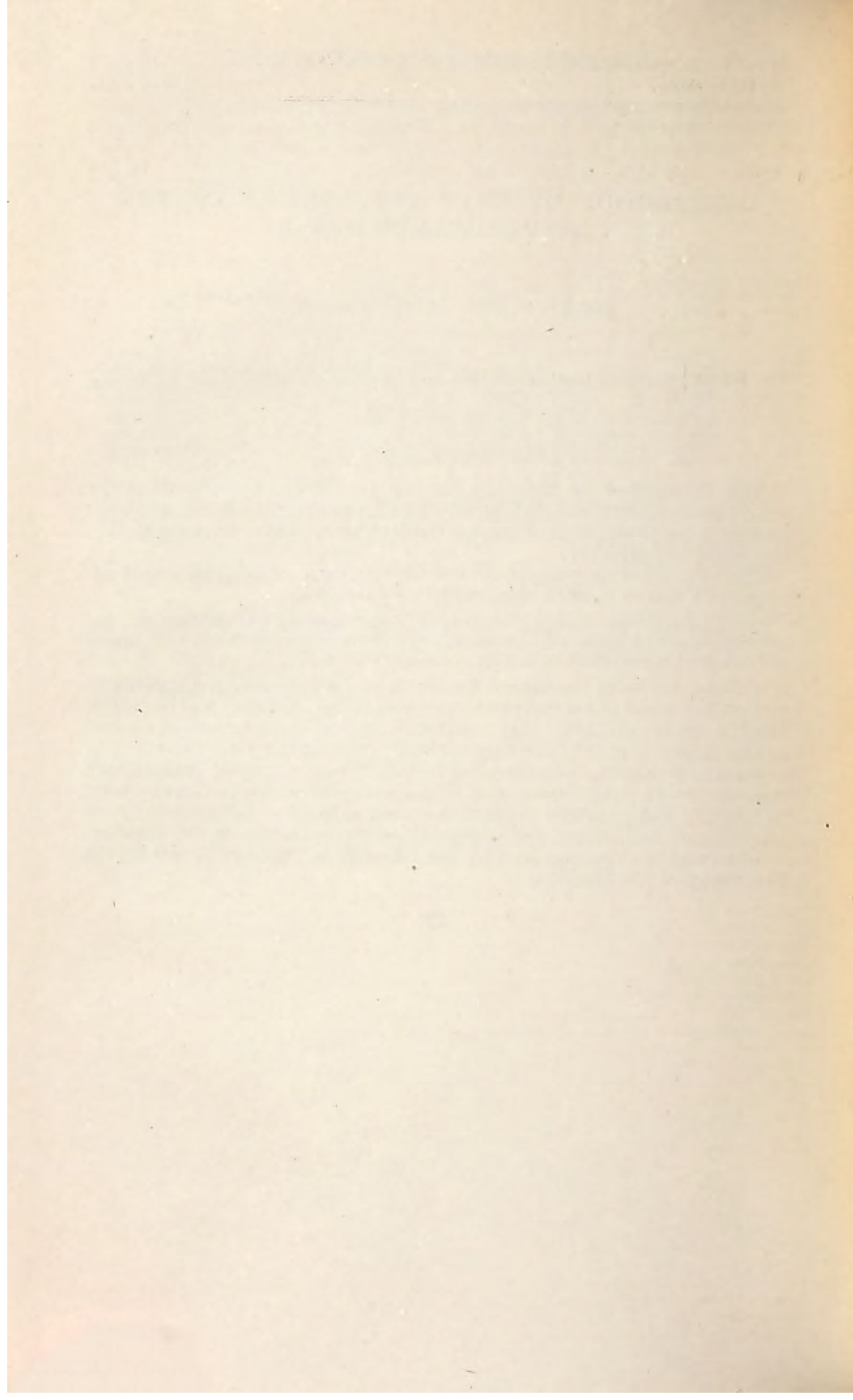
The resolution only relates to the distribution. The sundry civil act approved March 2, 1895, contained this provision:

The Director of the Geological Survey, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is authorized to sell copies of the topographic maps with the text at cost and ten per centum added.

This necessitates the sale of the sheets at 5 cents each, and appears to cut off the usual full distribution to universities, colleges, and libraries, foreign exchanges, etc. The resolution leaves the distribution subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, and provides that copies of each map or atlas, not exceeding 500, shall be distributed gratuitously among foreign governments and Departments of your own Government, to literary and scientific associations, etc., as may be designated by the Director of the Survey and approved by the Secretary of the Interior.

The resolution is approved by the Director of the Survey and by the Secretary of the Interior.





DAVID O. BURLEIGH.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2384.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2384) for the relief of David O. Burleigh, have had the same under consideration, and recommend its passage, as amended.

The facts in the case having been clearly set forth in Senate Report No. 962 that report has been adopted by your committee.

[Senate Report No. 962, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2384) for the relief of David O. Burleigh, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

Captain Burleigh was cashiered for a violation of the fifty-second article of war by misbehavior before the enemy. This is a serious charge, and if borne out by proof to the fullest extent and excused by no mitigating circumstances the committee would not consider the bill favorably. But it seems that the night of the alleged misconduct was the third night which had been passed by Burleigh and his men on picket or other active duty without sleep; that he was on the most exposed part of the line, and at about 11 o'clock at night a heavy artillery and infantry fire was opened on them and both officers and men were badly demoralized for a short time, but within a half hour the whole line was reestablished.

Capt. William Badger, of the same regiment, was the senior officer and in command of the line and was tried and dismissed at the same time. He brought his case before Judge-Advocate-General Holt, who made a full examination of it, and his report is printed herewith, and on the strength of that report President Lincoln removed his disability and rescinded the forfeiture of his pay and allowances, and in a few months afterwards Captain Badger was appointed colonel of the regiment, and later was appointed to the Regular Army, and is now on the retired list. Captain Badger's statement of the affair and his exoneration of Captain Burleigh is herewith submitted. He says in speaking of Captain Burleigh:

"He obeyed my orders and caused others to do so as well as he could and ought not to have been tried more than all officers under my command."

He further states that had Captain Burleigh been able to bear the expense of going to Washington when he (Captain Badger) went he would doubtless have been relieved also. There is also appended a letter from the Secretary of War (Robert Lincoln) in 1883.

In view of the circumstances the committee recommend that the bill do pass.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., August 27, 1864.

To his Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

In the case of Capt. William Badger, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, referred to me for report, under your indorsement of the 24th instant, I have the honor to submit as follows:

This officer was in June last sentenced by court-martial to be cashiered, and to a

forfeiture of all pay and allowances, for the offense of "misbehavior before the enemy." The record of his trial discloses the following facts:

On the night of the 22d May last Captain Badger, as senior officer, was in command of a picket line in front of our works at Bermuda Landing, consisting of about 250 men of his regiment, covering the front of General Ames's division. It is testified that this number of men was insufficient for the purposes of a good picket line, or was made barely sufficient by placing the ordinary reserve upon the posts as sentinels.

It is abundantly shown that this was the third night which had been passed by these men on picket or other active duty and without sleep, and that they were so weary and worn out that it was difficult for their officers to keep them awake. The officers themselves were, if possible, even more fatigued. The accused and most of the others had been three or four nights on duty. The line had been established with some difficulty in the darkness of the night, and the accused, after issuing orders in regard to the sentinels and instructing his officers to visit their respective parts of the line at certain regular intervals, had lain down to rest with some of the officers, not then required by him to be awake. About 11 o'clock a very severe and rapid artillery and infantry fire suddenly commenced on the part of the enemy from their intrenchments in front. One officer testifies that this firing (which was mostly of grape and spherical case) was, for the time, one of the most violent that he had ever witnessed; that the shot from our own guns which replied to the enemy fell short and crashed among the trees of the wood in which a portion of the line was posted; and that the effect of the whole was to produce unusual consternation among the men, although none of them appear to have been wounded.

At the commencement of this fire the accused and the other officers immediately came upon the line, which was becoming broken, and were rallying their men and stopping those who were running to the rear. Presently, however, Captain Burleigh, the officer who had charge of the right and most exposed portion of the line, came up and informed the accused that the right was driven in, whereupon the latter ordered the whole line to fall back. The command was thus withdrawn a distance of some 500 yards to a line of old rifle pits, where it was halted and rallied. After collecting, by his own efforts and those of his officers, as many men as possible, the accused deployed them as skirmishers, and the fire having meanwhile nearly ceased, ordered them forward, and reestablished his picket line as before.

It is testified that within half an hour from the time of the retreat, the whole line was again established in its former position.

It was charged upon the accused that he should have ordered the right of the line to be rallied as soon as he learned that it was giving way, and then should have held the entire line to its position; that in ordering a retreat under the circumstances, and thus uncovering the entrenchments and troops of the main army, he was guilty of abandoning his post and of cowardly behavior in the presence of the enemy.

It is to be remarked that Captain Burleigh has himself been cashiered by sentence of court-martial for allowing his part of the line to retreat without exerting himself to rally and hold it firm, and it is apparent that it was the dereliction of duty on the part of this officer which was the occasion of the general retreat.

It is probable that if the accused and all his officers had been awake and upon or near the line at the moment of the attack, the panic among the men might have been quieted and no retreat have taken place; but under the circumstances of the unusual fatigue to which they had been subjected it is not to be wondered at that, in the absence of any immediate appearance of danger, no more than ordinary vigilance was used. Indeed, the fact that the accused was asleep at the moment of the firing is not charged in the specifications as a reprehensible proceeding. It is his neglect to maintain his line and his ordering a retreat which are indicated as the acts constituting his offense.

There is no doubt that this retreat was ordered by the accused in a moment of trepidation, and was an unmilitary act; at the same time the fact that he halted and collected his men at the first rallying point at the rear, and, as soon as possible, reestablished his former line, goes to show that his confusion was but temporary, and indicates not so much that he was guilty of cowardice as that he was unequal at the moment to the circumstances of danger and difficulty in which he found himself placed. It is to be observed that he had no picket reserve, and it does not appear that he had received any special orders or instructions before taking the command. It is also to be remarked that Captain Daniels, the division officer of the day, under whose direction the accused would seem to have been, testifies his general approval of the conduct of the latter on the occasion in question, in saying: "So far as I saw it, I could enter no complaint against it. When I was there in the evening he was discharging his duties. When I found him [at night] he had a line of skirmishers ready to advance to the old position."

The accused has now presented for the consideration of the Executive a large number of testimonials in regard to his bravery and efficiency as an officer, and to his high character as a citizen. The former are signed by Colonel Bell, Lieutenant-Colonel Drew, Lieutenant-Colonel Sleeper, Captain Wallace, and other line officers,

all now or lately connected with his regiment. His bravery at the battle of Pocotaligo, where he made a gallant and successful charge with his company upon a battery, and his courage and efficient services at Morris and Folly islands, and in the attack upon Fort Wagner are particularly specified. Colonel Bell expresses the opinion that "personal fear had nothing to do with his movements" on the occasion which has been detailed. It is remarked by Lieutenant-Colonel Drew that the accused was particularly active in causing his company to reenlist as veteran volunteers.

Hons. Daniel Clark, I. W. Patterson, E. H. Rollins, and a number of other prominent citizens of New Hampshire, commend his case as that of a worthy and loyal citizen, and the first named expresses his belief that the governor of that State will recommission him if allowed to do so. This may also be inferred from the fact that the governor, the secretary of state, and the members of the executive council join in a communication to the President, in which they urge that the case may receive the favorable attention of his excellency.

The comments which have been made upon the testimony in the record will indicate that, in the opinion of this Bureau, the offense of Captain Badger was not so grave a one as the language of the specifications would imply. Whether, in view of the previous character of the accused as a soldier and of the unusual interest which is taken in his behalf by parties of high official position, it will be deemed for the public interest to remove the disability imposed by his sentence and thus afford him an opportunity to reenter the service under a new commission, must remain for the President to determine.

Respectfully submitted.

J. HOLT, *Judge-Advocate-General*.

[Indorsement.]

Disability removed and forfeiture of pay and allowances rescinded.

JANUARY 14, 1865.

A. LINCOLN.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS, }
No. 20.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 21, 1865.

In the case of Capt. William Badger, Company D, Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, sentenced by court-martial "to be cashiered, and to forfeit to the United States all pay and allowances that are or may become due him at the promulgation of this sentence," as promulgated in General Orders, No. 73, headquarters Department of Virginia and North Carolina, of June 4, 1864, so much of the sentence as imposes a forfeiture of pay and allowances is hereby rescinded, and the disability imposed by sentence is removed, so far as to allow his return to the service under a new commission.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP SIXTH INFANTRY,
Whiteriver, Colo., September 10, 1880.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 29 in reference to the case of Captain Burleigh, of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers. I am glad that his old military friends are taking measures to have his volunteer record made right, as I know it is all wrong now. On the evening of May 21, 1864, while a part of the force at or near Bermuda Hundred, Va., I was ordered on picket in command of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, being the senior officer present for duty, and relieved two other regiments on what afterwards proved to be a very badly selected and almost untenable line. The next night we should have been relieved, but by someone's blunder were left over another twenty-four hours, without rations or any certain way to obtain any. Early that morning our line was attacked with small arms, and the men stood their ground well. The second evening at about 11 p. m. our line was shelled very vigorously by a flanking fire from our left, as we were on two sides of an angle, and thus exposed. The effect of the shots, as shown in my trial, was terrific, cutting off trees and branches of large size. The men scattered. Captain Burleigh, who was very active, and on whom I always relied for coolness and good judgment, reported to me that his part of the line was breaking and falling back. Upon the strength of his report, and what I could see, I ordered the line to fall back, reducing the two sides of the triangle to the third side, the base, where there was a small ditch and the original line, and then I caused the skirmish line to be re-formed, and by degrees recovered our former position without

losing any men. Had I held what men I could on the line, even if many were killed and the others captured, I would have been called brave, or perhaps the fight would not have been even reported at all.

The field officer of the day, Capt. L. H. Daniels, Thirteenth Maryland Volunteers, came along at that time, and when a witness in my case was asked, "What was the conduct of Captain Badger so far as you saw it?—Answer. So far as I saw it I could enter no complaint against it. When I was there in the evening he was discharging his duties. When I found him he had a line of skirmishers formed ready to advance to the old position."

I took my regiment to camp when relieved next evening, and on the 24th and 25th myself and Captain Burleigh were ordered before a court and tried, chiefly for misdemeanor before the enemy, and very unexpectedly to ourselves and friends were sentenced to be "cashiered," which sentence was approved by the general commanding, and in those days had to go no further. We and our friends relied entirely on the testimony produced, making no special effort in defense, feeling sure that we had done as well and all we could, and would be honorably acquitted.

I had my case reviewed by Judge-Advocate-General Holt and late President Lincoln, personally appearing before them and stating my own case. On or about the 14th of January, 1865, an order was published relieving me entirely from the effect of that court-martial; and February 21, 1865, I was appointed colonel of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers, and took the oath of office February 22, 1865. June 9, 1865, I was appointed by the President a captain in First Veteran Corps (Hancock's), and from that date my record may be found in the United States Army Register.

Captain Burleigh was not to blame for any act whatever. He obeyed my orders and caused others to do so as well as he could and ought not to have been tried more than all officers under my command at that time. The President told Hon. Daniel Clarke that he had read my case carefully and was satisfied that I did the best I could under the circumstances. This should clear Captain Burleigh, as he only did his duty and carried out my instructions. He ought to have gone to Washington when I did, but was unable to bear the expense; and too much disgusted with the court that carelessly—as others think who have read the testimony—ruined an innocent man, and he declined to make an appeal.

I hope all necessary steps will be taken that a proper act be passed at next session of Congress to restore him and honorably complete his record; not because time has changed the case, but that the first decision was hasty and wrong and a blameless man and his family received an irreparable injury while risking life and everything for his country.

Very respectfully,

WM. BADGER,

First Lieutenant Sixth Infantry and Brevet Captain, United States Army.

Col. THOS. J. WHIPPLE,

*Chairman of a Committee of the G. A. R. of New Hampshire,
and late Colonel Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers.*

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., January 30, 1883.

SIR: Application having been made to this Department by Hon. H. W. Blair, United States Senate, that the stigma resting upon your military record through your having been cashiered June 4, 1864, by sentence of general court-martial, a thorough investigation has been had of the circumstances which led to your trial, in the light of evidence which has since been known, and the conclusion reached that an injustice was done you. It is to be regretted that an expression of the views of this Department in the premises is all the relief that can, at this time, be legally afforded you.

The court before which you were tried and convicted was a properly constituted court, having full jurisdiction of the case, and its proceedings having been approved and the sentence adjudged fully executed, there is nothing left upon which remission could take effect, the organization from which you were dismissed having ceased to exist.

Trusting that the views of this Department, as herein expressed, may serve in a manner to relieve you from the undeserved stain upon your otherwise soldierly record,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT T. LINCOLN,
Secretary of War,

Capt. D. O. BURLEIGH,
Laconia, N. H.

LIEUT. ROBERT PLATT.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WILSON, of New York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3150.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred bill (H. R. 8744) authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

A full and comprehensive history of the case of Lieutenant Platt is furnished in the report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, presented to the Senate June 3, 1896. (Senate Report 1114). This report was made in connection with a bill of the Senate for the relief of Lieutenant Platt, which is identical in terms with the bill of the House, and which was unanimously passed by the Senate June 8, 1896, and is now before your committee. As the report of the Senate committee furnishes all the facts required for an intelligent understanding of Lieutenant Platt's case, it is adopted by your committee and made part of their report.

Your committee, desiring to ascertain the views of the Navy Department in regard to the merits of the bill, addressed a communication to the Secretary asking for his views thereon, and in reply the Secretary stated that in view of Lieutenant Platt's gallant conduct during the war of the rebellion, and of his faithful services since the war, the Department recommends the bill to the favorable consideration of the committee.

The letter of the Secretary of the Navy is herewith appended:

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 2, 1896.

SIR: Referring to the bill (H. R. 8744) "authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander," and to the Department's communication of the 10th ultimo, I inclose herewith a copy of the record of service of that officer, and, in reply to the committee's request for such views as the Department may entertain touching the merits of the bill in question, have to inform you that in view of the long and meritorious service of Mr. Platt in the volunteer navy, he was, by special act of Congress approved June 7, 1878, appointed an acting master in the United States Navy, and when, by virtue of the act of March 3, 1883, the grade of master was changed to that of lieutenant (junior grade) he became a lieutenant (junior grade). Mr. Platt is now the only commissioned officer on the active list not in the line of promotion.

In view of Lieutenant Platt's gallant conduct during the war of the rebellion, and of his faithful service since the war, and in view also of the fact that he will, if the

bill becomes a law, be retired, by virtue of age, on the 14th of March, 1897, to which privilege he would not otherwise be entitled (vide section 1445 of the Revised Statutes), the Department recommends the bill in question to the favorable consideration of the committee.

Very respectfully,

H. A. HERBERT, *Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS,
House of Representatives.

As the bill passed by the Senate on June 8, 1896, is identical with the bill of the House, your committee recommend that the bill of the Senate (S. 3150) be substituted for that of the House, and that the Senate bill be passed. Your committee further recommend that the House bill (H. R. 8744) be laid on the table.

The report of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, to which reference has already been made and approval given, is herewith appended and made part of this report.

[Senate Report No. 1114, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3150) authorizing the President to appoint Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy, to the rank of commander, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

The committee recommend the passage of the bill for the reasons set forth in the following statement of facts:

Robert Platt is borne on the Navy Register as "lieutenant, junior grade, not in line of promotion." This case is unique. After thirty-three years' service in the Navy, which includes service during the rebellion that gained honorable mention and high commendation from Admiral Du Pont and other naval officers under whom he served, Lieutenant Platt stands at the foot of the junior officers of the grade held by him, the seniors of whom were not born when he was serving with the fleet of Admiral Du Pont in the attack upon Charleston.

Born in North Carolina in 1835, Lieutenant Platt went to sea at an early age, and was trained in that maritime school that has given so many distinguished men to the American merchant and naval marine. Upon the breaking out of the rebellion Lieutenant Platt was a prosperous skipper, with thorough knowledge of his business, and familiar with the Southern coast and harbors. Tempting offers from representatives of the Confederate States and the appeals of relatives and old associates were unavailing to induce him to abandon allegiance to the United States.

For a short time prior to the breaking out of the rebellion Lieutenant Platt was in the service of the United States Coast Survey as first master mate and executive officer of the steamer *Bibb*. His services with the Coast Survey were of a character to secure for him the highest commendation of the chief officers thereof, and the experience acquired by him while on that duty made him a specially valuable man to the naval forces operating against the harbors and seaport cities of the Confederacy.

When hostilities commenced in 1861 the vessels of the Coast Survey were turned over to the Revenue-Marine Service and became an auxiliary force of the Navy. Appreciating the ability and loyalty of Lieutenant Platt, his superior officers earnestly recommended his appointment as lieutenant in the Revenue Marine. The following letters show the estimation in which Lieutenant Platt was held:

NORFOLK, VA., April 9, 1861.

SIR: Mr. Robert Platt is deserving of receiving a commission in the Revenue Service, and I take great pleasure in joining his friends in recommending him for the place. He served with me as senior master mate and executive officer of the surveying steamer *Bibb* for a number of years, and besides his competency, of which I can not speak too highly, he is a gentleman in his manner, habits, and associations; he is also strictly moral, and his appointment would, in my opinion, secure to that service a ready-made and efficient officer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. MURRAY,
Lieutenant Commanding, United States Navy.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

UNITED STATES STEAMER BIBB,
Perth Amboy, May 1, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to introduce to your favorable notice Mr. Robert Platt, the chief officer of this vessel, who has been connected with the Coast Survey for some years, during which time he has become acquainted with our harbors and coast.

These vessels are now to be turned over to the Revenue Service, when Mr. Platt must be thrown out of employment, should he not receive what he is desirous of obtaining, "an appointment as lieutenant in the Revenue Service." Mr. Platt is a native of North Carolina. "His love of the flag" is stronger than that of the "States-right doctrine," owing to which he is unable to return to his native State to battle for the Union.

Under these circumstances, and the fact that he has such high testimonials as to character and qualifications, I have been induced to ask that you would be pleased to assist him with your influence to obtain the desired situation.

I would not presume to ask this was I not confident that the Government would in this, her time of need, obtain a most valuable servant.

Respectfully, yours,

N. C. BLAKE,
Lieutenant Commanding, United States Navy.

Hon. W. V. BRADY.

Lieutenant Platt remained with the revenue-marine steamer *Bibb* as executive officer until March, 1863, when he was appointed acting ensign in the Navy by Admiral Du Pont, for reasons that are set forth in the following letter:

[Dispatch No. 153, 1863.]

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., March 26, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to inform the Department that I have appointed Robert Platt, at present executive officer of the United States Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, as acting ensign in the United States Navy from the 1st of March, this being the highest appointment I can offer.

I would, however, recommend that the Department should give him the appointment of acting master from the same date. Mr. Platt has been of great service in this squadron, is an educated and thorough seaman, and is, moreover, to pilot the fleet into Charleston Harbor, as I have reason to believe that his knowledge of the channel exceeds that of any of the few pilots we have here, and for which perilous service he has patriotically volunteered.

I may add that there are two other pilots in the squadron holding the position of acting master, which is a further reason for making the appointment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DU PONT,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Platt led Admiral Du Pont's fleet into the harbor of Charleston on April 1, 1863, his vessel leading the fleet and under the fire of the enemy's shore batteries. For his skill, coolness, and intrepidity, Lieutenant Platt was specially commended by Admiral Du Pont. In acknowledgment of his services upon that occasion Mr. Platt was advanced to the grade of acting master, his appointment coming from Admiral Du Pont with the following letter:

FLAGSHIP WABASH,
Port Royal, S. C., April 14, 1863.

SIR: I have the pleasure to inclose your appointment as acting master in the United States Navy, and you will report to Captain Boutelle in that capacity and continue your previous duties on the *Bibb*.

I avail myself of the occasion to express my commendation of your pilotage of the *Weehawken*, the leading ship in the attack on the Charleston ports, on the 1st of April, under my own observation, and which has been alluded to by Capt. J. Rodgers in the most favorable terms in his official report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. DU PONT,
Rear-Admiral, Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Acting Master ROBERT PLATT,
U. S. S. Bibb, Port Royal, S. C.

The following extract from the official report of Captain Rodgers, to which reference is made in the foregoing letter of Admiral Du Pont, shows the value of Lieutenant Platt's services upon the occasion referred to:

INSIDE OF CHARLESTON BAR, S. C., *April 8, 1863.*

* * * * *

All the officers and men behaved so admirably that I am unable to select one for especial commendation. I am much indebted to Mr. Robert Platt, of the United States Coast Survey steamer *Bibb*, for his cool and efficient pilotage of the vessel, which he continued to direct after a ball touching the pilot house immediately over his head had given him a severe concussion. * * *

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS, *Captain.*

Rear-Admiral S. F. DU PONT,
Commanding South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Mr. Platt remained on duty with the blockading fleet until the termination of the war, performing such service as was assigned him. When the war closed Mr. Platt, upon the application of Carlisle Patterson, then Chief of the Coast Survey, was assigned to that service. He remained with the Coast Survey for several years, being continued in the Navy as a volunteer officer. June 15, 1878, an act was passed by Congress making Mr. Platt master in the Navy, not in the line of promotion. By the act of March 3, 1883, the grade of master was abolished and the grade of junior lieutenant established. Although there was no specific reference to Master Platt in that act, he was continued on the Navy Register as "Lieutenant, junior grade, not in line of promotion." It is a question whether, by the act of March 3, 1883, Mr. Platt did not become a lieutenant, junior grade, without limitation.

During all these years Mr. Platt has continued to serve the Government with efficiency and fidelity. For some time past he has been in command of the United States Fish Commission steamer *Fish Hawk*, and has performed valuable service in connection with the propagation of food-fish and in obtaining information touching their nature and habits. With thirty-three years' service in the Navy, of which over twenty years have been sea service, and three of which were during the war, he is still a junior lieutenant. He asks, in view of his long and faithful service and of the fact that he will reach the age of 62 in March, 1897, the age at which officers above the grade of lieutenant are retired, that Congress pass an act authorizing his appointment to the grade of commander, not in the line of promotion, to the end that he may, upon reaching the age of 62, be retired with that grade.

It may be urged that this is an unusual request, but it can be truthfully said that this is not only an unusual case but one without precedent, and one which is not likely to again be presented. Mr. Platt was granted admission to the Navy with a limitation as to promotion which had to be acquiesced in in order to overcome the opposition of those who would be affected by his full admission. Had he been admitted without limitation he would have attained the grade of commander before reaching the age for retirement, and in the intervening years would have been in the enjoyment of the additional pay that attaches to the grades above that which has been continually held by him. Lieutenant Platt's long and faithful services justify him in asking Congress to give him the measure of relief asked for, and the fact that Lieutenant Platt remained loyal to the Government at a time when men of his abilities and special equipment were offered liberal inducements to accept service from the Confederacy; that he abandoned his home and severed the bonds which united him to kindred and friends, and voluntarily offered his services to maintain the integrity of the Union, should be given consideration in this connection.

The sacrifices made by those men of Southern birth who remained loyal to the Government have been frequently recognized by Congress and the Executive in individual cases. Special recognition was given this class of citizens by Congress in the act of August 15, 1876, by which it was provided that commodores in the Navy "who, being at the outbreak of the late rebellion citizens of any State which engaged in such rebellion, exhibited marked fidelity to the Union in adhering to the flag of the United States," should, upon retirement, be retired with the grade of rear-admiral. If special recognition should be the reward of naval officers under the conditions described in the act above quoted, surely the citizen under like conditions, who was free from the moral and legal obligations resting upon the naval officer to remain loyal to his flag, is deserving of equal recognition from Congress.

The advancement of Lieutenant Platt to the grade of commander, not in the line of promotion, would not affect any officer on the Naval Register, and would involve to the Government a comparatively trifling expenditure, and that only for a very limited period. It would be a fitting recognition of long and faithful services and would enable an old and faithful officer, whose life has been passed in the public service, to maintain himself and family during the few years that remain to him.

MARINE BARRACKS,
Navy-Yard, Boston, Mass., April 21, 1896.

This is to certify that Mr. Robert Platt (now Lieut. Robert Platt, United States Navy) and I served together on coast-survey duty on the coast of Maine in 1861, just after the outbreak of the war. Mr. Platt was then the sailing master of the schooner *Arago*, which vessel was temporarily detached from coast-survey duty and armed by orders of the Government at Washington, with orders to cruise on that coast, prevent arms and munitions of war being sent by sea to the rebels, and one especial order was to cruise for and capture four rebel vessels which were reported to have run the blockade at New Orleans. The names of these vessels were *Alice Ball*, *Orozimbo*, *Express*, and *Peter Marcy*. Through the active efforts and good judgment of Captain Platt, three of these ships were captured. Captain Platt himself brought the *Alice Ball* into Eastport (Me.) Harbor with the rebel flag union down and our flag above it. A large party in Eastport was at that time unfriendly to the Government, and often threats were made that they would take the three captured ships (*Alice Ball*, *Express*, and *Orozimbo*) from us, but Captain Platt's vigilance and the excellent discipline he had in force in his command prevented any such action on the part of the citizens of the town, and the vessels were retained until delivered to other officials of the Government.

ROBT. L. MEADE,
Major, United States Marine Corps.

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PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC WORKS.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3333.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3333) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the construction, repair, and preservation of certain public works on rivers and harbors, and for other purposes," passed finally June 3, 1896, submit the following report:

In the river and harbor act of June 3, 1896, provision is made for creating a board for locating a deep-water harbor on the coast of southern California, and for the expenses of the board and the pay of the civilian members \$50,000 is appropriated. It was the intention of the law to put all of the members of the board on an equal footing with regard to the expenses, but the Comptroller of the Treasury has ruled that the member chosen from the Navy can receive mileage only as a naval officer traveling under orders, and that all other expenses he must pay himself.

This act provides that the officer of the Navy detailed to serve on such board may, in common with the other members of the board, as provided for in the act of June 3, 1896, be paid such a per diem allowance for subsistence as the Secretary of War may deem proper.

The committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.

EXAMINATION OF EAST RIVER AT RAVENSWOOD, LONG ISLAND.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 495.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred the resolution (House Res. No. 495) relative to the examination of the East River at Ravenswood, Long Island, submit the following report:

Consulting the map of the pier line recently adopted by the engineers of the War Department, the committee find that the eastern and western channels of the East River have a nearly uniform width of 750 to 1,000 feet, while this particular part of the eastern channel, at Ravenswood, is less than 600 feet in width for a distance of about 1,000 feet; that the pier line cuts loosely into the shore, and that beyond this line there are ledges of rock running up and down the river, on which the water is so shallow that neither vessels nor lighters can approach the shore line except at the highest tides.

The United States Government having taken no steps to remove this rock, the owners of the water front are almost entirely deprived of its use. The Government has not only failed to improve the channel, but it will not permit the owners of the water front to extend temporary docks, although they have offered to do so and to remove them as soon as the Department wishes to excavate. No streets are open to the water front, because they must be useless without docks extending to an adequate depth of water for the admission of vessels of any class of however light draft.

The channel at its present width is also too narrow for the safety and convenience of the hundreds of large steamers and the many sailing vessels which necessarily pass through it every month. It may be easily and cheaply widened, and, at the particular point to which this resolution refers, it would seem to be actually necessary for commercial and business purposes.

The committee recommend that the resolution be amended by adding after the word "water" the words "the expense incurred in pursuance of this resolution shall be defrayed from the balances available from previous appropriations for the improvement of the East River."

And the committee recommend that the resolution, as so amended, do pass.

CHANNELS IN JAMAICA AND CANARSIE BAYS.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 233.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. Res. 233) directing the Secretary of War to submit estimates for work upon the channels in Jamaica and Canarsie bays, submit the following report:

The improvement contemplated by this resolution is a necessary and important one. The channels are navigated by two lines of steamboats, running 5 boats, and carry about 100,000 people per week during the summer season. It is believed that the entire improvement will not involve much cost. At the present time the only portion of the main channel requiring deepening is that running from the breakwater to Canarsie Landing, a distance of about 1,000 yards. It is now 6 feet, and 8 feet are required for safe navigation. The other improvements include the removal of sharp turns in the channel and a small bar now shutting off navigation between two channels.

The cost of the survey and estimate called for by the resolution is very slight and can be taken out of the appropriation of \$10,000 made for this place.

Your committee therefore report the resolution back to the House with a recommendation for its passage.

EASTCHESTER CREEK, NEW YORK.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10012.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10012) relating to the improvement of Eastchester Creek, State of New York, having had the same under consideration, report the same back and recommend that the bill do pass.

The improvement of the stream to which this bill relates has been in progress for many years, and numerous appropriations have been made therefor. The river and harbor bill passed at the first session of this Congress appropriated \$12,000 to continue improvement in accordance with the report of the Chief of Engineers. A provision was also included in the river and harbor bill for additional surveys to extend the improvement to the head of tide water, a distance of about 2,000 feet. Such survey has been made. The proposed extension will carry the improvement to one of the main thoroughfares of Mount Vernon, a city of more than 20,000 population, and into the heart of the territory the improvement is designed to benefit.

The purpose of the present bill is to enable the Secretary of War to use his discretion whether it be advisable to expend any portion of the former appropriation upon that part of the improvement embraced in the new surveys. It makes no additional appropriation.

Your committee are of the opinion that the Secretary of War should not be forced to expend all of the \$12,000 appropriation upon a specified portion of the work in case he should deem it in the interest of economy or advisable to expend it upon the whole improvement.

Your committee therefore feel justified in recommending favorable action on the bill.

EXAMINATION AND SURVEY OF WATER ROUTE IN TEXAS.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HOOKER, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10057.]

The Committee on Rivers and Harbors, to whom was referred House bill 10057, having considered the same, beg leave to report that the bill be amended by striking out the second section thereof and substituting therefor the following:

SEC. 2. That the cost of said examination, survey, and estimate be paid out of funds already appropriated for work on the improvement of the ship channel and Buffalo Bayou.

The committee recommend that the bill do pass.



ANNIE BEACH.

JANUARY 22, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. R. 2214.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2214) granting a pension to Annie Beach, report thereon as follows:

This beneficiary is the sister of Alexander Beach, who served as captain of Company E, Thirteenth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, from March 10, 1864, to August 10, 1864, when he died in hospital, from typhoid fever, leaving no widow or minor children, but leaving a mother, father, and this sister, then 14 years of age. The mother filed a claim June 20, 1882, and was pensioned at \$20 per month, total of her son's rank as captain, until she died. The father then filed a claim and was pensioned until his death. The claimant has been judicially declared an imbecile, and is helpless and destitute. She was cared for by her mother and father while they lived, but now has no property and no one legally bound for her support.

No one is now pensioned on account of the service and death of this officer, who sacrificed his life for his country, and it is therefore recommended that the bill do pass, after being amended as follows:

Strike out all after the name "Annie Beach," in line 5, and substitute the following: "imbecile and dependent sister of Alexander J. Beach, late captain of Company E, Thirteenth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and to pay her, through her legally constituted guardian, a pension of twenty dollars per month."

EXPOSITION OF GAS APPARATUS AND APPLIANCES IN NEW YORK.

JANUARY 25, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. QUIGG, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. R. 184.]

The Committee on the Library, to which was referred Senate joint resolution 184, has had the same under consideration, and beg leave to submit the following report:

In view of the interest taken by the public in the exposition soon to be inaugurated in the city of New York, and as it seems to be educational in its purpose, seeking by a comparison of modern with earlier methods to show the great superiority of the latest improved apparatus and appliances for gas lighting, the committee can see no objections to loaning temporarily such objects now in the National Museum as would in the judgment of the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution be of special interest in connection with the exposition.

The resolution carefully provides that the exposition company must bear all the expenses attending the shipment and care of such objects as may be exhibited; and it also provides that the company must give to the proper officer of the Government a good and sufficient bond for the safe return of the articles loaned, and to indemnify and save harmless the Government of the United States from any liability and expense on account thereof. Thus the interests of the Government are safeguarded in every particular.

The committee therefore report S. R. 184 favorably and recommend that it do pass.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
LIBRARY

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FREE HOMESTEADS ON PUBLIC LANDS.

JANUARY 25, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FLYNN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3656, with amendments of the Senate.]

This bill passed the House of Representatives March 16 last, but applied only to the lands in Oklahoma Territory. The Senate amended it by making it general and extending its scope in order to apply to all parts of the United States where Indian reservations had been treated for by the Government, and where, in addition to complying with the requirements of the homestead laws, the settler was also obliged to pay the Government a certain sum per acre. The bill and the title have been amended in accordance, giving it a general scope.

In addition to the above amendments, the Senate has provided that its scope shall be so enlarged as to also include such lands as have not been paid for by the Government to the Indians, but which were to be paid for by the settlers to the Government for the Indians. In other words, the Government has in recent years made two distinctly different kinds of treaties with the various Indians ceding their lands to it. In some cases the Government has treated with the Indians for their lands and agreed to pay, and has paid, so much money for certain reservations, and Congress, in ratifying these kinds of treaties, has appropriated the money for the benefit of the Indians in the same act ratifying the treaties.

In these cases the Indians were not concerned about what the conditions were entered into by the Government and its settlers. In other cases the Government has agreed to take the land from the Indians and virtually act as trustee, fixing a certain price per acre for the settler to pay, and when paid the amount being placed to the credit of the tribe formerly claiming the reservation. The last amendment of the Senate has reference to these last-described lands, and provides that the Government shall assume the obligation due the Indians and pay them for the lands and releasing the settler.

With the exception of the last amendment the bill is virtually the same as that heretofore favorably reported to the House by this committee and now on the Calendar, and attention is invited to the very able and exhaustive report by the chairman of this committee (Mr. Lacey), accompanying said bill (H. R. 3948). The amendment striking out that part of the bill which suspends the public-land laws in Greer County, late a county of Texas, but now of Oklahoma, is made because Congress has, since the passage of this bill by the House, enacted the necessary legislation for this county.

In recommending the passage of this bill as it passed the Senate, your committee is of the opinion that its passage will do but simple justice to the hardy settlers who are settled upon these various ceded

lands and who by energy, honesty, and perseverance are endeavoring at this late date to make habitable portions of our semiarid domain heretofore called the "Great American Desert." This bill is nothing more or less than a return to the homestead policy which has in the past been eulogized by all members of the various political parties. This identical bill was indorsed and its passage demanded by the convention that nominated Major McKinley, and this policy was indorsed by the late conventions of the other two political parties.

Your committee is not unmindful of the fact that those who may not favor this measure (if there are any) do so believing that the Government will lose millions of dollars if it passes. This idea is largely based on the report of the late Secretary of the Interior, whose report is fully set out in House Report No. 147, and also in Senate Report No. 964, in which it is claimed that the enactment of this bill into law means a loss to the Treasury of over \$35,000,000. Fortunately for the country, for this bill, and for the poor settlers upon these lands there are those supporting this measure who have crossed the Mississippi River and know something about these lands.

In the first place, if we consider it purely from a mercenary standpoint, we have no hesitancy in saying that whether this bill becomes a law or not, the Government could never expect to obtain one-third of the amount for these lands which the Secretary's report says the Treasury would lose. Almost every acre in all these reservations affected by this bill that will ever be taken for homestead settlement has been taken, and there are millions upon millions of acres still untaken and which will always remain so. The adverse report of the Department seems to be drawn blindfolded to these facts, and the Congress and the country is told that in this case at least "all that glitters is gold."

It is, in the opinion of your committee, no exaggeration to say that but very few acres of the lands covered by this bill are such lands as to guarantee a crop once in five years from the natural rainfall. Millions of acres included in it can never be irrigated and are only fit for grazing purposes, and those using them for that purpose can not afford at any price to own them owing to the rate of taxation and the number of acres that are required to graze a single animal on it for one year.

Heretofore most, if not all, of the Indian tribes with which the Government treated for these lands were educated, clothed, fed, doctored, etc., by appropriations made by Congress from the Treasury and charged to all the people, East, West, North, and South; but in recent years, owing to certain new-fangled notions entertained by certain of our solons, a new plan for caring for and supporting these wards of the Government was devised, and all sections of the country, other than that in which the Indians were located, are relieved from their support. In other words, all the lands covered by this bill, with, perhaps, one or two exceptions, were public lands and not owned by the Indians, being merely reservations set aside by Executive order for the use and occupation of these various tribes.

The Indians knew they had no title; so did the Government, but commissioners were sent to negotiate with these tribes to obtain their consent to each individual Indian, in the onward march of civilization, taking an allotment for himself and family. In most of these cases the Indian who had no title on earth to any land (in the West) was given an allotment which he selected for himself or had selected for him, and all the land unallotted was purchased by the Government and opened to white settlement upon condition that the settler would pay so much per acre for the chips and whitstones left in the shape of land after it

had been culled over by several thousand allotments which always take the water courses, springs, and bottom lands.

As soon as the allotments are made and the lands opened for his less-fortunate white brother, the Government expects the Indians to be supported from the interest or the principal paid by settlers for the lands. By this method all sections of the country are relieved from supporting these Indians, and the poor settler, with scanty larder, is expected to so stint himself, his wife, and children as to be able to meet a payment to a heretofore generous Government to its pioneers and Indians alike. By this process the Indian, whose previous support was obtained from the Treasury of the nation and made a charge on all alike, is expected to be supported by the settler who has had courage enough to make an entry on the land.

We are fully aware of the fact that settlers who have taken these lands have agreed to pay for them. They would gladly perform their part of the contract were it possible for them to do so. Climatic conditions on most all these lands make it impossible. They have not appealed to Congress to be relieved of their contract until after years of trials they find that they can in many cases scarcely eke out an existence, to say nothing of accumulating enough to pay the Government.

The settlers on these lands are largely native born, are honest, intelligent, rich in energy but poor in purse, and have a right to that share of consideration, at least, as has been heretofore extended to those from every clime who have sought and obtained a "free home" in the country of their adoption. These settlers make no complaint of the various appropriations for battle ships, for Navy, for rivers and harbors, etc.

The price of one battle ship if retained would give homes on millions of acres of these lands to the settlers.

The committee is of the opinion that no measure of this importance has engaged the attention of Congress for years, believing that its passage will do more to interest the people in their own Government than any other. In times of the country's peril it is the man who owns his home who can always be relied upon to fly to his country's call. He has an interest; his fireside is in danger; he is ready to defend it, and should be encouraged. It has been aptly asked, "Who ever heard of a man fighting for a boarding house?"

Your committee have given all phases of this matter their attention and recommend that the bill, with the Senate amendments, do pass.

The report of Senator Pettigrew to the Senate in relation to these amendments is hereto attached and made part of this report.

[Senate Report No. 964, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3656) providing for free homesteads on public lands in Oklahoma Territory for actual and bona fide settlers, having had the same under consideration, report it back with the following amendments:

From the title strike out the words "in Oklahoma Territory."

From line 5, section 1, strike out the words "in the Territory of Oklahoma."

At the end of line 15, section 1, add the words:

"Provided, however, That all sums of money so released, which if not released would belong to an Indian tribe, shall be paid to such Indian tribe by the United States."

Thus amended, your committee recommend that the bill do pass.

The effect of the first two amendments reported will be to change the act from one covering alone the surrendered Indian lands of Oklahoma Territory to an act covering the Indian reservation lands opened by treaty or agreement to public settlement in all States and Territories of the United States.

The effect of the third amendment reported will be to secure to all Indians payment for lands surrendered under agreements with the United States Government that certain compensation was to be bestowed upon them.

In seeking to change the act from one of limited scope to one of general application, your committee is actuated by a belief that its just provisions should not be confined to a circumscribed area or to a selected number of people, but should cover all of that class to whom, in its original form, it was made locally applicable.

The measure involves no new principle of legislation, but is sustained by precedents numerous in the statute books of the nation. It aims merely to bring newly acquired public domain under the beneficent provisions of the homestead law, an enactment which has in years of our past extended westward from congested population centers those energetic millions of our own and other races who required only room and a place to toil that the fruits of their labor might fall into the lap of the world. It is hardly necessary to go into details and statistics in support of the achievements of the homestead law. They have been repeatedly uttered and printed in connection with measures before this body, and they justify the wisdom of the framers of that enactment.

The contention of your committee is that in the application of the homestead law there should be no discrimination—that it should be applied to every portion of the public domain and to all the people who go out to subdue the wilderness. The argument that these lands were bought for a price from the Indians, and that it was provided that the ultimate white owners of the land should compensate the General Government for its outlay, has been given due consideration. The only possible conclusion, within lines of equity, is that the provision was an erroneous one, and that its elimination from the statutes has been already too long delayed. Our entire national domain was originally purchased from the Indians, either for a cash or commodity price, or through the cost of conquest, and much of it has been twice bought, because of its ancient occupancy by foreign nations. Yet in the parceling of the domain, under the operation of the homestead act, the proposition that the Government should exact the cost of land from its former occupants never found the form of law until it came to be applied to these recently acquired infinitesimal remnants of a governmental area that once reached westward from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

In connection with a measure similar to the one reported herewith, the Secretary of the Interior has submitted a report, and, through a tabulated statement therein embodied, exhibits the conclusion that the enactment of the bill under consideration would deprive the Government of some \$35,000,000. This statement of the pecuniary benefit to come to the nation can never be fulfilled under conditions now existing and which have existed since the land was thrown upon the market. Much of the area to be disposed of lies within the semiarid region of the far West. It is not worth to the settler the price asked for it. For example, there were 9,500,000 acres released in 1889 from Indian jurisdiction in the Great Sioux Reservation of the Dakotas. Of this total only a little over 700,000 acres has been taken, for which the occupants have agreed to pay about \$825,000. This leaves 8,800,000 acres undisposed of, and under the terms of the treaty with the Indians, the Government is bound to pay, at the expiration of ten years from March 2, 1889, to the Indians, one-half a dollar per acre, whether any of it is sold to settlers or not. Unsalable real estate should not be figured in as prospective cash assets; and the land not taken is practically unsalable. The 700,000 acres occupied by settlers represent all that will ever be attractive to producers. The balance is ranging grounds for herds, and is available without entry or purchase for that purpose.

The same line of reasoning will apply to the ceded lands of Oklahoma, of which there are over \$15,000,000 worth entered in the tabulated statement of the Secretary of the Interior.

On the other hand, there are ceded reservation lands in Idaho, Washington, and Montana that will not be affected by the measure recommended by your committee, because of their mineral character. They will remain under the operation of the mineral land laws and will become readily salable as such. Their value must therefore be deducted from the loss estimate of the Interior Department.

Of the worthless desert land there is an area sufficient within the ceded fractions of Indian reservations enumerated in the report of the Secretary of the Interior to materially reduce the aggregate of his estimate. Land of this character can never be sold to farmers or stock growers, or to any class of producers; and for so much of it as the Government has purchased from the Indians it can not expect to be compensated.

It is the conclusion of your committee, upon the reasonable basis above outlined, that the Department's alleged loss estimate under the provisions of this bill should be reduced at least one-half, or to about \$17,500,000. But your committee can not admit that this money total should be considered as lost revenue. It represents an exaction not before imposed upon agricultural producers who, through toil and the privations of extreme poverty upon the frontier, plant the foundation stones of wealth-teeming Commonwealths so firmly that they will endure as long as the rains fall and the sun endows life with the energy of its rays.

VIEWS OF MR. LACEY.

I concur in the general statements of the foregoing report.

I introduced H. R. 3948 and made, with the approval of the Committee on the Public Lands, Report No. 147. I adhere to the views therein expressed, and desire the passage of the bill, and regret that its passage should be retarded or embarrassed by including about 15,000,000 acres of land not contemplated in any of the previous propositions presented by the committee to the House.

About 15,000,000 acres of Indian reservations are excepted from the operations of H. R. 3948 by the following proviso, reported by your committee:

Provided further, That this act shall not apply to reservations where the proceeds of the sales or homestead or other entries thereof are under existing treaties required to be paid over to the Indians, or held in trust, or paid into the Treasury for their benefit.

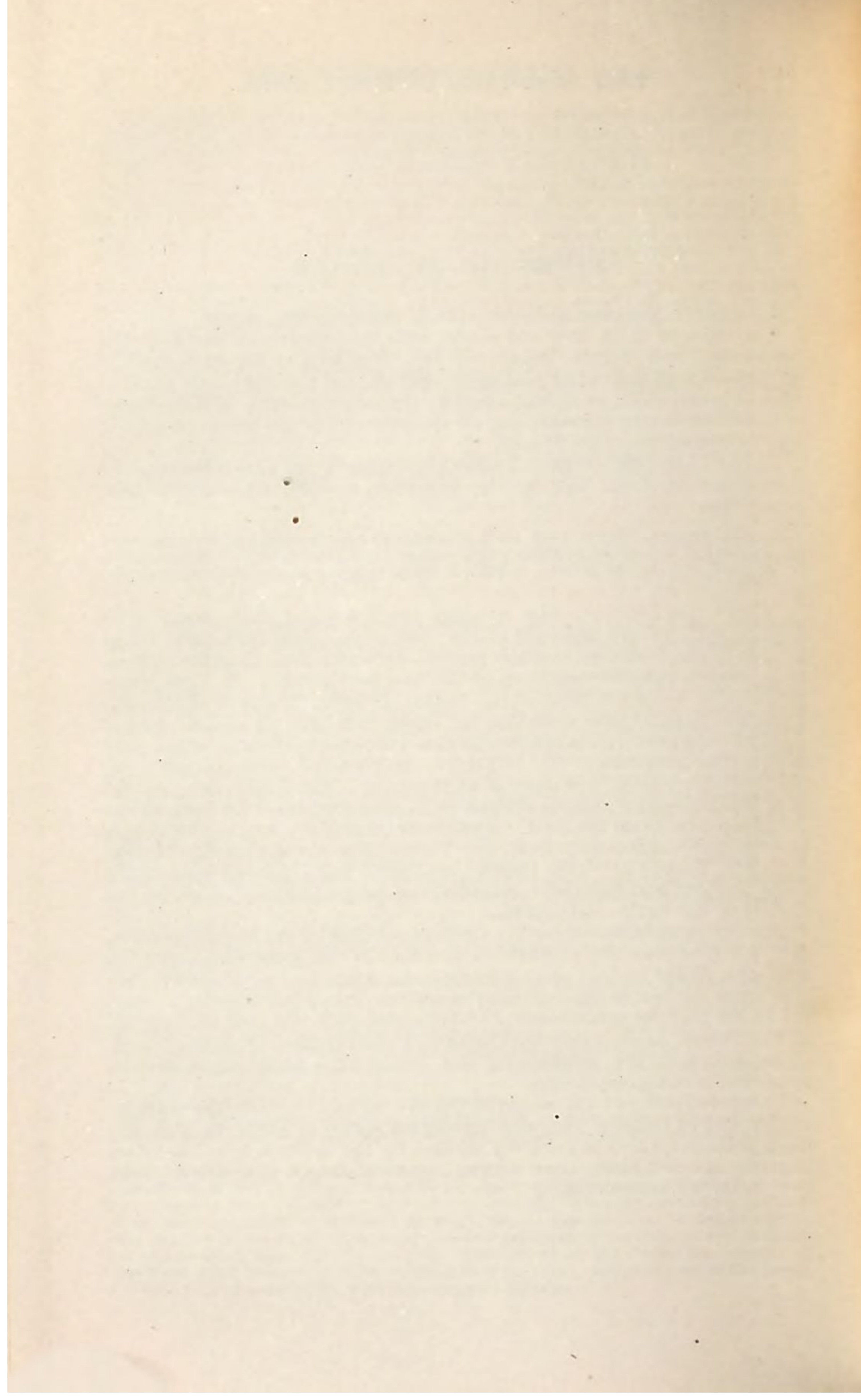
Where the Indians under existing treaties cause their lands to be sold to settlers, the proceeds of the sale to go to the Indians or to be paid into the Treasury for their benefit, I do not think that the circumstances demand the operation of the homestead laws. In such cases the settler buys the land of the Indians, either directly or indirectly, and pays the purchase price into the Treasury for the use of the Indians.

The Government does not own the lands in such cases or, at most, only acts as the guardian of the Indians to receive the purchase price for the Indian's benefit, and there is no reason why the Government should now intervene and assume the payment of the contract by individuals for the purchase of the land. By thus enlarging the scope of the "free homes" proposition to include the 15,000,000 acres of this class I fear that the friends of "free homes" will defeat the very purpose they have in view, and have so overloaded the proposition as to invite the defeat of the entire legislation.

The measure indorsed by the various political platforms referred to in the report was the proposition pending in Congress which did not embrace either in fact or in principle the scheme of paying the debts due from settlers to the Indians themselves or in trust for them.

I think that the proviso which I have above quoted should be attached to the Senate amendment, and as thus amended the bill should pass. I believe that the passage of the bill as thus amended would be rendered much more certain.

The broadening of the scope of the bill so as to include the class to which I have referred imperils legislation which is not only just and desirable but which is urgently needed by the settlers, who have during the last few years been struggling to maintain themselves amid very adverse surroundings.



ADDITION TO PUBLIC BUILDING AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

JANUARY 25, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MERCER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9073.]

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to which was referred House bill 9073, has had the same under consideration, and respectfully reports in favor of its passage.

This bill proposes an addition to the present custom-house at Dubuque, Iowa. The present building was commenced in 1857. The population in 1850 was 3,108 by the census for that year. By the census of 1890 the population was 30,311, and from data received from the city of Dubuque the population is now about 42,000. The original plan of the present custom-house is entirely inadequate for the present population and business of Dubuque. That city is a large manufacturing city, with an active business population, with a port of entry, and is still growing rapidly. Every available room is occupied, and several rooms for United States officials are, and have been for years, rented outside of the custom-house in order to accommodate the public service of the United States.

The Treasury Department has sent an inspector to investigate and report upon the condition of this custom-house, and his report is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

The amount asked for in the bill is the amount estimated for by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and the bill was drawn in his office upon the request of the Representative of the district in which this public building is located.

It is clear to the committee that this appropriation is very much needed in the interest of economy and the public service.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, *October 14, 1895.*

SIR: According to instructions received while in your office at Washington to come to this city and investigate the report concerning the lack of room in the United States post-office and custom-house here, I arrived here on Wednesday.

I examined the building very carefully, visiting all the different offices, and find the report of the building being inadequate in size for the proper transaction of public business to be correct.

The building itself is a stone structure, three stories in height, 59 feet 9 inches by 84 feet 10 inches, outside measurement.

Present building is situated on a plat of ground bounded by Ninth street on the east, Locust street on the south, a public alley 14 feet wide on the north, and a plat of ground belonging to the Government, measuring 113 feet 4 inches by 59 feet 5 inches, on the west.

The present building faces on the west the private alley, 22 feet wide, as shown

by the diagram in the duplicate report hereby furnished. On the south the building faces Locust street; on the east, which is the front of the building, is bounded by Ninth street, and on the north is bounded by the public alley before mentioned.

The first floor of the building is taken up and occupied by the post-office department, with the exception of a small room 18 feet square, which is occupied by the collector of customs, and is entered from the side door on Locust street. One-half of the available space in the basement is also utilized by the post-office department, most of the pouching being done in this section.

In the second story are accommodated the marshal and his deputy, the clerk of the court and his clerk and stenographer, the internal-revenue department; also the office of the district attorney and his assistant.

In the third story are situated the United States court room, the judge's room, the grand jury rooms, the petit jury rooms, and witness rooms, besides the public lobby and stairway.

I found that the building is crowded to its utmost, and each department, with the exception of the post-office, to have space available enough for the transaction of public business.

The officers of inspector of boilers and hulls, also the weather bureau, also the chief and clerks of the Railway Mail Service, have to hire their accommodations in other buildings, at an expense of about \$1,800 per year, there being no room available for their accommodation in the present building.

It is evident that this building should be enlarged. The cramped and hampered condition of the post-office department certainly does not facilitate the prompt and speedy receiving and dispatching of mails, and would seem to add more or less confusion to the force of letter carriers and clerks.

This building was commenced in its erection in 1857, when the population of the city was scarcely one-fourth what it is at present. It was finished and occupied in 1866, work having been suspended during the period of the rebellion and resumed after the close of the war. The business of the office has steadily increased from that time until now, and I herewith furnish a report prepared by the kindness of the postmaster, showing the increase of business from 1889 to the first half of the present year:

Money-order business for year ending June 30, 1889.

DR.	
6,508 domestic money orders issued.....	\$59, 129. 24
Fees.....	510. 45
3,215 postal notes issued.....	5, 934. 14
Fees.....	96. 74
565 international money orders issued.....	7, 223. 40
Fees.....	93. 80
Total.....	72, 987. 77
CR.	
18,118 domestic money orders paid.....	208, 326. 37
11,729 postal notes paid.....	22, 790. 31
217 international money orders paid.....	5, 939. 84
89 money orders and postal notes prepaid.....	553. 65
Total.....	237, 610. 17

This office was not a money-order depository at this time, and the deficiency of debit side was supplied by New York drafts to the amount of \$163,000.

Money-order business for year ending June 30, 1895.

DR.	
8,494 domestic money orders issued.....	\$61, 485. 17
Fees.....	500. 96
433 international money orders issued.....	4, 960. 61
Fees.....	68. 40
4,098 certificates of deposit issued.....	386, 459. 38
Total.....	453, 474. 52
CR.	
24,486 domestic money orders paid.....	219, 981. 08
241 international money orders paid.....	5, 680. 23
108 postal notes paid.....	212. 33
Deposited at Chicago.....	228, 378. 00
Total.....	454, 251. 61

Increase of business at the post-office for the year ending June 30, 1895, as compared with the year ending June 30, 1889.

Sales of stamps and envelopes year ending June 30—	
1895	\$63, 271. 62
1889	47, 939. 46
Increase	15, 332. 16
Number of letter carriers employed—	
1895	17
1889	13
Increase	4
Number of street letter boxes—	
1895	116
1889	72
Increase	44
Amount received for rent of boxes—	
1895	\$490. 00
1889	396. 75
Increase	93. 25
Number of boxes rented—	
1895	220
1889	172
Increase	48

There are 419 pouches and tie backs dispatched and received every twenty-four hours, the largest number of any city in the State of Iowa, and an increase of one-third since 1889.

There are 9 railroad post-offices running into Dubuque.

There are 46 outgoing and incoming mails every twenty-four hours.

The population of Dubuque has increased from 30,311 in 1890 to 40,633 in 1895.

The above statement will show that the increase in business in this office has been steady and uniform for the last six years. The prospects in Dubuque, I find, are very flattering for business men, and from the amount of building I have observed in progress, I anticipate that there is no so-called "boom" in the town, but the growth is steady and one that is warranted by the actual increase in population and business enterprise.

Many suggestions were made to me by the citizens and the custodian whereby the crowded condition of the public building might be changed so that each public office might have adequate room, and also the offices hiring quarters outside the building might be accommodated. It was suggested by many people that an extra story be added to the present building, and utilize the second floor exclusively for the post-office department. This opinion seemed to be universal, but I could not recommend it for the reasons that, first, it would be isolating the post-office business to a certain extent by placing the department on two different floors of the building, and also increasing the height of the building, which is already very tall in comparison with its other proportions, thereby destroying its architectural features.

I have prepared a drawing showing my idea of an extension, which I recommend as a method of relieving the overcrowded condition of the building as far as the post-office is concerned, and also providing quarters for three offices which now have to be rented, viz, the Railway Mail Service, the Weather Bureau, and the inspector of boilers and hulls.

This plan contemplates a one-story addition, taking up 22 feet west of the old building, which is now occupied by the private alley, and an addition of two stories in height, 40 feet by the width of the present building. A ground plan and an elevation of the Locust street front I inclose as part of this report.

The one-story addition occupying the space now used as an alley would be covered by a skylight nearly the entire area of the roof of this portion. On the north side, toward the alley, would be a mailing platform, situated close to the center of the building, and would give ample facilities for distributing the box and general-delivery mail, and also that delivered by carriers.

The west wall of the building would be removed and the upper stories supported by two wrought-iron Z-bar columns and two 24-inch plate girders. The east wall

of the new two-story portion would be supported in like manner, over the first story, but by lighter construction.

The Locust street front of the one-story portion would be filled by five semi-circular windows as shown, which would add somewhat to the architectural effect of the building.

The two-story portion of the new structure would be devoted on the first floor to an entrance hall for access to the second story, an office for the collector of customs, a private office for the postmaster, and an entrance to the basement, besides the space left, which will be devoted to an addition to the present post-office workroom.

The second story of the new addition would be divided into three or four offices to accommodate the officers who now have to hire quarters outside the building; also a corridor for the proper approach to the several offices.

A basement should be constructed under the entire new addition. A space of 18 feet 7 inches would be left between the west side of the addition and the brick wall which surrounds the Government property as indicated.

The present Government building is constructed of Nauvoo stone. This is a very hard limestone of a light ashen color, and is extremely handsome.

The work on the old building is done in a very superior way, and, as indicated in the sketch, the first story is constructed in coursed rustic design, with a draft margin of $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches around each stone, and the center portion of each stone finished in picked work.

The additional stories of the building are built in what is termed coursed ashlar, with the surfaces of the stone picked similar to the central portions of the stone in first story. The joints in all the stonework do not exceed three-sixteenths of 1 inch in thickness, and the work is done in a very superior way throughout.

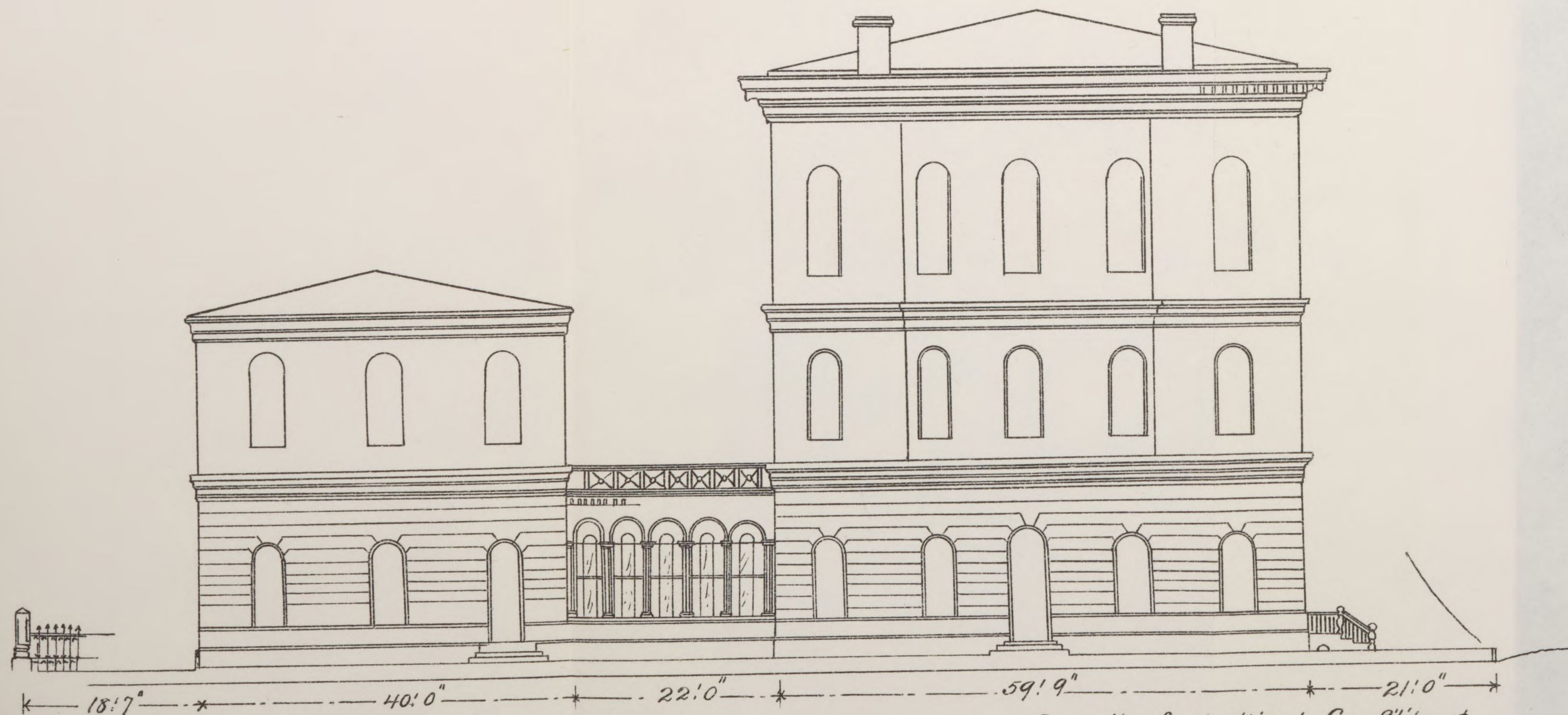
It would seem necessary that the addition to the present building should be constructed in a similar way to the present building, and I recommend that an addition, as shown in the sketches furnished, be authorized to be built and executed accordingly.

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN J. CLARKE,
Inspector Public Buildings.

Hon. WILLIAM MARTIN AIKEN,
Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

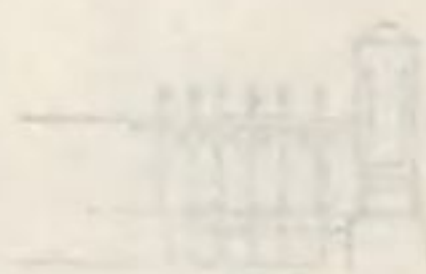
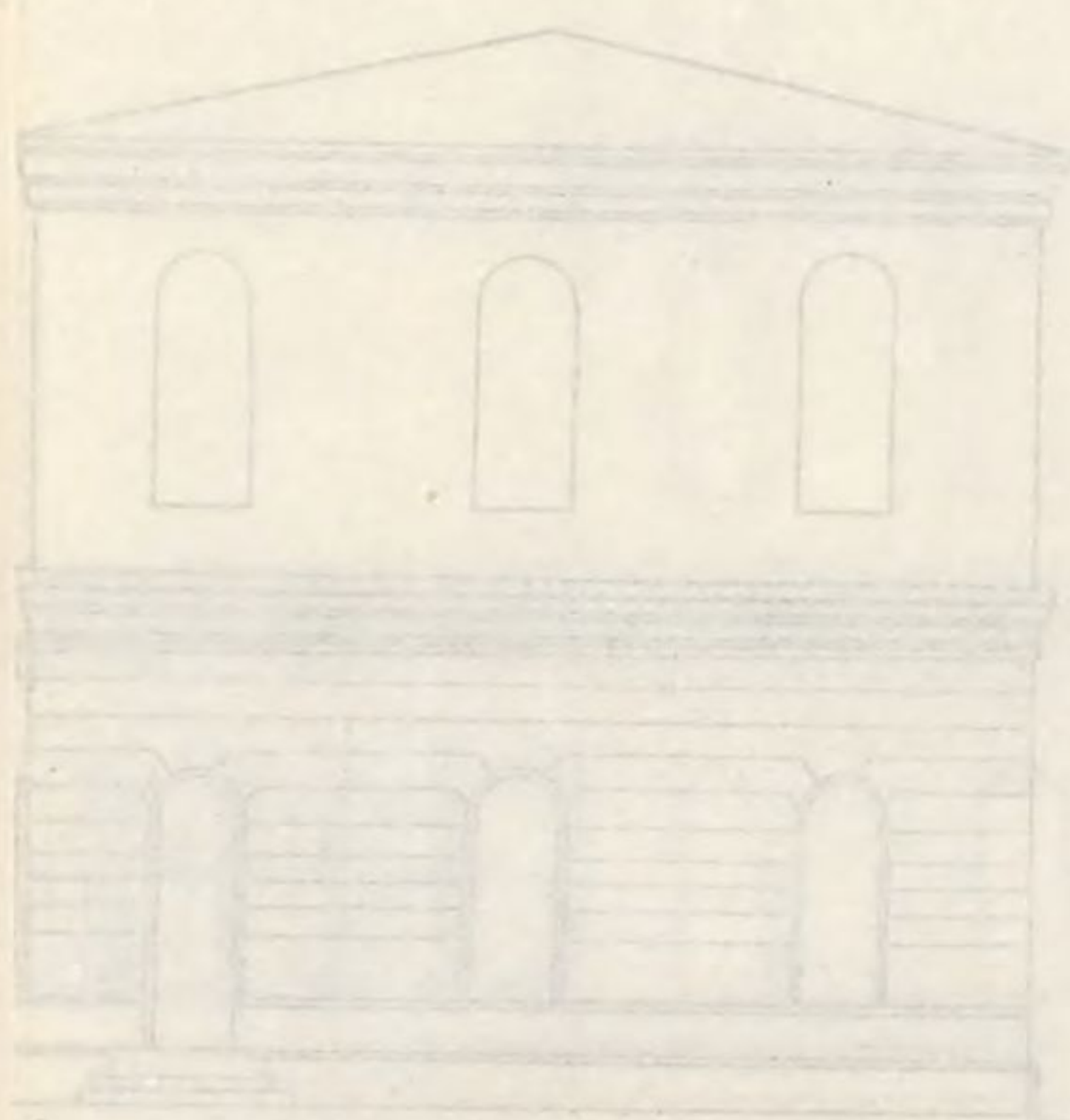
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Locust St. Elevation

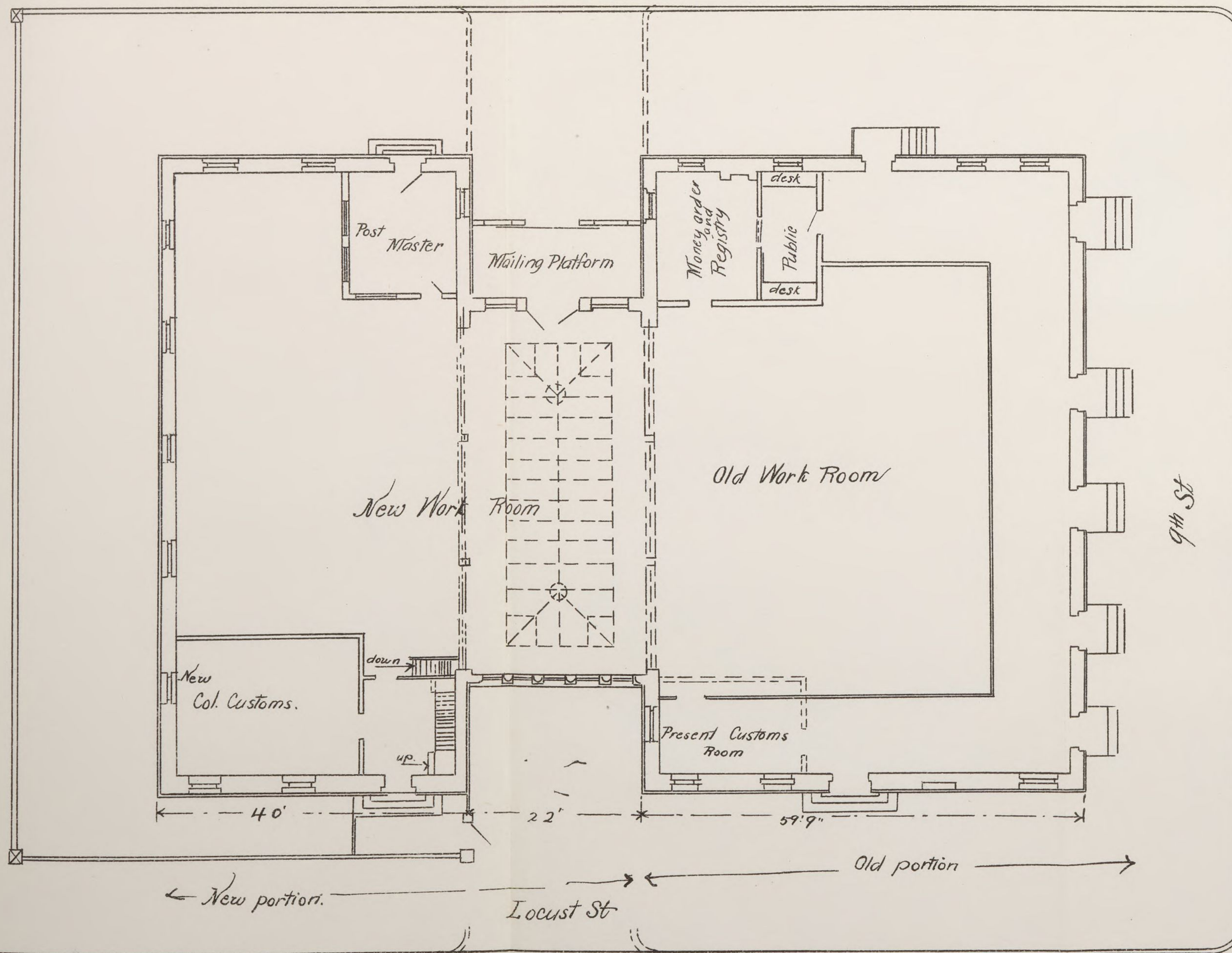
*Suggestion for Addition to Gov. Bldg at
Dubuque, Ia. New portion one & two story portion.*

John J. Clarke, Inspector Pub. Bldg.



1917 1010

South Elevation

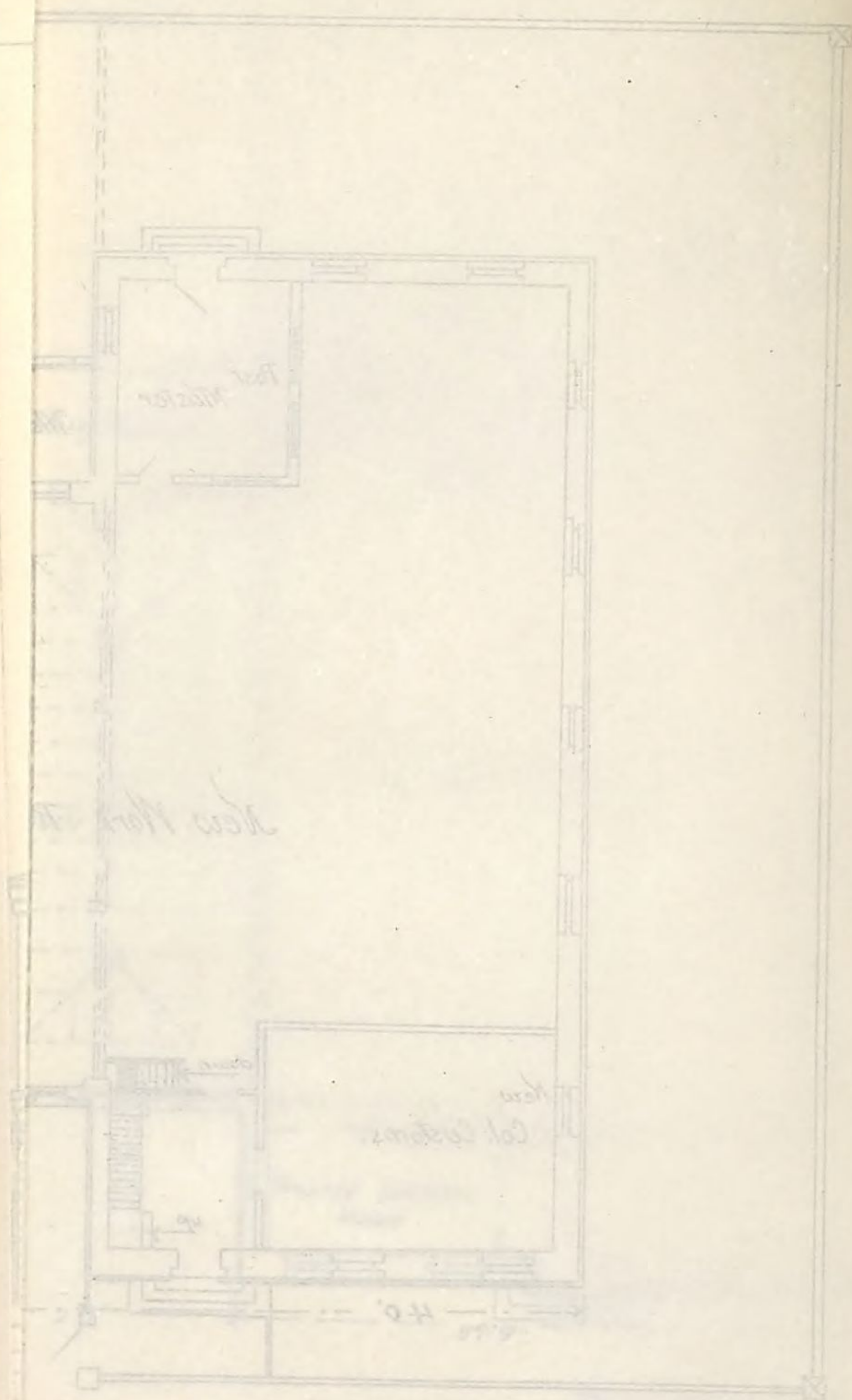


Plan suggesting enlargement
of Gov. Bld'g. at Dubuque, Ia.

Scale $\frac{1}{16}$ of inch to one foot

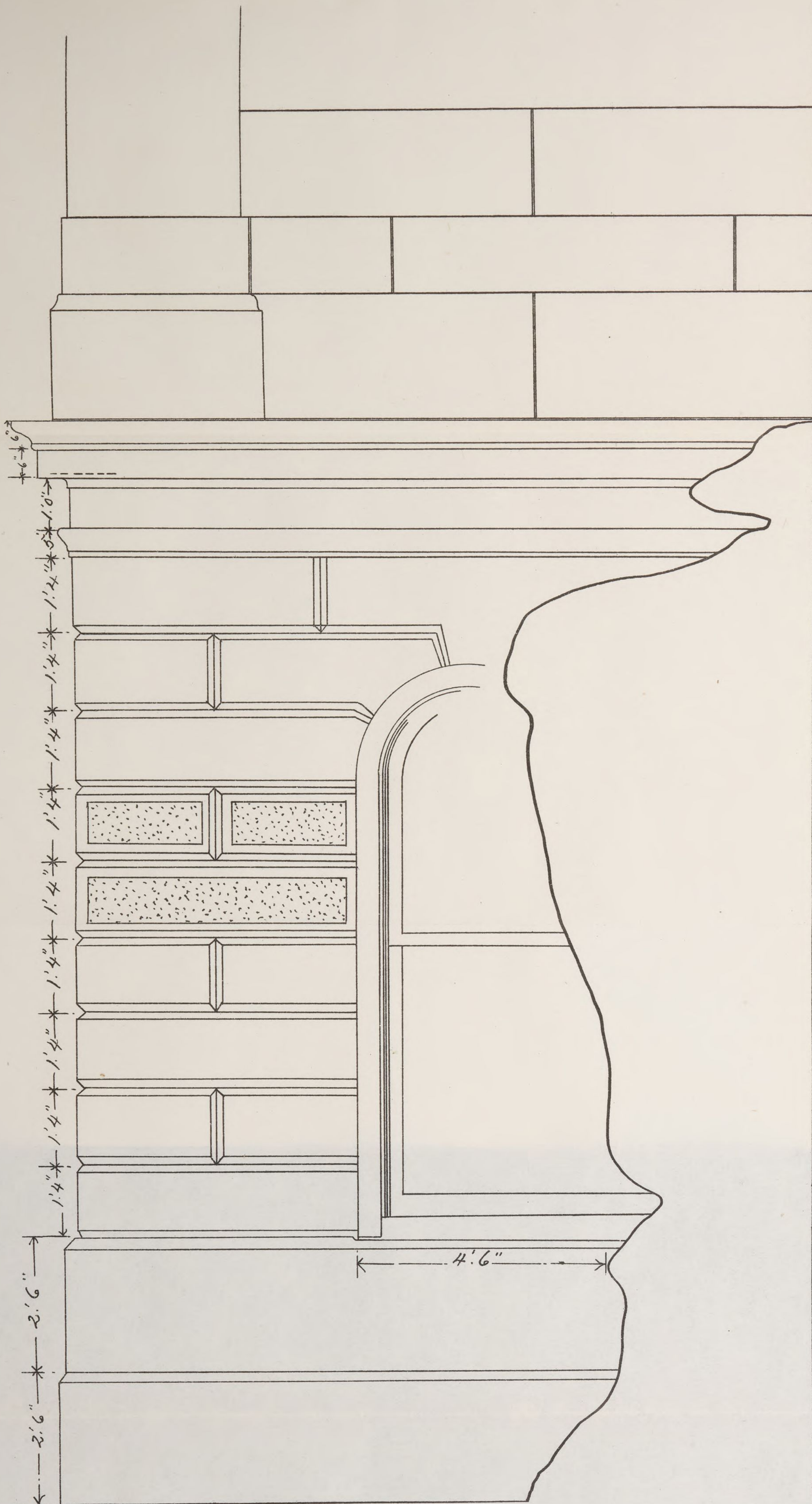
John J. Clarke

Ins. Pub B'd'gs.



← New portion →

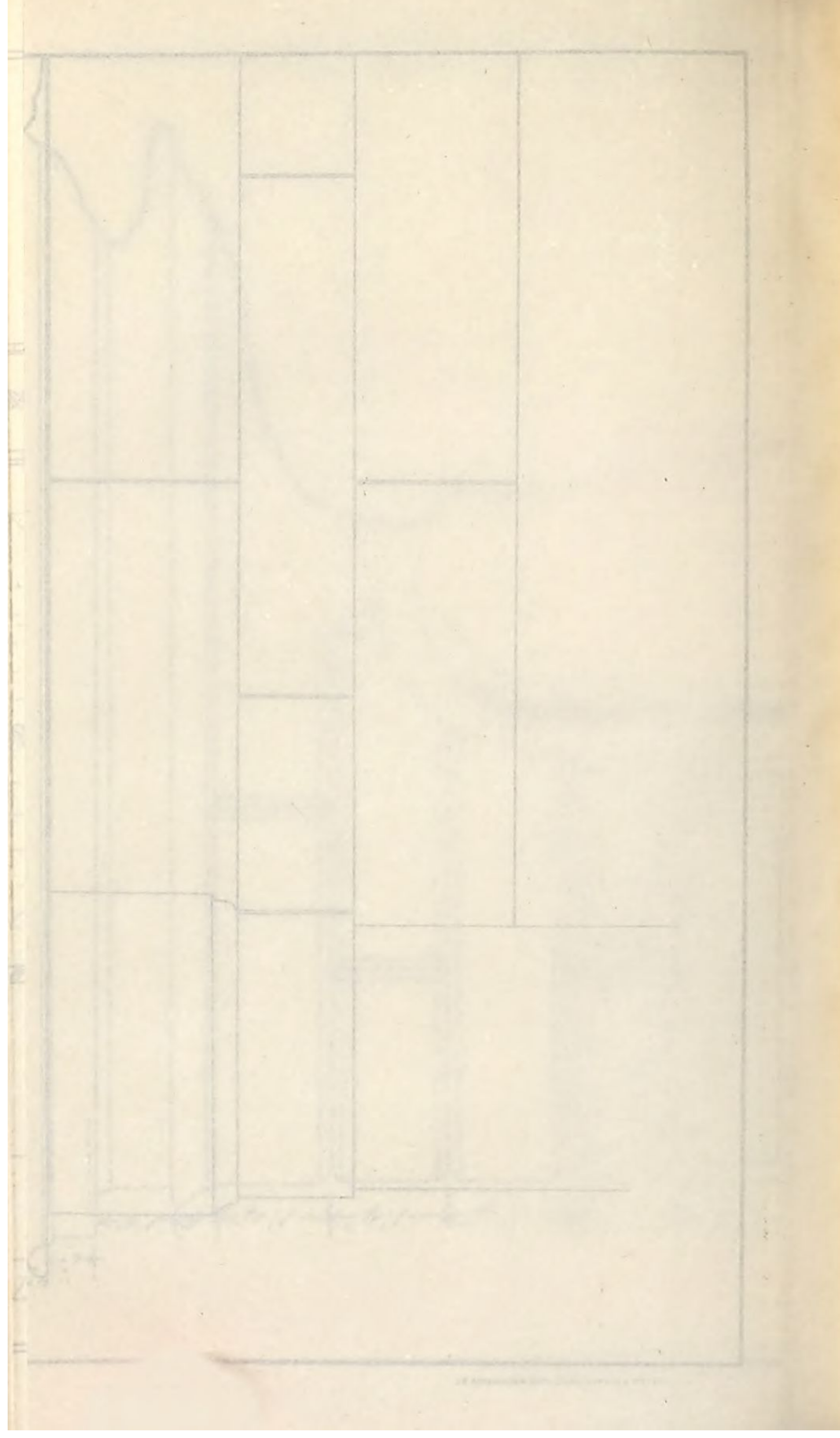
to be added



Scale drawing of 1st Story and part of
Second Story of Dubuque, Ia. Gov.

Bldg. showing finish of Stone.

John F. Clarke
Ins. Pub. Bldgs.



ROBERT SELDEN.

JANUARY 25, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COFFIN, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6495.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6495) entitled "A bill granting an increase of pension to Robert Selden," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass with amendments:

This is a bill enacting that an increase of pension be granted to Robert Selden, who is now receiving a rating of \$12 per month for services as midshipman, United States Navy, in the war with Mexico.

The testimony shows that Mr. Selden is about 72 years old, unable to earn a support, and without any income aside from his pension.

The following petition fully sets forth the reasons upon which the claimant bases his application for relief by special act of Congress:

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner would respectfully state that, he having served over nineteen years as an officer of the line, in the United States Navy, passing through the various grades to that of a lieutenant of five years' standing, and during that time served in two wars and two war expeditions, viz, in 1841 and 1842, in the Seminole war, on the coast of Florida, in a naval flotilla commanded by Lieut. Commander J. T. McLaughlin, operating along the coast, and penetrating the everglades and swamps with fleets of canoes and cooperating with the Army inland in subduing the Indians, who were plundering and murdering along the coast as well as inland. During 1846 I served in the Mexican War; I served in the war expedition to Japan, under Commodore Perry, and the war expedition to Paraguay, under Commodore Shubrick.

During 1860 I voluntarily resigned my position in the Navy with a clean record, as the records of the Department will show.

In 1863 I was employed in the office of the commissary-general of prisoners, War Department, as a first-class clerk—a position I retained until the close of the war, in 1865. I subsequently served in the Treasury Department and War Department. During my second service in the War Department I was examined and passed by the civil service board, and was promoted to first-class clerk upon the report of the board.

Altogether, my naval and civil service to the Government has covered about forty-four years, as the records of the Departments will show, I think.

In a large reduction of the force in the War Department during 1894 I lost my position, being then over 70 years of age. I have not been able to obtain any employment since.

Besides myself, I have a wife and daughter dependent upon me for support. My only income is \$12 per month, Mexican war pension.

In view of long and faithful service to the Government, I most respectfully request an increase of pension to \$25 per month, and your petitioner would ever pray.

Respectfully submitted.

On naval register borne as—

On civil register borne as—

ROBERT SELDEN.

ROBT. R. SELDEN.

} Identical.

The following amendments are recommended: In line 5 strike out the words "sometimes called Robert R. Selden;" add after the last word the words "and pay him a pension of twenty dollars per month, the same to be in lieu of his present pension."

FANNIE KAUTZ.

JANUARY 25, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STRODE, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 989.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 989) increasing the pension of Mrs. Fannie Kautz, have considered the same and respectfully report as follows:

Mrs. Kautz is the widow of the late August V. Kautz, brigadier-general, United States Army, and major-general, United States Volunteers, whose service, both as a volunteer soldier and as an officer in the Regular Army, is fully set forth in the following reports from the War Department:

Statement of the military service of August V. Kautz, late private, Company G, First Ohio Infantry, Mexican War Volunteers, and brigadier-general and brevet major-general, United States Volunteers.

The official records show that August V. Kautz was enrolled June 8, 1846, and mustered into service June 26, 1846, as a private in Company G, First Ohio Infantry, Mexican War Volunteers, to serve twelve months, and that he was mustered out of service as a private with the company June 14, 1847.

He is regarded by this Department as having been mustered into service in the grade of colonel, Second Ohio Cavalry Volunteers, to take effect from October 1, 1862, and he is reported on the muster rolls of that regiment as follows: October 31, 1862, presence or absence not stated; to June 30, 1863, present; October 31, 1863, which is the date of the next muster roll on file, detached as chief of cavalry in General Hartsuff's staff; December 31, 1863, detailed as chief of cavalry, Twenty-third Army Corps; April 30, 1864 (four months muster), detailed in cavalry bureau at Washington.

The records also show that he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers May 10, 1864, to rank from May 7, 1864; that he accepted the commission May 23, 1864; that it has been determined by this Department that he vacated his commission as colonel Second Ohio Cavalry Volunteers May 23, 1864, by his acceptance of the commission as brigadier-general; that he was on duty until July 1, 1865, when he was ordered to proceed to his residence and await orders, and that he was honorably mustered out of service as brigadier-general of volunteers January 15, 1866.

It appears that he commanded the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of Central Kentucky, from May 11, 1863, to August 10, 1863; that he was chief of cavalry on the staff of General Hartsuff from August 10, 1863, to January 5, 1864; that he was chief assistant to General Wilson, in charge of cavalry bureau, Washington, D. C., from January 31, 1864, to April 20, 1864; that he was chief of cavalry, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, and in command of the cavalry division, Eighteenth Army Corps, Department of Virginia and North Carolina, from April 20, 1864, to January 12, 1865; that he was in command of the cavalry division, Department of Virginia, from January 12, 1865, to March 20, 1865; that he commanded the First Division, Twenty-fifth Army Corps, from March 27, 1865, to May 9, 1865; and that from May 9 to June 30, 1865, he was a member of the military commission appointed to try the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln.

It also appears that the commands with which he was serving participated in the

following battles: Monterey, Mexico, September 21 to 23, 1846; Monticello, Ky., May 1 and 29, 1863, and June 9, 1863; Buffington Island, Ohio, July 19, 1863, during Morgan's raid; the siege of Knoxville, Tenn., from November 17, 1863, to December 4, 1863; the raids on the Richmond and Danville Railroad from May 12 to 17, 1864, and on the Southside and Danville Railroad from June 22 to July 2, 1864, which are commonly known as "Kautz's raids;" and in the various cavalry operations incident to the siege of Petersburg, Va., from June 9, 1864, to March 23, 1865.

The records further show that he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers upon the telegraphic request of Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, dated April 15, 1864; that in a communication dated October 6, 1864, his appointment as brevet major-general of volunteers was recommended by Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler "for gallant and meritorious services in conducting the cavalry expedition and cutting the Weldon Railroad on the 5th of May, 1864, and again cutting the Danville and Richmond Road on the 16th of May; again for gallant service in the expedition under General Wilson, bringing his own cavalry safe from the attack of the enemy, and, last, for his vigilance and successful movements in the late advance on the north side of the James;" that he was commissioned major-general of volunteers by brevet, to rank from October 28, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against Richmond, Va., and that he was assigned to duty with brevet rank in orders dated March 24, 1865.

Of his conduct during the Morgan raid in Ohio from July 1 to 26, 1863, General Shackelford, commanding the First Brigade, Second Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, reported as follows: "Colonel Kautz deserves the gratitude of the whole country for his energy and gallantry."

The medical records furnish no evidence of his treatment in hospital while in the volunteer service.

By authority of the Secretary of War:

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,
War Department, January 25, 1896.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 23, 1896.

Statement of the military service of August V. Kautz, late of the United States Army, compiled from the records of this office.

REGULAR ARMY RECORD.

He served as a cadet at the United States Military Academy July 1, 1848, to July 1, 1852, when he was graduated and appointed brevet second lieutenant, Fourth Infantry, July 1, 1852; second lieutenant, March 24, 1853; first lieutenant, December 4, 1855; captain, Third Cavalry, May 14, 1861; Sixth Cavalry, August 3, 1861; lieutenant-colonel, Thirty-fourth Infantry, July 28, 1866; transferred to Fifteenth Infantry March 15, 1869; colonel, Eighth Infantry, June 8, 1874; brigadier-general, April 20, 1891; retired, January 5, 1892.

Brevet rank: Major, June 9, 1863, for gallant and meritorious services in action at Monticello, Ky.; lieutenant-colonel, June 9, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in attack on Petersburg, Va.; colonel, October 7, 1864, for gallant and meritorious services in action on the Darbytown road, Virginia; brigadier-general and major-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services in the field during the war.

SERVICE.

He was on duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y., September 30, to October 25, 1852; en route to and with regiment on frontier duty in Washington and Oregon to May 16, 1861, being frequently in the field in operation against hostile Indians, participating in the Rogue River expedition in 1855, on which he was wounded October 25, 1855; engaged in the action at Hungry Hill, Oregon, November 1, 1855, and was wounded in the action at White River, Washington, March 1, 1856. He was also quartermaster of the Northwestern Boundary Commission in 1858 and 1859. He was on leave and detached duty October 24, 1859, to December 5, 1860.

He was on recruiting service from May to August, 1861, when he joined the Sixth Cavalry and served with it in the defenses of Washington, to March 10, 1862, and in the Army of the Potomac, to September 20, 1862, being engaged in the following battles, actions, etc.: Siege of Yorktown, April 5 to May 4, 1862; Williamsburg, Va.,

May 4 and 5, 1862; New Bridge, Virginia, May 20, 1862; Ellisons Mills, May 23 and 24, 1862; Hanover Court-House, May 25 to 29, 1862; Black Creek, Virginia, June 26, 1862; Malvern Hill, Virginia, June 30 to July 2 and August 4 to 6, 1862; Falls Church, Va., September 4, 1862; Sugar Loaf Mountain, Maryland, September 10, 1862, and Antietam, Md., September 16 and 17, 1862. (In volunteer service September 10, 1862, to January 15, 1866.)

He was on duty as judge-advocate, Division of the Gulf, March 3 to August 15, 1866, and of the Department of the Gulf to August 29, 1866; on leave of absence and before examining board to October 27, 1866; awaiting orders to December 26, 1866, when he joined his regiment and commanded it in Tennessee and Mississippi to September 6, 1867. In arrest and awaiting sentence of general court-martial until acquitted and restored to duty December 26, 1867; commanding post of Columbus, Miss., to July 2, 1868; on leave and awaiting orders to June, 1869; with regiment in New Mexico to April, 1872.

Commanding recruiting depot, Newport Barracks, Ky., May 28, 1872, to November 10, 1873. He rejoined his regiment November 18, 1873, and commanded it and Fort Garland, Colo., to August 6, 1874.

He joined the Eighth Infantry November 1, 1874, and commanded the regiment in Arizona to March, 1878, also commanding the Department of Arizona from March 22, 1875, to March 5, 1878, during which period he conducted operations in the field against hostile Apache Indians; commanding regiment in California March, 1878, to July, 1886; in Arizona to November, 1886, and at Fort Niobrara, Nebr., to December 8, 1890. President of the magazine-gun board to July 6, 1891. At Vancouver Barracks, Wash., commanding Department of the Columbia July 25, 1891, to January 5, 1892, when retired by operation of law, being 64 years of age.

He died at Seattle, Wash., September 4, 1895.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, *Adjutant General*.

Mrs. Kautz is now in receipt of the pension of \$30 per month allowed by the general law; but in view of the long and distinguished services of her husband, and the fact that, as shown by the testimony before your committee, she is practically without other resources than her pension, the passage of the bill is respectfully recommended, with the following amendment:

Change the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Fannie Kautz."

Add, after the last word, the words, "the same to be in lieu of her present pension."



BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER AT LEXINGTON, MO.

JANUARY 25, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3401.]

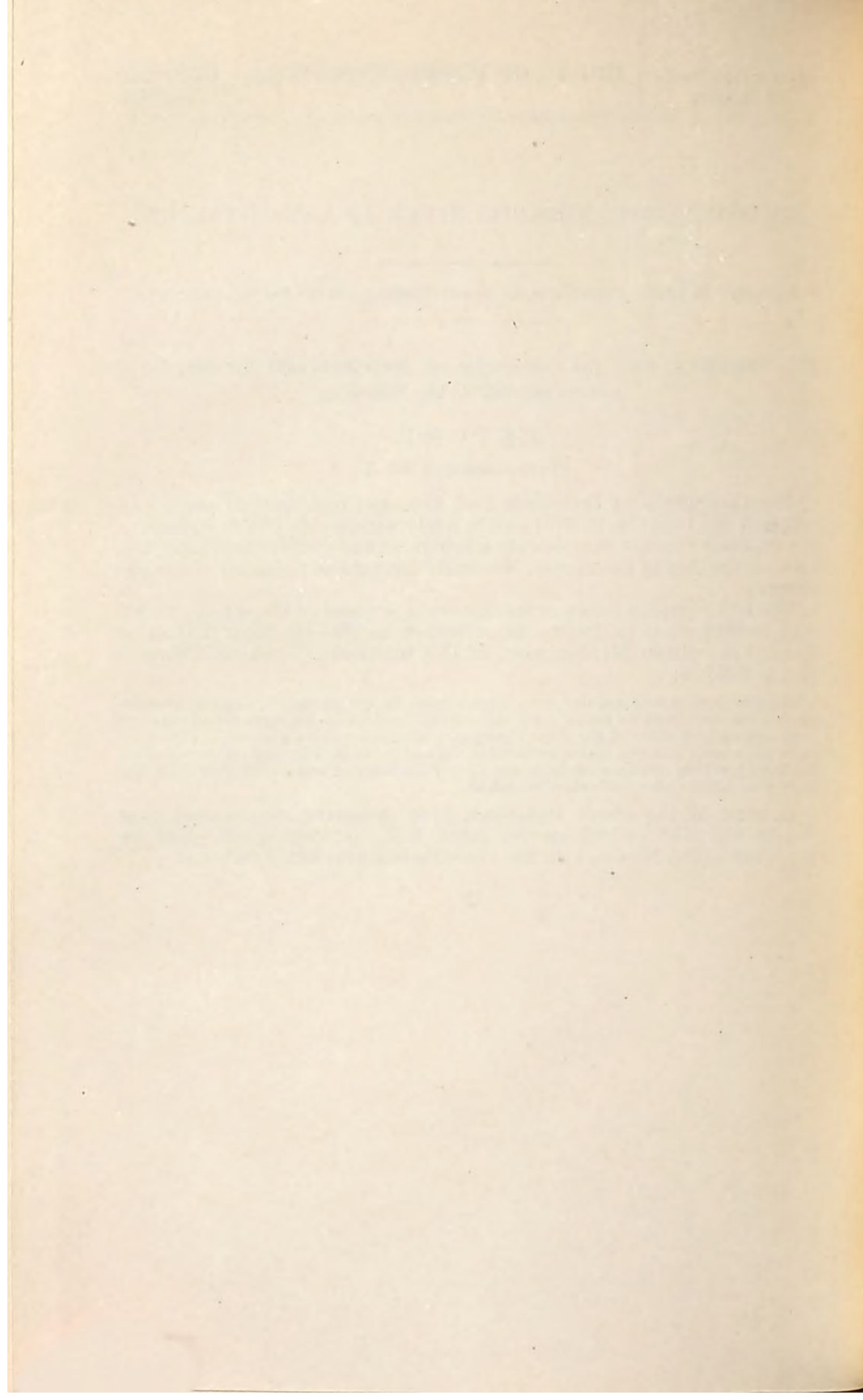
The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bills (H. R. 9754 and S. 3401) entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to construct a bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Lexington, Missouri,'" submit the following favorable report:

The bill provides for an extension of three years of the time in which said bridge shall be built. In reference thereto the Hon. R. T. Van Horn has written Mr. Sherman, of the Interstate Commerce Committee, as follows: .

The company is responsible; the bridge needed for the passage of trains across the river that now have to use a ferry that entails great expense from the changes of landings on both sides of the river, changing a mile and more in a season. The times have been such that the means to build could not be secured in time under the existing law, but they are now ready to act, or so far advanced to see their way clear for money to build under the extension asked.

In view of the above statement, your committee recommend that House bill 9754 be laid on the table, and that Senate bill 3401 be reported to the House, with the recommendation that it do pass.





JOHN M. DAVIS.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOMER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 56.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 56) for the relief of John M. Davis, have duly considered the same and recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments: On line 11 strike out "ninth" and insert "thirteenth;" on line 12 strike out "five" and insert "four," and add: "*Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other allowance shall become due or payable by virtue of this act," and attach hereto and make part of this report Senate Report No. 25.

[Senate Report No. 25, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 56) for the relief of John M. Davis, have duly considered the same and submit the following report:

A precisely similar bill was favorably reported and passed in the Senate and favorably reported in the House in the Fifty-second Congress, and again reported and passed in the Senate in the Fifty-third Congress. Senate Report 585, Fifty-second Congress, has been reexamined and again adopted, and is as follows:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2882) for the relief of John M. Davis, have duly considered the same and submit the following report:

Your committee received the following report and accompanying papers from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, April 7, 1892.

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, received yesterday, requesting the military record of John M. Davis, late captain Company H, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, and copies of certain papers in his case, I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that the records show that John M. Davis was originally enrolled and mustered in as a private, Company A, Forty-first Illinois Volunteers, August 5, 1861, to serve for three years, and is reported on the muster roll of that company for November and December, 1861, as "private; discharged November 24, 1861; disability."

He was mustered in as first lieutenant with Company H, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, April 10, 1862, to serve for three years; was mustered in as captain, same company, to date December 31, 1863, and was dismissed the service by sentence of general court-martial, promulgated in General Orders, No. 6, Department and Army of the Tennessee, dated April 30, 1864.

The muster rolls of Company H, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, report him as follows: June 30, 1862, "first lieutenant, detached on recruiting service, to Decatur, Ill.;" August 31, 1862, to June 30, 1863, "present;" August 31, 1863, "absent with leave, by order of Gen. McPherson;" October 31, 1863, to February 29, 1864, "present;" April 30, 1864, to August 31, 1864, "present in arrest since March 15, 1864;" October 31, 1864, and muster-out roll dated July 13, 1865, "dismissed the service; sentence G. C. M. approved April 30, 1864."

The company morning reports show him "present in arrest" from March 16, 1864, to September 19, 1864, on which latter date his name is dropped with the following remark: "Capt. Davis dismissed United States service by sentence of general court-martial, and proceedings approved by General Orders, No. 6, Department and Army of Tennessee, dated April 31, 1864. Said orders received at regimental headquarters at Cartersville, Ga., September 17, 1864."

His disability to reenter the service was removed February 10, 1865, and the governor of Illinois was authorized to recommission him should his excellency so desire.

Herewith, as requested, is a copy of the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the general court-martial in this officer's case, together with a copy of letter from the governor of Illinois, dated November 11, 1864, with indorsement of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army thereon, and of a petition therewith inclosed from the officers of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, dated September 30, 1864, upon which the disability of Capt. Davis to reenter the service was removed, as above stated.

A report on file from the Second Auditor of the Treasury shows that this officer was last paid as captain Company H, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, to include April 30, 1864.

Very respectfully,

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
United States Senate.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL:

George W. Baxter was commissioned captain Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to rank from July 12, 1865, to fill the vacancy created by dismissal of John W. Davis April 30, 1864, but was not mustered in as captain. He was mustered out with the company July 13, 1865, as first lieutenant, and was paid as such. There is no record of payment as captain.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

Proceedings of a general court-martial convened at the Headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Ala., by virtue of the following orders, viz:

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 18. } DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., March 27, 1864.

A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Capt. John M. Davis, H Company, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The court will sit without regard to hours.

Detail for the court.—Lieut. Col. Parish P. Henderson, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Aurelius L. Swallow, B Company, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Capt. James Carnes, B Company, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. John C. Snodgrass, I Company, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Richard McClure, A Company, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Albert Stoddard, C Company, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, judge-advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies:

C. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Special Orders, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 54. } DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., March 28, 1864.

1. Capt. John C. Snodgrass, I Company, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty with general court-martial appointed to meet at these headquarters at 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1864, under General Orders, No. 18, Headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, March 27, 1864, and Capt. Littleton W. Huston, B Company, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby appointed in his place.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies:

C. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL,
Huntsville, Ala., March 28, 1864—9 a. m.

The court convened pursuant to the above orders and adjournment. Upon the calling of the roll the following officers were present: Lieut. Col. P. P. Henderson, Tenth Iowa, president; Capt. Richard McClure, Sixty-third Illinois; Capt. A. L. Swallow, Tenth Iowa; Capt. James Carnes, Eightieth Ohio; Capt. L. W. Huston, Seventeenth Iowa, members, and Capt. Albert Stoddard, Tenth Iowa, judge-advocate.

Also present, Capt. John M. Davis, H Company, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, the accused.

The judge-advocate, having read the orders convening the court, asked the accused if he had any objection to any of the members mentioned in the detail, to which he replied in the negative. Whereupon the court was sworn by the judge-advocate and the judge-advocate by the presiding officer, all in the hearing and presence of the accused.

The accused, Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was then arraigned upon the following charge and specifications, to wit:

CHARGE.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, did, on the night of the 15th of March, 1864, become intoxicated, and while thus intoxicated proceeded to the house of Thomas White, of the town of Huntsville, Ala., and did, while there, conduct himself in a riotous and unbecoming manner.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, did, on the night of the 15th of March, 1864, proceed to the house of Thomas White, of the town of Huntsville, Ala., and without provocation, with the intent to do bodily harm and injury, strike said Thomas White, citizen of Huntsville, Ala., in the back with his fist.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, did, while at the house of Thomas White, citizen of Huntsville, Ala., seize, without provocation, and with the intent to do bodily injury to William White, son of Thomas White, and drew a knife on him, said William White, at the same time threatening to inflict injuries upon him with the knife.

All this at Huntsville, Ala., at the house of Thomas White, on the evening of the 15th March, 1864.

FRANK C. GILLETTE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal

Witnesses: Mr. Thomas White, Huntsville, Ala.; Mr. William White, Huntsville, Ala.; Mrs. Thomas White, Huntsville, Ala.; Corpol. Donolley, Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Provost W. P. Porterfield, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The accused stated that he did not desire the assistance of counsel, and to the foregoing charge and specifications he pleaded as follows, to wit:

To the first specification, "not guilty."

To the second specification, "not guilty."

To the third specification, "not guilty."

To the charge, "not guilty."

All persons required to give evidence were then directed to withdraw and hold themselves in waiting until called for.

THOMAS WHITE was then called and sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. (By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) What is your name, and where do you reside?—A. Thomas W. White; I reside at Huntsville, Ala.

(The witness is here directed to identify the accused, which he does.)

Q. (By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) Did you see the accused on the 15th of March, instant? If so, under what circumstances and where?—A. I was at home with my family on the night of March 15, 1864, and at a little after 8 o'clock I was aroused by a servant girl who came rushing into the house saying that two gentlemen were disturbing them out of doors. I walked out to see what was the matter, and there, between my house and the kitchen building, I saw the accused and another. The accused ordered me to open a door into my servant girl's room in the kitchen building, but I saw it was dark in there and told him I would find the girl and get the key, and I started to go, when in a very loud, angry manner he repeated his order and at the same time struck me on the back. He told me he was there to arrest some officers. I believed him to be intoxicated, and went to the officer of the guard, who sent soldiers to arrest the accused. This was on my premises at Huntsville, Ala.

Cross-examined:

Q. (By ACCUSED.) Was it not so dark that you could not distinguish one person from another that night?—A. No, sir; the moon was shining at the time.

His disability to reenter the service was removed February 10, 1865, and the governor of Illinois was authorized to recommission him should his excellency so desire.

Herewith, as requested, is a copy of the proceedings, findings, and sentence of the general court-martial in this officer's case, together with a copy of letter from the governor of Illinois, dated November 11, 1864, with indorsement of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army thereon, and of a petition therewith inclosed from the officers of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, dated September 30, 1864, upon which the disability of Capt. Davis to reenter the service was removed, as above stated.

A report on file from the Second Auditor of the Treasury shows that this officer was last paid as captain Company H, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, to include April 30, 1864.

Very respectfully,

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL,
United States Senate.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

[Telegram.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Hon. F. M. COCKRELL:

George W. Baxter was commissioned captain Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, to rank from July 12, 1865, to fill the vacancy created by dismissal of John W. Davis April 30, 1864, but was not mustered in as captain. He was mustered out with the company July 13, 1865, as first lieutenant, and was paid as such. There is no record of payment as captain.

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. A.

Proceedings of a general court-martial convened at the Headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at Huntsville, Ala., by virtue of the following orders, viz:

General Orders, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 18. } DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., March 27, 1864.

A general court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at Headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, at 9 o'clock a. m., on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1864, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Capt. John M. Davis, H Company, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The court will sit without regard to hours.

Detail for the court.—Lieut. Col. Parish P. Henderson, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Aurelius L. Swallow, B Company, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Capt. James Carnes, B Company, Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; Capt. John C. Snodgrass, I Company, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Richard McClure, A Company, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Capt. Albert Stoddard, C Company, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, judge-advocate.

No other officers than those named can be assembled without manifest injury to the service.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies:

C. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Special Orders, } HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 54. } DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., March 28, 1864.

1. Capt. John C. Snodgrass, I Company, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty with general court-martial appointed to meet at these headquarters at 9 o'clock a. m. on Monday, the 28th day of March, 1864, under General Orders, No. 18, Headquarters Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps, March 27, 1864, and Capt. Littleton W. Huston, B Company, Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, is hereby appointed in his place.

By order of Brig. Gen. C. L. Matthies:

C. L. WHITE,
Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL,
Huntsville, Ala., March 28, 1864—9 a. m.

The court convened pursuant to the above orders and adjournment. Upon the calling of the roll the following officers were present: Lieut. Col. P. P. Henderson, Tenth Iowa, president; Capt. Richard McClure, Sixty-third Illinois; Capt. A. L. Swallow, Tenth Iowa; Capt. James Carnes, Eightieth Ohio; Capt. L. W. Huston, Seventeenth Iowa, members, and Capt. Albert Stoddard, Tenth Iowa, judge-advocate.

Also present, Capt. John M. Davis, H Company, Sixty-third Illinois Infantry, the accused.

The judge-advocate, having read the orders convening the court, asked the accused if he had any objection to any of the members mentioned in the detail, to which he replied in the negative. Whereupon the court was sworn by the judge-advocate and the judge-advocate by the presiding officer, all in the hearing and presence of the accused.

The accused, Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, was then arraigned upon the following charge and specifications, to wit:

CHARGE.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Specification 1.—In this, that the said Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, did, on the night of the 15th of March, 1864, become intoxicated, and while thus intoxicated proceeded to the house of Thomas White, of the town of Huntsville, Ala., and did, while there, conduct himself in a riotous and unbecoming manner.

Specification 2.—In this, that the said Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, did, on the night of the 15th of March, 1864, proceed to the house of Thomas White, of the town of Huntsville, Ala., and without provocation, with the intent to do bodily harm and injury, strike said Thomas White, citizen of Huntsville, Ala., in the back with his fist.

Specification 3.—In this, that the said Capt. John M. Davis, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, did, while at the house of Thomas White, citizen of Huntsville, Ala., seize, without provocation, and with the intent to do bodily injury to William White, son of Thomas White, and drew a knife on him, said William White, at the same time threatening to inflict injuries upon him with the knife.

All this at Huntsville, Ala., at the house of Thomas White, on the evening of the 15th March, 1864.

FRANK C. GILLETTE,
Captain and Provost-Marshal

Witnesses: Mr. Thomas White, Huntsville, Ala.; Mr. William White, Huntsville, Ala.; Mrs. Thomas White, Huntsville, Ala.; Corp. Donolley, Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry; Provost W. P. Porterfield, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

The accused stated that he did not desire the assistance of counsel, and to the foregoing charge and specifications he pleaded as follows, to wit:

To the first specification, "not guilty."

To the second specification, "not guilty."

To the third specification, "not guilty."

To the charge, "not guilty."

All persons required to give evidence were then directed to withdraw and hold themselves in waiting until called for.

THOMAS WHITE was then called and sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. (By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) What is your name, and where do you reside?—A. Thomas W. White; I reside at Huntsville, Ala.

(The witness is here directed to identify the accused, which he does.)

Q. (By the JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) Did you see the accused on the 15th of March, instant? If so, under what circumstances and where?—A. I was at home with my family on the night of March 15, 1864, and at a little after 8 o'clock I was aroused by a servant girl who came rushing into the house saying that two gentlemen were disturbing them out of doors. I walked out to see what was the matter, and there, between my house and the kitchen building, I saw the accused and another. The accused ordered me to open a door into my servant girl's room in the kitchen building, but I saw it was dark in there and told him I would find the girl and get the key, and I started to go, when in a very loud, angry manner he repeated his order and at the same time struck me on the back. He told me he was there to arrest some officers. I believed him to be intoxicated, and went to the officer of the guard, who sent soldiers to arrest the accused. This was on my premises at Huntsville, Ala.

Cross-examined:

Q. (By ACCUSED.) Was it not so dark that you could not distinguish one person from another that night?—A. No, sir; the moon was shining at the time.

The accused declining to cross-examine the witness further, he retired, and WILLIAM WHITE was by the prosecution called, sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. (By JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) What is your name and where do you reside?—A. William White; I reside at the home of my father, in Huntsville.

Q. Do you know Capt. John M. Davis, the accused?—A. I only know him by sight (witness here identifies the accused).

Q. Did you see him on or about the night of March 15, 1864; if so, where and under what circumstances?—A. On the night of the 15th of the present month I was sitting in the house; my father had gone out to see the cause of a disturbance occurring in the yard, and my mother asked me to go out and protect my father. I went out but learned that my father was not there. On going out I saw accused and another. The accused seized me by the arm, and with a drawn knife threatened to "stick" me. While he held me, a guard came up and took the accused into custody. I thought him to be drunk. He had on a Federal uniform. This occurred on the premises of my father, in Huntsville, Ala., and within a few feet of his house. He had demanded the key of our servant girl's room, and said he desired to arrest a Capt. "Wallace" or "Waller."

Cross-examined:

Q. (By ACCUSED.) Was it light enough at the time you have mentioned to distinguish one person from another?—A. It was. I could distinguish you very well.

Q. How do you recognize me?—A. By your face. I have seen you once since, at the provost-marshal's office.

The accused declined further to cross-examine the witness, who retired, and Private W. P. PORTERFIELD was called, sworn, and testified as follows, to wit:

Q. (By JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) What is your name and rank?—A. My name is W. P. Porterfield; private, Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Q. Do you know the accused?—A. I do; he is a captain in my regiment.

Q. Did you see Capt. Davis on the night of the 15th March, 1864? If so, where and under what circumstances? State fully.—A. I saw Capt. Davis, the accused, on the night of the 15th of March, 1864, on the premises of Mr. Thomas White, a citizen of Huntsville. I was sent by the officer in charge of a party of guards to ascertain about a disturbance at Mr. White's house and to arrest the parties. We arrested Capt. John M. Davis and another, and took him outside the lot and put them on their horses and told them if they would go to camp they were released. The accused was a little tipsy, though I think he could tell what he was about.

Cross-examined:

Q. (By the ACCUSED.) Was it not so dark that you could not distinguish me?—A. It was not.

The accused declined to cross-examine the witness further, and he retired.

Corporal DONELLEY was next called and sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. (By JUDGE-ADVOCATE.) What is your name, and where do you belong?—A. H. Donelley, Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, on detached service in town.

Q. Do you know the accused?—A. I do.

Q. Did you see him on the night of the 15th of March, 1864? If so, where and under what circumstances?—A. I saw accused on that date, after dark, on premises of Mr. White, a citizen of Huntsville, Ala. I was sent there to stop a disturbance, and I saw Capt. John M. Davis, the accused, there, and I thought he had been drinking right smart. We took him outside the fence and put him on his horse. He was not sober.

Cross-examined:

Q. (By ACCUSED.) Did you arrest me?—A. I told you to consider yourself under arrest, and took you into custody.

The accused declined to cross-examine witness any further, and he retired.

The prosecution rested, and accused called Lieut. KEEN, as a witness on the part of the defense, who was duly sworn and testified as follows, to wit:

Q. (By ACCUSED.) What is your name and rank?—A. William C. Keen, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, in charge of a guard in Huntsville, Ala.

Q. Did you order my arrest on the night of March 15, 1864?—A. I couldn't say that I did. I sent a guard to the house of Mr. White to arrest a couple of soldiers. I didn't know who they were. I saw you at my quarters that night at about 8 o'clock.

The witness retired, and Lieut. JORDAN was called and sworn, and testified as follows:

Q. (By ACCUSED.) What is your name and rank?—A. John A. Jordan, second lieutenant, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Q. State if I was at your quarters on the night of March 15, instant. If so, was I intoxicated or under arrest?—A. You were there a short time; you had been drinking, and while there was not under arrest.

The witness retired, and Private PATTON was by accused called, and after being sworn testified, as follows, to wit:

Q. What is your name and where do you belong?—A. William S. Patton, private, Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers.

Q. Did you see me on the night of the 15th of March, 1864; if so, where, and was I drunk?—A. I did see you on the time mentioned at headquarters of Company E, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, a little after dark, and I thought intoxicated.

The witness retired, as the accused declined to examine him further.

The accused stated that he would call no more witnesses and that he did not desire to submit any statement in writing.

The accused retired and the court was cleared for deliberation.

The court being in possession of the facts, and having maturely considered the evidence adduced, find the accused, Capt. John M. Davis, Company H, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as follows, to wit:

Of the first specification, "Guilty."

Of the second specification, "Guilty."

Of the third specification, "Guilty."

Of the charge, "Guilty."

And do, therefore, sentence the accused, Capt. John M. Davis, H Company, Sixty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, as follows, to wit: To be dismissed the service of the United States.

P. P. HENDERSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, President.

Attest:

ALBERT STODDARD,
Captain, Tenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD DIVISION, FIFTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Huntsville, Ala., April 15, 1864.

Proceedings, findings, and sentence approved and respectfully forwarded for confirmation.

JNO. E. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Third Division, Fifteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT AND ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE,
Huntsville, Ala., April 30, 1864.

Proceedings, findings, and sentence approved and confirmed and Capt. John M. Davis, H Company, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers, is accordingly dismissed the service of the United States, and ceases to be an officer from this date.

By order of Maj. Gen. McPherson.

WM. T. CLARK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT, JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., April 7, 1892.

Official copy.

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Judge-Advocate-General.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Springfield, November 11, 1864.

DEAR SIR: I would respectfully represent to you that great injustice appears to have been done in the case of Capt. John M. Davis, Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, who has been dismissed from the United States service, which was only the result of a thoughtless moment.

I herewith inclose petition signed by a majority of his regiment, and earnestly request that disability of Capt. Davis's dismissal be removed and restoration to his command, if vacancy has not been filled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHD. YATES,
Governor.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Cordially indorse the above letter.

R. J. OGLESBY.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General.

The officers of the Sixty-third Illinois Volunteers, with Governor Yates and Gen. Oglesby, governor-elect, earnestly pray removal of the disability incurred by Capt. John M. Davis of that regiment, by reason of dismissal by sentence of court-martial for conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman.

The record shows that while intoxicated accused visited the house of a citizen of Huntsville, Ala., struck him, and maltreated his family, doing none, however, serious bodily harm.

This conduct was disgraceful; but in view of the previous good character of the accused, and the fact that this is a single and apparently first offense, it may be advisable to permit him to reenter the service.

J. HOLT,
Judge-Advocate-General.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY VOLUNTEERS,
Cartersville, Ga., September 30, 1864.

To all whom it may concern:

Capt. John M. Davis, Company H, Sixty-third Regiment Illinois Infantry Veteran Volunteers, having been dismissed the service of the United States, we, the undersigned, would respectfully solicit your influence in his behalf in order to procure his reinstatement to his former position.

We have no hesitation in saying that Capt. Davis is a man of good morals, worthy of confidence, and an efficient officer. His dismissal was only the result of a thoughtless moment.

Jas. Isaminger, lt. col. 63d Regt. Ills. Vols.; J. W. McKinney, surgeon 63d; J. K. Lemon, major 63d Ills.; Richd. McClure, capt. Co. 63d Ills. Vet. Vols.; Victor E. Phillips, 1st lieut., "A," 63d Ills. Infty.; A. L. McCoy, capt. Co. "B," 63d Ills. Infty.; A. L. Hunter, 2d lieut. Co. "B," 63d Ills. Infty.; Hiram H. Walser, capt. Co. "E," 63d Ills. Vet.; Williamson M. Davis, capt. Co. "F," 63d Ills. Infty.; Charles G. Cochran, 1st lt. Co. "G," 63d Ills.; George F. Glossbrenner, capt. Co. "I," 63d Ills.; I. Starkey, 1st lt. Co. "H," 63d Ills. Vols.; Wm. A. Jeffries, 2d lt. Co. "K," 63d Regt. Ills. Vol. Vet.; Joseph H. C. Dill, 1st lt. Co. "I," 63d Regt. Ill. Vet. Vols.; Milan C. Edson, 1st lt. Co. "D," 63d Regt. Ills. Inft. Vet. Vols.; William M. Bonghan, capt. Co. "C," 63d Ills. Vet. Vol. Inft.; George W. Short, capt. Co. D, 63rd Ills. Vet. Vol. Inft.; W. P. Richardson, 1st lt. and adjt. 63d Ills. Infty.; John M. Maris, lt. and R. Q. M., 63rd Ills. Infty.; John A. Jordan, 2d lt. Co. "E," 63d Ills. Infty.; Wm. Leamon, capt. Co. K, 63 Ills. Infty.; Wilson F. Cox, 1st lieut. Co. H, 63rd Ills. Infty.; William C. Keen, 1st lt. Co. E, 63d Ills. Vol.; John Snuffin, 1st lt. Co. C, 63rd Regt. Ills. Infty. Vet. Vols.; J. R. Stanford, capt. Co. G, 63d Ills., and A. A. A. G. 1st Brigade; J. B. McCown, col. 63 Regt. Ills. Inft., commdg. 1st Brigade, 3 Div., 15 Corps.

Official copy respectfully furnished for the information of Hon. F. M. Cockrell.
By authority of the Secretary of War:

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Major and Surgeon, U. S. Army.

WAR DEPARTMENT, RECORD AND PENSION DIVISION, *April 7, 1892.*

Your committee have before them numerous petitions signed by nearly all the officers of the Sixty-third Illinois Regiment, urging relief for Capt. Davis, and testifying to his high personal character and integrity and his gallantry and devotion as a faithful and efficient officer. The facts as shown by the record and evidence are that Capt. Davis was on March 28, 1864, arraigned before a general court-martial at Huntsville, Ala., tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed the service, and the proceedings, findings, and sentence were, on April 30, 1864, at Huntsville, Ala., approved and confirmed by the commanding general, McPherson, and that the order so approving such sentence and dismissing Capt. Davis was received at regimental headquarters at Cartersville, Ga., on September 17, 1864, and that between the dates of the approval of sentence of dismissal and the receipt of the order at regimental headquarters his regiment had marched from Huntsville, Ala., to Cartersville, Ga., and Capt. Davis had remained with his company, wholly unadvised of the sentence, and when received the Army was around Atlanta, and it would have been difficult for Capt. Davis to return home, and that, instead of attempting to return home, having received no pay since April 30, 1864, he remained with his company, made the march to the sea under Gen. Sherman, and thence to Columbia, S. C., and Benton-

ville and Goldsboro, N. C., until April 9, 1865, when the nonveterans of his company were discharged, and that he participated with his company in every battle and engagement in which his company took part, fighting gallantly with his company.

Capt. Davis thus actually served with his company, not only from the date of the order of dismissal (April 30, 1864) up to when the order was received at regimental headquarters (September 17, 1864), but also from the latter date through the exhausting marches to Savannah, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Bentonville and Goldsboro, N. C., and took part in all the battles in which his company was engaged.

As soon as the order was received at regimental headquarters a petition, dated September 30, 1864, was signed by the colonel, lieutenant-colonel, major, surgeon, 9 captains, 9 first lieutenants, and some other regimental officers, urging his reinstatement, and sent to the governor of Illinois, and Governor Richard Yates, on November 11, 1864, wrote the Secretary of War, inclosing same and asking restoration, and his letter was favorably indorsed by Hon. R. J. Oglesby, and when received was referred to Judge-Advocate-General Holt, who indorsed the same, recommending he be allowed to reënter the service, and on February 10, 1865, his disability to reënter the service was removed and the governor of Illinois so notified; but it was too late then for any action to be taken.

Your committee hereto append the affidavit of H. D. Holloway, late sergeant-major of said regiment, who was present with Capt. Davis at the time of the alleged offense, and whose evidence was not before said court-martial. The vacancy created by his dismissal was never filled. George W. Baxter was commissioned as captain, to take rank from July 12, 1865, to fill the vacancy, but was never mustered in, and no one was paid or can properly claim pay for the term from April 30, 1864, to April 9, 1865, for performing the duties of captain of said company except Capt. Davis.

In view of all the facts in this case, it seems only just and right that the order for the dismissal of Capt. Davis should be revoked, and Capt. Davis should be considered and treated as still in the service up to April 9, 1865, and then honorably discharged, and accordingly your committee recommend amending the bill, and as amended report it back to the Senate and recommend its passage.

GENERAL AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF KANSAS, *County of Leavenworth*, ss:

In the matter of special act of Congress for relief of John M. Davis, late Capt. Co. H, 63d Ills. I. V.

Personally came before me, a notary public in and for aforesaid county and State, H. D. Holloway, aged 55 years, a citizen of the town of Leavenworth, county of Leavenworth, State of Kansas, well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares, in relation to said case, as follows: I was, in company with Capt. John M. Davis, late captain Co. H, 63d Regt. Ill. Vols., on or about the 15th day of March, 1864, stationed at Huntsville, Ala. We started to call on Capt. Walser, at Gen. John A. Logan's headquarters; were directed to the wrong house, and two or three negroes, with a Mr. Thomas White (white man), came to the door and at once ordered us away. I went outside the yard, leaving Captain Davis trying to explain why he called there. I saw a negro push Captain Davis, and heard Thomas White apply insulting language to him. Captain Davis then struck the negro and also struck Thomas White with his fist, and then came away. Captain Davis afterwards remained with his company and regiment until April 9th, 1865, leaving them at Goldsboro, N. C., on that date.

I further declare that I have no interest in said case, and am not concerned in its prosecution.

H. D. HOLLOWAY,
Late Sergt. Major, 63d Ill. Vols.

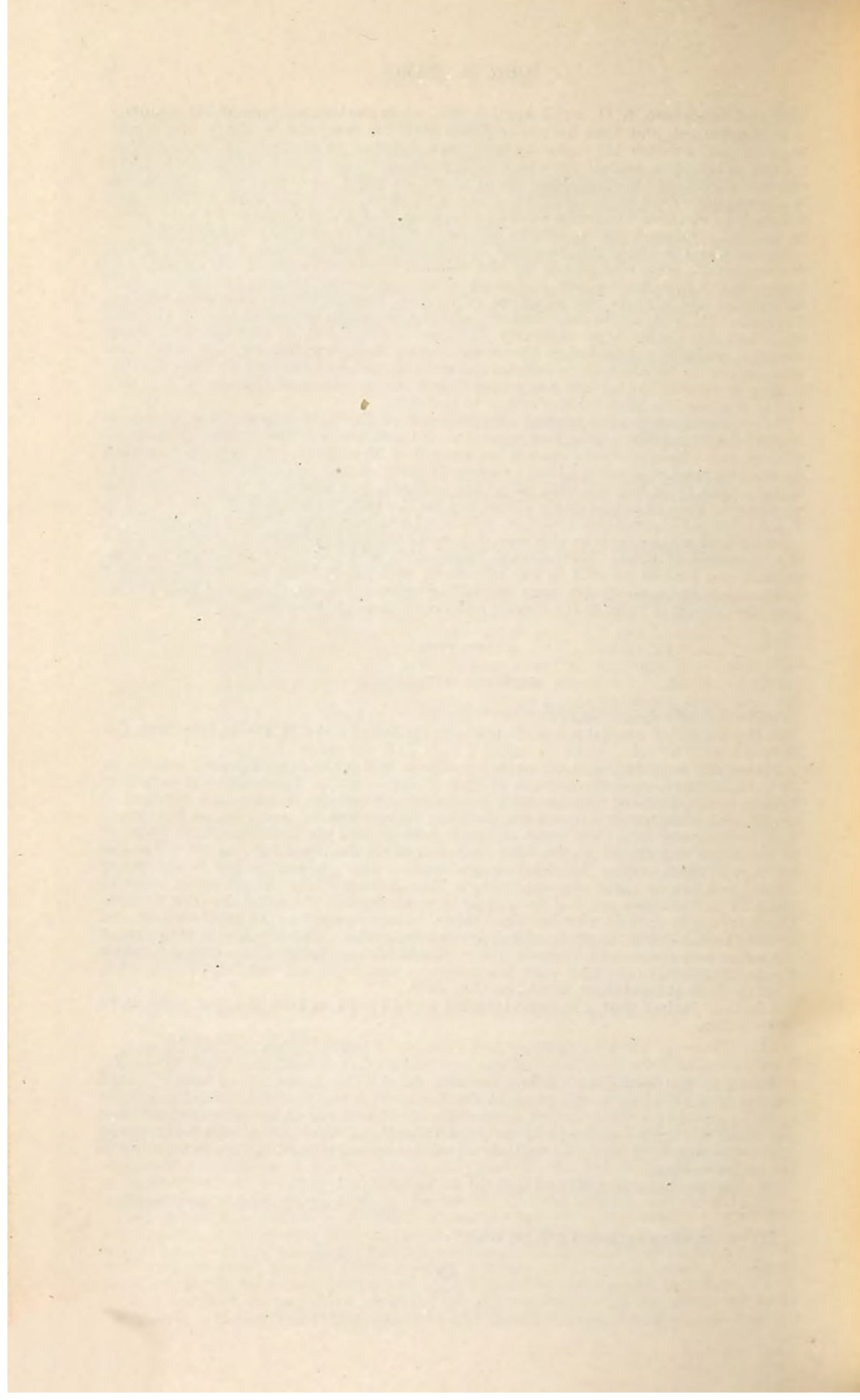
Sworn to and subscribed before me this day by the above-named affiant; and I certify that I read said affidavit to said affiant, and acquainted him with its contents before he executed the same. I further certify that I am in no wise interested in said case, nor am I concerned in its prosecution; and that said affiant is personally known to me; that he is a creditable person and so reputed by the community in which he resides.

Witness my hand and official seal this 1 day of April, 1892.

[SEAL.]

JOHN MCDOUGALL, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires April 16, 1892.



DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR APPROPRIATION BILL.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HITT, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10134.]

The appropriation bill herewith submitted, providing for the diplomatic and consular service of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, appropriates \$1,676,908.76.

The amount estimated for by the Secretary of the Treasury in the annual estimates of appropriations for the same purpose is \$2,082,728.76.

The amount appropriated by the corresponding bill enacted at the last session of Congress was \$1,643,558.76.

In the details of the estimates of appropriations by the Secretary of the Treasury are various items of increase above the existing law which your committee did not feel at liberty to consider and report in this bill, whatever might be their merit, in view of the second clause of Rule XXI of the House of Representatives that—

No appropriation shall be reported in any general appropriation bill, or be in order as an amendment thereto, for any expenditure not previously authorized by law, unless in continuation of appropriations for such public works and objects as are already in progress; nor shall any provision changing existing law be in order in any general appropriation bill or in any amendment thereto.

In the main, the bill follows, in general and in detail, the diplomatic and consular appropriation act of last year, with certain items of increase and diminution, readily explained.

The legation building at Tokyo, Japan, having been purchased within the year past, the former provision of \$4,000 rent for the building is omitted and a small item of \$250, ground rent, is all that is provided in this bill for that legation.

To meet the share of the United States toward the expense involved in the preparation and publication of the reports, maps, profiles, illustrations, etc., of the Intercontinental Railway Commission and their distribution among the various Governments of America, the sum herein appropriated is but \$10,000, instead of \$15,000, as provided last year.

It was believed that the \$15,000 appropriated last year would secure the completion and publication of the reports, but Mr. A. J. Cassatt, president of the Intercontinental Railway Commission, states it has been found that a longer time is necessary to prepare these reports. and that the reports themselves are more voluminous than an examination of the field data indicated, and \$10,000 more is required as the share of the United States toward the completion of these final reports.

The item of \$2,000 for the subscription of the United States as an adhering member of the International Prison Commission and the expenses of a commissioner is inserted in this bill in continuation of the provision in the sundry civil bill approved June 11, 1896, which provided for the subscription and the appointment of a commissioner to attend the meeting of the International Prison Commission. The commissioner was appointed, and has been discharging his duties under instructions from the Secretary of State. His labors have been given without compensation, and the appropriation is to cover the annual subscription of the United States, \$350, and the necessary expenses incurred in the collection, exchange, and distribution of the valuable information touching the whole subject of prison discipline, treatment, and reform of prisoners. This officer now serves as the medium of communication between the penal administration of the forty-five States and the penal systems and authorities abroad.

An item of \$2,000 is inserted to enable the Secretary of State to keep in repair the legation and consular premises now owned by the United States and occupied by its agents. This provision is made necessary by the fact that the United States has recently come into possession of so many premises by purchase, and instead of the former large appropriations for rent, this small item for repairs is deemed by the Secretary of State to be sufficient.

In place of the consulate-general at Nuevo Laredo, your committee have substituted Monterey, Mexico, which is a much more important locality and better suited for a consulate-general.

Under the law of July 16, 1892, the Secretary of State has estimated for salaries for offices formerly paid by fees, where the fees have become so large that it is advisable to change them from feed to salaried posts.

Of the eight consulates which in the estimates the Department proposes to change from feed to salaried posts, your committee has provided in the accompanying bill for six, to wit:

France:

Grenoble, consul, fees in 1895, \$2,152.50; to be salaried at.....	\$1,500
Calais, consul, fees in 1895, \$2,237; to be salaried at.....	2,000

Germany:

Bamberg, commercial agent, fees in 1895, \$1,842.50; to be salaried at....	1,500
Hanover, consul, fees in 1895, \$2,006.50; to be salaried at.....	1,500
Zittan, agent, fees in 1895, \$2,832; to be salaried at.....	1,500

Great Britain:

Vancouver, British Columbia, consul, fees in 1895, \$1,866; to be salaried at.	1,500
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The salary of the consul at Quebec is made \$2,000 in this bill, or \$500 more than the salary under the present law—an apparent increase. It is in fact, however, a retrenchment, as most of the work which practically devolves on the consul at Quebec is performed by the consular agent situated at Point Levi, opposite Quebec, on the St. Lawrence River, not more than a mile distant from that city, where the fees collected in 1895 amounted to \$2,452.50. It is proposed by the Department to abolish this agency, and as the work of the consul at Quebec will be thereby increased, and at the same time his compensation decreased by the amount he now receives from this agency, it is but just to make his salary \$2,000, a compensation much below what he is now receiving. The item is in the line of retrenchment.

The Department has asked for \$115,000 for contingent expenses of foreign missions, but after a careful examination of the question the committee has fixed the amount at \$110,000.

By the conventions of 1884 and 1889 with Mexico, an International (water) Boundary Commission between the United States and Mexico

was provided, and by the act of March 3, 1893, \$25,000 was appropriated to defray the share of the United States in the expense to be thus incurred. In the prosecution of the labors of the Commission the whole of this sum has been exhausted and the work thereon suspended, and an appropriation of \$10,000 is provided in this bill for the expenses and salaries of the Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, to be immediately available; the reason for making it immediately available being the fact that the work of the Commission has been suspended for want of funds, the appropriation of \$25,000 heretofore made having been exhausted in August last.

There is a further item of \$15,000 to enable the Commission to continue its labors under the conventions of 1884 and 1889; this appropriation being for the ensuing fiscal year.

The \$10,000 asked for is to complete work already begun, such as the putting up of monuments on that part of the line agreed upon by the Joint Commission and confirmed by both Governments as the true boundary, and to pay the salaries and expenses of other members of the Commission than Col. Anson Mills, U. S. A., the Commissioner on the part of the United States, who is restricted to his pay and allowance as an army officer, which come from the army appropriation.

The \$15,000 for the ensuing fiscal year is to take up, survey, consider, and determine (and when necessary place monuments to mark the international dividing line) some seven cases of disputes regarding the boundary and unduly projecting jetties in the river, referred to the Commission by the respective Governments under the treaties of 1884 and 1889, without which money this work can not be taken up, although the Mexican Commission is provided with funds and undergoing profitless expenses meanwhile.

The amount appropriated by the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, was \$1,643,558.76; the amount appropriated by the bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, is \$1,676,908.76; a net increase of \$33,350.00.



JONATHAN SCOTT.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4526.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred House bill 4526, together with the message of the President of the United States dated May 30, 1896, vetoing the same, have had said bill and message under consideration, and report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass, the veto of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President seems to rest his veto of this bill on the legal presumption that the Pension Bureau fairly and justly determined the case when the pensioner was dropped from the roll. If presumptions are to be indulged in, we suggest that the presumption ought to be that the surgeon who examined the soldier at the time of each of his enlistments also performed his duty, and did not accept a man in the service whose defective eyesight rendered him unfit to perform the duties of a soldier.

But your committee does not base its recommendation on presumptions; it has carefully examined the testimony on file in the Pension Office and from that testimony reaches the conclusion that great injustice has been done this soldier in dropping him from the roll and branding him as having fraudulently obtained his pension.

Jonathan Scott enlisted on the 8th day of June, 1861, at the very beginning of the war, in a company of Home Guards in the State of Missouri, and was honorably discharged from said service on the 5th day of October of the same year. On the next day he enlisted in Company M, Fifth Iowa Cavalry, to serve for three years or during the war, and was at once accepted and mustered into said company and regiment and served continuously until December 31, 1863, when he was honorably discharged by reason of reenlistment and was immediately mustered into the same company and regiment to serve three additional years. On August 11, 1865, he was mustered out by general order, having served four years two months and three days. During all these years he was never excused from duty because of disease or defective eyesight.

Soon after the close of the war the claimant made application for pension, and on March 9, 1873, he was placed upon the roll at \$6 per month from August 12, 1865. On January 1, 1878, his pension was increased to \$8 per month; thence to \$24. On March 3, 1883, was increased for disease of eyes to \$50, and on July 1, 1885, for the same, and resulting in total blindness his pension was increased to \$72 per

month. He was dropped from the pension roll August 13, 1895, for the sole reason that the disability for which the pension was granted existed prior to his enlistment. The testimony on file in the Pension Office clearly shows the contrary. The claimant is now past 72 years of age, totally blind, afflicted with a complication of diseases, and is as helpless as a child. He is without any means of support, with an aged wife depending upon him, and must depend upon public charity unless relief speedily comes. Now in his distressed and pitiable condition, due to his long and faithful service, he turns to that Government for which he sacrificed so much, and appeals to Congress to protect him and his wife from the poorhouse. There can be but one patriotic answer to this appeal.

The President further suggests that whatever may be the merits of the case, he is informed by the Pension Bureau that the bill, if it becomes a law in its present form, will be inoperative, for the reason that the beneficiary therein is described as having served in the Sixth, when in truth and in fact he actually served in the Fifth Regiment of Iowa Cavalry Volunteers. Your committee is of the opinion that this suggestion is untenable. It finds, however, on investigation that an error was made in drafting the bill in the particular suggested. The beneficiary actually served in the Fifth Iowa Cavalry instead of the Sixth, as stated in the bill. This error, however, can not invalidate the bill or render it inoperative. In fact, the bill would be as valid with the service entirely omitted. Its purpose serves only as a means of identification, and has no further significance. Should this bill become a law there can be no doubt as to the identity of the beneficiary; and if the Pension Commissioner should experience any difficulty in determining the person intended, a reference to the latter part of the President's message will remove all doubts, as he seems to have had no difficulty in ascertaining from the bill and its record the beneficiary intended, as well as the company and regiment in which he actually served.



PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LACEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1624.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred Senate bill 1624, make report that they have had said bill under consideration and recommend the passage thereof with amendments.

There are various tracts of land in the State of Louisiana, covering in the aggregate about 80,000 acres, involved in this bill. Most of this land is in small tracts, averaging between 200 and 300 acres each, and is under cultivation and has been occupied under claim of title for generations, going back to the French occupancy.

The question has been repeatedly before Congress, and this bill has passed the Senate, and your committee think that more complete relief than is provided in the Senate bill should be granted.

The Senate bill provides for suits in the United States courts for each of the occupants, which will entail a heavy expense of costs and attorneys' fees, and in most of these cases such litigation would be wholly unnecessary. We think that the bill should be so modified as not to place this burden upon the claimants, but at the same time to enable controverted claims to be adjudicated in the courts.

The United States has no disposition to assert its claims to any of these lands. If the Government should assert its title and maintain it successfully, it would follow that the present occupants would only be dispossessed to make way for new settlers under the homestead laws, or perhaps to take title again themselves under homestead claims. A short and brief relinquishment of the Government's title to these claimants having any conflicting rights among themselves to be adjudicated by the proper courts, it seems to us, would be the best method. Should Congress pass the Senate bill in the proposed form, at the end of the five years' time many claimants would be found to have been unable, from various causes, to have availed themselves of its benefits, and another extension would be asked.

Different laws from time to time have been passed for the relief of these claimants, but they have not all availed themselves of the benefits of the laws until the time provided has elapsed. We think that the suggestion of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, as contained in his report in 1874, herein above quoted, would be a better solution of the question than the Senate bill unamended.

The Senate bill can be readily amended so as to grant full relief to the claimants.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended by striking out in line 18 of section 1 the words "as hereafter directed"; also further amend by striking out all of sections 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. Amend by adding the following as section 3.

SEC. 3. That the Department of the Interior shall cause patents to issue for such lands, and such patents shall issue in the name of the original claimant as appears in the list or schedule aforesaid, and when issued shall be held to be for the use and benefit of the true and lawful owners, as provided in sections one and two of this act.

The whole history of this question is set out in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 111, Forty-sixth Congress, second session, and we hereto attach said document as a part of this report.

[Senate Ex. Doc. No. 111, Forty-sixth Congress, second session.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, March 8, 1880.

SIR: In answer to Senate resolution of 2d December last, calling for information concerning located but unconfirmed private land claims in the State of Louisiana, I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of report of the surveyor-general of Louisiana on the subject, to whom the matter was referred by the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Very respectfully,

C. SCHURZ,
Secretary.

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA,
New Orleans, February 19, 1880.

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit to you, in compliance with your letter of December 5, 1879, division D, an abstract or tabular statement exhibiting all the unconfirmed located private land claims in Louisiana. This work has been executed in obedience to the resolution of the Senate of the United States of December 2, 1879, communicated to me by your letter. The claims of William Conway, Daniel Clark, and Donaldson & Scott, commonly known as the "Houmas claims," are not embraced in this list, because the question whether they are confirmed or unconfirmed is not only in itself an unsettled one, but is one I do not feel myself at liberty to prejudice. I have the more readily omitted them, also, because Congress is already in possession of every fact connected with these celebrated titles which I could possibly present by incorporating them in the statement.

In laying before you these long-neglected claims, I can not better express my views as to their disposition by Congress than in repeating the portions of the annual reports of this office for the years 1874 and 1877 relating to this subject. They are extracted from the reports of the General Land Office for those years, and are as follows:

[Extracts from report for 1874, pp. 75 to 79.]

Before the next annual report from this office the important act of 22d June, 1860, revived and amended by the act of 10th June, 1872, will have expired its third time. As it has been twice reenacted, and as the class of persons intended to be benefited have had ample time to proceed under its provisions, the probability is it will not be again revived.

Ever since the province of Louisiana was acquired from France by the treaty of 30th April, 1803, the United States have earnestly and patiently sought by every proper expedient to induce persons claiming property in lands by virtue of grant, concession, order of survey, permission to settle, or any other authority whatsoever derived from former sovereigns, to make known their claims to the new government, in order that their lands might be distinguished from the mass of the vacant domain which had vested in that new government by the treaty, and which policy and necessity demanded should be surveyed, brought into market, and speedily sold to reimburse the price paid by the United States for the province. In practically carrying out this obvious and just design many acts were passed, beginning with that of March 2, 1805, and finally ending with the act now under consideration. They are very numerous, and for the most part have long since been repealed, have expired by limitation, or have become obsolete; some of them applied only to particular districts, others to the whole State; some were of short duration, others were more extended, while others still revived, reenacted, explained, or modified those preceding; some provided boards of commissioners, with deputy commissioners, before whom the claims were to be presented, while others, and the larger number, made the

registers and receivers for the established land districts ex officio commissioners for receiving and reporting on the claims; some conferred ample, others limited, powers upon the commissioners, and all denounced severe penalties from time to time against those who failed to present their claims. The old inhabitants, many of them ignorant of the laws, land system, and policy of the new sovereign, and often ignorant, too, of the very language in which it was sought to acquaint them with the changed condition of affairs, manifested reluctance in coming forward, exhibiting, recording, and proving titles they and their ancestors had held under immemorially, paying the recording and other fees, and in general complying with the unusual yet necessary requirements of the law. In the previous changes of sovereignty in the province nothing of the kind had ever been required of them, and they had remained unmolested and in peaceable possession of their estates by each succeeding sovereign.

They remembered or knew the fact that when, in 1762, the ancient province of Louisiana was dismembered and their portion was ceded by France to Spain no requirements whatever were imposed upon them in reference to their lands or titles; but that, on the contrary, the only part of the secret proceedings by which they were handed from one master to another which was revealed to them was the assurance in the very words of their King, "that they may be confirmed in the ownership of their property according to the grants which may have been made to them by the governors and ordonateurs of the colony, and that the said grants be considered, reported, and confirmed by His Catholic Majesty, although they might not have been confirmed by me." (White's Recop., 2, 536.)

They remembered, too, the then very recent transfer of themselves and country from Spain to their former sovereign, the King of France, by the treaty of San Ildefonso of October 1, 1800, in which no duty or requirement had been imposed upon them in relation to their estates, but that, on the contrary, they had been publicly assured by De Casacalvo and Salcedo, when, as commissioners of the King of Spain, they redelivered the province to France, "that the inhabitants should be maintained and protected in the peaceful possession of their property; that all grants and property, of whatever description, derived from the governors of these provinces should be confirmed to them, although not confirmed by His Majesty." (Ibid., p. 194.)

With such precedents and traditions, and with the plain obligations of the treaty of 30th April, 1803, protecting them, ignorant as they were of the necessity which required prompt obedience to the law, viz, that the new sovereign might reverse the policy of every other former sovereign and sell the domain for profit, we can not wonder that so many of the old inhabitants stood upon their ancient possessions, their complete titles which had never been questioned, their treaty guaranties which were too plain for doubt, and refused to undergo the expense and trouble of filing and recording their titles with the boards of commissioners. There was no remedy for the evil, and its results have embarrassed the General Land Office in the survey and sale of the domain in this State from their incipency to this day. The Federal statutes have uniformly refused to give to private land claims originating with previous sovereigns of the soil any standing in the Federal courts or Executive Departments, and particularly in the Land Department, until they have been, in some of the modes provided by law, submitted to the United States, and by them confirmed, relinquished, or in some mode recognized and established as legal titles.

The records of this office, and particularly the township maps, represent about 288 claims of various grades which, *prima facie*, are not thus recognized, and which are commonly known as "unconfirmed claims," being usually distinguished on the maps from confirmed claims by words in red ink marked across their face, "No confirmation found."

These 288 claims cover an aggregate of about 80,000 acres. They have been surveyed and represented on the maps from the earliest surveying operations, not in recognition of their validity, but in order to show their areas and situation in case of subsequent confirmation, and for the information of the Department.

They form links in the regular Spanish or French surveys, and show very clearly from their conformity with the uniform rules relative to the calls for either distances, front, depth, quantity, and other calls of the confirmed adjacent titles, that the original locations were by due authority.

They are found, too, situated, like most of the private claims in the State, fronting the streams, lakes, and bayous, and occupying the most valuable lands. At the time the confirmed grants were made, and these were supposed to have been made, no one would petition for or receive any but the best lands, usually situated on navigable streams or lakes, or near the towns and villages. Thus it happens that these unconfirmed claims are as valuable, in point of soil and other natural advantages, as those confirmed, and upon examination are found to be as commonly the cultivated and highly prized homes of bona fide owners as any other land in the State. It is cruel folly to try to alarm such people about such land and teach them the stern necessity of expensive and tedious proceedings in the United States courts or before United States land commissioners in order to have their titles to their homes secured against the entry of the speculator or the homestead settlement of the emigrant. They point you to their often unbroken chains of title, extending back to the days of the Spanish

and even the French dominion, or appeal to their ancestors and their own quiet and undisputed possession extending back perhaps a century, and they can not be persuaded that a just and free Government, which is giving away its land by millions annually will rob them of their homes to give them to others. It may be said the law has been very liberal; that every title of any merit brought to the notice of the Government has been confirmed; that finally the courts themselves have been thrown open by the act of 1860, and equitable powers given, in order that titles possessing the slightest merit might be protected; that it is time now to take action by the surveying and land department, and bring this long-pending and vexatious subject to a close, and that it is fair to presume, after so great a lapse of time and so many opportunities neglected, that the claimants really have no titles and never had any, or else they would have exhibited them and secured their confirmation by the Government. But there are a great many answers to these reflections.

The Supreme Court of the United States, in *Soulard vs. The United States* (4 Pet., 511), *Delassus vs. The United States* (9 Pet., 117), *Choteau's Heirs vs. The United States* (9 Pet., 137), and in other cases, early decided that all property of whatever nature was protected by the treaty of 1803, and that no principle was better settled than that inchoate titles to land were property. The court went so far as to say such titles and such property would have been equally sacred in a republican form of government under the laws of nations without any treaty stipulations.

With this language addressed to them by the highest tribunal known to the law, on the one side, and the legislature on the other, denouncing the penalties of nullity and exclusion from the courts as the consequence of failure to file and record the same titles, can it be surprising that many hesitated, procrastinated, and finally, as time wore on, with its mortality, loss of papers, transfers of ownership, and other mutations, that they finally failed to take any action? The latter acts have provided mainly for suits in the United States district court for confirmation of these titles, but claimants had to come, with their attorneys and witnesses, from every part of the State to this city, where alone the sessions of the district court are held, and this at much expense, and in instituting suit had to prepare for conducting it also before the Supreme Court at Washington, as the act requires every case to go there for final decision if the court below decides for the claimant. And even in the event of final success before the Supreme Court the law did not allow costs. The claimant must pay them and his attorney's fees whether successful or not. The poverty, too, of many of the claimants, and their indisposition to sustain outlays for lands yearly becoming less valuable, have doubtless frequently rendered them lukewarm. But the leading and principal cause is to be found in the fact that many of the occupants of the unconfirmed claims are not aware of the law under which they might proceed, now so rapidly drawing to its close, or else, and which is far more universally true, they are in total ignorance of the fact that their lands are shown upon our records as "unconfirmed claims." Their ignorance on the latter head can produce no wonder.

The question of confirmation in particular cases is one of the nicest legal nature, requiring close examination of the records of this and the land offices by persons possessing skillful and technical knowledge in land law, aided by the judgment of land lawyers in construing the various statutes bearing on the subject. Some claims which had always been treated by this office, the land offices, and the Department as unconfirmed, and so shown upon the township maps, have by such examinations been found to be confirmed, and patents have issued; and the inference is just that similar researches might reveal a few other confirmations not now supposed to exist. That these claims are regarded as unconfirmed by the United States is a fact that very few land owners have ever become acquainted with. It is known to this office that many of the most intelligent and wealthy of our citizens are totally ignorant of the fact that their plantations and homes are on lands marked on our records "No confirmation found."

These claims have always held an anomalous attitude on our records and before the Executive Department, and even in the courts their status has been unfixed and varying, the State courts at times deciding, in local contests, that the treaty protects them, and presuming a grant from ancient undisturbed possession; and the Federal courts, on the other hand, holding that before they are cognizable some confirmation or acknowledgment by the new sovereign must be shown. They have neither consistently and strictly been treated by this office or the local land offices as public land, and subdivided and sold as such, nor have they been, on the other hand, treated as private property and respected as such.

Before the war the occupants of them were permitted in many cases to cover them with State internal improvement or school warrants, thus securing through the State the Federal title. Never having been offered as public land, strictly, they could not employ cash or military land warrants for this purpose. Since the war, and in consequence of the homestead act abolishing the old modes of entry and location of the public land, this expensive and tedious mode of protecting themselves has been denied the owners of these claims, and they are now left to the inadequate relief provided by that law alone.

In the meantime they are a prey on which designing men seek to operate by making homestead applications, frequently taking in their most valuable improvements.

The requirements of your instructions to the land offices of August 5, 1870, the necessity of deposits and surveys at their own expense before entries can be allowed in most cases, and particularly the general impression that the act of June 22, 1860, protects these claims until its expiration, have almost entirely suspended this class of homestead applications. But with the final expiration of the act on the 10th of June next there will probably be a revival of them, and then the duties which may devolve on this office will be onerous in the extreme.

Under the act of May 30, 1862, section 10, and amendments, this office will be required to send deputies to subdivide these claims upon the application of every person making the required deposit and intending to make settlement and claim the same under the homestead act. If this were done in many cases it would produce great ill feeling, and might result in opposition to the deputies, enforcing them while on duty in the field to seek the protection of the United States authorities, as is in such cases specially provided by law.

In the annual report of the Bureau for 1872, page 69, it is contemplated, after the expiration of the act of 1860, to treat as public land all these claims not then sued on or filed for confirmation before the commissioners, and this may foreshadow some prompt and practical measure. Compared with the large number of located unconfirmed claims in the State, so few have been sued on or filed that they amount to little as an element of calculation.

The United States district attorney states that only ten claims have been put in suit, and the register and receiver of the consolidated land office here (commissioners under the act, before whom the claims may be filed if not sued on in the district court) say that only eleven claims have been filed before them. Reference is here made only to the unconfirmed claims located and held in possession by the claimants.

It may thus be seen how few claims will be taken out of the category of public lands by the time the act finally expires, or, in other words, how many the Department will have to deal with as public lands. With proper respect for the opinions of my predecessors, and all who have tried to solve this perplexing problem, with a regard for the rights and dignity of the Government, as well as the feelings and peculiar interests of my fellow-citizens, I submit that there is but one simple, complete, and practicable remedy for the evil. A short, simple act should be passed by Congress, whose preamble should recite the anomalous necessity demanding it, at once and forever relinquishing all title of the United States in the particular tracts, to be specially enumerated in the act by their township and sectional designations, in favor of such persons as would, under the laws of Louisiana, be the true, legal, and equitable owners of such lands, in the absence of any claim or title in the United States, enabling all persons who, under the laws of Louisiana, might maintain a prescriptive title to the lands in question to plead such prescription against the United States, and all persons claiming under or through them. This act would procure good feeling and confidence, and cure defects in titles which have long embarrassed the Land Department of the Government.

There are only about 80,000 acres covered by these claims. If the United States, therefore, now sold their public lands for profit, as they formerly did, the value would be trifling as compared with the good to be attained. But when we see that the Government is giving her lands away to every foreign emigrant or other persons who will ask for them, or to corporations, the proposed relinquishment commends itself to every just mind, and it becomes always a matter unworthy of argument when we consider the past history of the Department with relation to these claims, and observe that public opinion, political or personal influence, or the appeals of natural justice have always, separately or conjointly, interfered with its action in carrying to its logical conclusion the legal hypothesis that they are public lands, and liable to disposition as such. It may be safely said that the Government can not, in practice, make any disposition of these lands. The influences above stated have never yet allowed sales of them, and the disposal of them now or in the future, under the homestead acts, would meet with the same influences, and the homestead applicants in nearly every instance of actual settlement would be violently opposed. No act of Congress requiring action by the owners of these claims will reach the evil or advance the remedy.

The reasons for this have already been given, as stated. Such laws have been extant, with a few short intermissions, since 1805. It is, therefore, again earnestly recommended, as an effective, permanent, and just settlement of this whole perplexity, that Congress pass an act allowing all persons who might, under the laws of Louisiana, plead prescription in support of their titles to any of these lands (specifying them in the act by section, township, and range), when called in question in any tribunal, State or Federal, to plead such prescription with equal force and effect against the paramount title of the United States.

[Extracts from report for 1877, pp. 221, 222.]

UNCONFIRMED PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS IN LOUISIANA.

This subject still attracts attention, and I think it my duty again to briefly allude to it, in order that through you Congress may be informed correctly upon the subject. In this connection I can not do better than recall your attention to what I had the honor to lay before you in my report for 1874, published in the bureau report for that year, pages 76, 77, 78, and 79. Nothing has occurred to induce me to modify or abandon any of the reasons then advanced in favor of a general act of Congress which, *proprio vigore*, would forever quiet this class of claims and relieve the Land Department and Congress of a fruitful source of annoyance and labor.

Practically, the United States can make no disposition of the land covered by these claims, and they would not if they could.

They embrace but about 80,000 acres in all, excluding, of course, the Houmas and a few other large grants. In nearly every case are embraced in the limits valuable plantations or farms which have been long since surveyed and represented upon the usual township maps, and hence are susceptible of being readily described in any bill which might be passed for their confirmation, by their proper designation as to section, township, range, and area. Should policy, prudence, or other consideration oppose such wholesale divestiture of right by Congressional action, whereby it might be feared a dangerous precedent might be established, then I would recommend an act similar to the Missouri act of June 12, 1866. The objects of that act were confined to lots or other lands within the city of Saint Louis, of which prior confirmations, relinquishments, or recognitions of title by the United States were predicable. The evil to be remedied was the difficulty proprietors met in showing documentary and other evidence of title or boundaries against the United States, and the act liberally allowed the United States district court at Saint Louis, with right of appeal to the circuit court, to adjudicate the question of prior confirmation, recognition, or relinquishment, with boundaries, and to afford appropriate evidence of the facts found in a proper decree.

The parallelism between the case of the Saint Louis lot owners and the occupants of the unconfirmed claims in Louisiana is closer than at first glance it might appear; for although antecedent title against the sovereign was pleadable in favor of the former, and founded the right to a decree declaratory of its existence and limits, and the theory of the latter is that no proof of title can be shown against that sovereign, yet in point of practice we know that examination and research develop such title in many cases, and that in all the sovereign impliedly admits its existence by nonclaim and indifference. Indeed, if the strict principles of law applicable to royal lands in England, immemorially enjoyed and occupied in opposition to the Crown, should by our courts be applied to the class of lands under consideration, it may safely be assumed that the ancient and continued occupation and enjoyment of these lands in a public and unequivocal manner, with the full knowledge and sufferance of the sovereign, would afford judicial proof of the existence of grants good against the United States but lost through lapse of time. Hence it would not be stretching the Missouri precedent very far to apply it to the lands in Louisiana immemorially possessed by her citizens, who are unable to exhibit their grants and boundaries. Although I favor, for reasons stated in my report for 1874, an act of relinquishment which will require no expensive legal or other proceedings on the part of its beneficiaries, yet if such an act would be unwise, one similar to the Missouri act would be the next best thing, and against it certainly no objections could be urged. Congress should pass one or the other of these acts at once, because the present anomalous condition of these lands exposes their possessors to vexations, annoyances, and suspicions, and in some cases to depreciation in value of plantations consisting in whole or part of such claims.

The foregoing will show the evil and the proposed remedy. The views of this office then expressed have not been changed. Any measure of relief adopted to be of practical value should be entirely free and spontaneous, requiring no expensive and tedious proceedings on the part of the intended beneficiaries. In the event an act of general relinquishment is adopted, incorporating or referring to the schedule of claims to which its benefits apply, how far it might then be wise or convenient to the beneficiaries to require them to apply for plats and certificates to show that their respective claims fall within the act is a matter for your better judgment to decide. It would certainly be useful in all cases, and necessary in many, that the owners or occupants of these lands should be in possession of some tangible evidence that any general relinquishment to be granted by Congress included the particular tract or tracts occupied by them.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. H. BREWSTER,
Surveyor-General Louisiana.

Hon. J. A. WILLIAMSON,
Commissioner General Land Office, Washington, D. C.

A list of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, prepared by the surveyor-general of Louisiana, in pursuance of a resolution of the United States Senate of December 2, 1879, communicated by letter from the Commissioner of General Land Office of December 5, 1879, Division D.

Where situated		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Ascension	32	11 S.	14 E.	201.17	1842	On right bank of Mississippi River and right bank of Bayou Lafourche, opposite Donaldsonville.	Gabriel Winter.
	do	37	11 S.	14 E.	23.50	1842	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 1½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Francisco Hidalgo.
	do	38	11 S.	14 E.	23.92	1842	do	Juan Ignacio Hidalgo.
	do	40	11 S.	14 E.	67.24	1842	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 2 miles below Donaldsonville.	Juan Antonio Mendez.
	do	41	11 S.	14 E.	101.28	1842	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 2½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Hernandez Francisco.
	do	42	11 S.	14 E.	58.49	1842	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 3 miles below Donaldsonville.	Joseph Hidalgo.
	do	63	11 S.	14 E.	26.92	1842	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 5 miles below Donaldsonville.	Daniel Smith.
	do	64	11 S.	14 E.	33.80	1842	do	John Vage.
	do	65	11 S.	14 E.	27.00	1842	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 5½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Joseph Bustimenta.
	do	66	11 S.	14 E.	64.40	1842	do	Miguel Alonzo.
	do	67	11 S.	14 E.	56.85	1842	do	Francisco Aleman.
	do	1	11 S.	15 E.	913.68	1843	On right bank of Mississippi River, 3½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Heirs of Wade Hampton.
	do	7	11 S.	15 E.	27.05	1843	On right bank of Mississippi River, 2½ miles below Donaldsonville.	E. Lacroix.
	do	20	8 S.	2 E.	.....	1877	On right bank of Bayou Manchac, opposite Hope Villa.	Martin Dixon.
	do	18	8 S.	2 E.	354.02	1832	do	Edward Flowers.
	do	16	8 S.	2 E.	364.46	1832	do	E. Flowers.
	do	15	8 S.	2 E.	261.63	1832	On right bank of Bayou Manchac, 2 miles above Hope Villa.	Henry King.
	do	14	8 S.	8 E.	415.33	1832	On right bank of Bayou Manchac, 2½ miles above Hope Villa.	John Almon.*
	do	17	8 S.	3 E.	25.58	1871	On right bank of Amite River, 2 miles south of Port Vincent.	Galvez Town.
	do	41	9 S.	2 E.	25.84	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 15 miles above Donaldsonville.	Pierre Hebert.
	do	43	9 S.	2 E.	72.19	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 14 miles above Donaldsonville.	Frazier.
	do	32	10 S.	2 E.	159.45	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 5 miles above Donaldsonville.	Penney.

* Special plat issued February 28, 1878.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern.....	Ascension	48	10 S.	2 E.	16.74	1850	Opposite Donaldsonville.....	Nabor Braud.
	do	62	10 S.	2 E.	11.61	1850	do	Do.
	do	16	11 S.	2 E.	19.34	1850	do	Do.
	do	17	11 S.	2 E.	30.05	1850	do	Do.
	do	5	19 S.	2 E.	5.79	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 11 miles above Donaldsonville.	Frazier.
	do	6	10 S.	2 E.	13.10	1830	do	Donate Hebert.
	do	9	10 S.	2 E.	48.12	1830	do	Firmin Dupuis.
	do	8	10 S.	3 E.	505.33	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles below Donaldsonville.	Wade Hampton.
	Assumption	1	12 S.	13 E.	10.89	1830	Seven miles southeast of Donaldsonville.....	Tonio.
	do	15	12 S.	13 E.	19.68	1830	Ten miles southeast of Donaldsonville.....	Paul Landry.
	do	1	12 S.	14 E.	1.43	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 5½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Francisco Aleman.
	do	7	12 S.	14 E.	197.81	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 6½ miles below Donaldsonville.	F. Landry.
	do	8	12 S.	14 E.	201.85	1829	do	Neil McDonald.
	do	9	12 S.	14 E.	232.72	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 7 miles below Donaldsonville.	Benj. Leblanc.
	do	10	12 S.	14 E.	255.20	1829	do	Pierre Joseph Landry.
	do	11	12 S.	14 E.	254.60	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 7½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Pierre Leblanc.
	do	14	12 S.	14 E.	174.54	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 8 miles below Donaldsonville.	J. Gomez.
	do	15	12 S.	14 E.	255.99	1829	do	M. Aldom.
	do	16	12 S.	14 E.	186.17	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 8½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Vincent Hernandez.
	do	17	12 S.	14 E.	.....	1829	do	F. Landry.
	do	20	12 S.	14 E.	139.63	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 9 miles below Donaldsonville.	J. Laquier.
	do	23	12 S.	14 E.	139.63	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 9½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Paul Landry.
	do	26	12 S.	14 E.	197.81	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 10 miles below Donaldsonville.	J. Landry.
	do	28	12 S.	14 E.	302.53	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lefourche, 10½ miles below Donaldsonville.	J. Chelodo.
	do	29	12 S.	14 E.	320.50	1829	do	P. Landry.
	do	31	12 S.	14 E.	169.00	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 11 miles below Donaldsonville.	J. Guidry.

do	37	12 S.	14 E.	110.20	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 12½ miles below Donaldsonville.	C. Daigle.
do	49	12 S.	14 E.	216.00	1829	8 miles southwest of Donaldsonville	Tonio.
do	76	12 S.	14 E.	116.36	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 6 miles below Donaldsonville.	J. F. Martinez.
do	80	12 S.	14 E.	104.72	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 6½ miles below Donaldsonville.	A. Alemand.
do	85	12 S.	14 E.	104.72	1829	do	Blard Placencia.
do	91	12 S.	14 E.	.....	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 7 miles below Donaldsonville.	Pablo Navane.
do	95	12 S.	14 E.	69.81	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 7½ miles below Donaldsonville.	J. Mendoza.
do	97	12 S.	14 E.	12.00	1829	do	A. Acosta.
do	98	12 S.	14 E.	174.54	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 8 miles below Donaldsonville.	D. Acosta.
do	102	12 S.	14 E.	104.72	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 8½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Juan Allemand.
do	106	12 S.	14 E.	127.99	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 9 miles below Donaldsonville.	Vincent Hernandez.
do	109	12 S.	14 E.	392.35	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 9½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Antoine Trullo.
do	112	12 S.	14 E.	200.17	1829	do	J. R. Menas.
do	114	12 S.	14 E.	69.60	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 10 miles below Donaldsonville.	Augustis.
do	115	12 S.	14 E.	65.80	1829	do	Louis D. Leon.
do	116	12 S.	14 E.	54.60	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 10½ miles below Donaldsonville.	S. Verret.
do	117	12 S.	14 E.	64.40	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 11½ miles below Donaldsonville.	Do.
do	118	12 S.	14 E.	215.60	1829	do	Leblanc & Tolleret.
do	119	12 S.	14 E.	151.20	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 12 miles below Donaldsonville.	P. Labour.
do	120	12 S.	14 E.	119.90	1829	do	P. Gotreau.
do	121	12 S.	14 E.	180.17	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 12½ miles below Donaldsonville.	A. Mullar.
do	122	12 S.	14 E.	267.62	1829	do	C. Bourg.
do	123	12 S.	14 E.	232.75	1829	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 12 miles below Donaldsonville.	Church.
do	135	12 S.	14 E.	1.20	1829	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 12 miles below Donaldsonville.	Pierre Hebert.
Iberville.	11	9 S.	12 E.	237.72	1842	On right bank of Mississippi River, near Plaquemine.	Joseph Thompson.
do	14	9 S.	12 E.	358.27	1842	do	A. Rodrigues.
do	5	9 S.	13 E.	216.89	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, 6 miles below Plaquemine.	Diego Hernandez.
do	49	9 S.	13 E.	134.40	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, 4 miles below Plaquemine.	Olivier Hernandez.
do	50	9 S.	13 E.	137.59	1829	do	Joseph Hebert.
do	52	9 S.	13 E.	32.75	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, 3½ miles below Plaquemine.	Joseph A. Leblanc.
do	53	9 S.	13 E.	128.77	1829	do	Vital Rivet.
do	59	9 S.	13 E.	51.38	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, 8 miles below Plaquemine.	Landry & Hernandez.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Iberville.....	60	9 S.	13 E.	11.69	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, 7½ miles below Plaquemine.	Iberville Church.
	do	61	9 S.	13 E.	48.77	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, 7 miles below Plaquemine.	Michel Garrioul.
	do	2	10 S.	13 E.	32.99	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 13 miles above Donaldsonville.	Achille Sigur.
	do	3	10 S.	13 E.	85.35	1829	do	Do.
	do	4	10 S.	13 E.	44.96	1829	do	Do.
	do	5	10 S.	13 E.	71.28	1829	do	Baptiste Bebegeon.
	do	6	10 S.	13 E.	166.19	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 14 miles above Donaldsonville.	Baptiste Bebegeon, John Baptiste Melancon, and Baptiste Bebegeon.
	do	17	10 S.	13 E.	172.57	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 16 miles above Donaldsonville.	Madam John Irwin.
	do	25	10 S.	13 E.	66.00	1829	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 18 miles above Donaldsonville.	Carlos De Armas.
	do	12	8 S.	1 E.	3.46	1843	About 12 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.	Paul Hebert.
	do	4	8 S.	1 E.	160.00	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 12 miles below Baton Rouge.	Madam Brahan.
	do	8	8 S.	1 E.	44.65	1830	About 12 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.	J. P. Dupuy.
	do	9	8 S.	1 E.	35.58	1830	do	Esteven Herbert.
	do	10	8 S.	1 E.	19.68	1830	do	Maximilian Leblanc.
	do	11	8 S.	1 E.	27.32	1830	do	Alexander Herbert.
	do	13	8 S.	1 E.	5.30	1830	do	François Herbert.
	do	11	8 S.	1 W.	15.46	1860	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 20 miles below Baton Rouge.	E. J. Gay, under claimant.
	do	6	9 S.	1 W.	125.34	1860	do	Do.
	do	18	9 S.	1 E.	91.95	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles below Plaquemine.	Paul Hebert.
	do	20	9 S.	1 E.	169.42	1843	do	François Hebert.
	do	22	9 S.	1 E.	197.70	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2½ miles below Plaquemine.	John B. Babin.
	do	57	9 S.	1 E.	335.44	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 3 miles below Plaquemine.	Amand Richard.
	do	34	9 S.	1 E.	288.48	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4 miles below Plaquemine.	Pedro Forest.
	do	98	9 S.	1 E.	8.10	1843	do	Do.
	do	99	9 S.	1 E.	21.02	1843	do	Do.
	do	100	9 S.	1 E.	18.14	1843	do	Do.

	35	9 S.	1 E.	119.75	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4½ miles below Plaquemine.	P. Chaisson.
do	101	9 S.	1 E.	44	1843	do	Do.
do	102	9 S.	1 E.	30.98	1843	do	Do.
do	103	9 S.	1 E.	21.53	1843	do	Do.
do	42	9 S.	1 E.	78.53	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles below Plaquemine.	J. B. Dupuy.
do	68	9 S.	1 E.	73.81	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 13 miles below Plaquemine.	Peter Richard.
do	107	9 S.	1 E.	38	1843	do	Do.
do	108	9 S.	1 E.	45.45	1843	do	Do.
do	111	9 S.	1 E.	41.31	1843	do	Do.
do	85	9 S.	1 E.	240.46	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 14 miles below Plaquemine.	Charles Braud.
do	77	9 S.	1 E.	3.20	1843	do	Do.
do	98	9 S.	1 E.	8.10	1843	do	Do.
do	86	9 S.	1 E.	74.12	1843	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 15 miles below Plaquemine.	M. Breau.
do	70	9 S.	1 E.	351.23	1843	do	Winfree.
do	81	9 S.	1 E.	137.75	1843	Near Bayou Braud, about 7 miles SE. of Plaquemine.	Z. and S. D. Blain.
do	17	13 S.	23 E.	56.91	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles above New Orleans.	Heirs of William Delery.
do	3	13 S.	24 E.	78.50	1853	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 3 miles above New Orleans.	Hill.
do	4	13 S.	24 E.	130.92	1853	do	Charles Derbigny.
do	5	13 S.	24 E.	179.93	1853	do	G. N. Destrehan.
do	34	13 S.	24 E.	20.02	1853	do	Philip Peter.
do	35	13 S.	24 E.	6.62	1853	do	V. Salvador.
do	36	13 S.	24 E.	25.68	1853	do	Francis Volant Labarre.
do	6	14 S.	23 E.	86.37	1853	do	Widow Delery.
do	64	14 S.	23 E.	205.88	1853	About 11 miles southwest of New Orleans.	Martha Dauphin.*
do	103	14 S.	23 E.	35.53	1853	About 13 miles southwest of New Orleans.	Laurent Millaudon.
do	40	14 S.	24 E.	13.86	1855	About 2 miles south of Gretna.	P. N. Destrehan.
do	41	14 S.	24 E.	29.19	1855	do	Charles Derbigny.
do	42	14 S.	24 E.	20.41	1855	do	Hill.
do	57	14 S.	24 E.	8.76	1855	do	Francis Volant Labarre.
do	58	14 S.	24 E.	1.85	1855	do	V. Salvador.
do	59	14 S.	24 E.	5.52	1855	do	Philip Peter.
do	61	14 S.	24 E.	31.46	1855	About 4 miles southeast of Algiers.	Felix Villeré.†
do	51	12 S.	10 E.	133.11	1853	On Lake Pontchartrain, about 10 miles northwest of New Orleans.	Mme. Buss.
do	52	12 S.	10 E.	8.45	1853	On Bayou Metairie, about 7 miles northwest of New Orleans.	Do.
do	55	12 S.	10 E.	182.60	1853	On Lake Pontchartrain, about 10 miles northwest of New Orleans.	Joseph Wederstrandt.
do	56	12 S.	10 E.	14.52	1853	On Bayou Metairie, about 7 miles northwest of New Orleans.	Do.
do	57	12 S.	10 E.	6.68	1853	do	Do.†
do	15	14 S.	16 E.	8.10	1830	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, about 8 miles above Thibodeauxville.	John Boudrum.

* Claimed under Spanish patent dated March 1, 1796. † Conflicts with claim of B. Jourdin, Pierre Jourdin, and Manuel Hod. ‡ Conflicts with claim of Jean Bte. Castillon.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Lafourche, interior ...	24	14 S.	16 E.	250.27	1830	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, about 2 miles above Thibodeauxville.	Olivia Pitre.
	do	27	14 S.	16 E.	232.72	1830	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, about 1 mile above Thibodeauxville.	Domagus Stapho.
	do	39	14 S.	16 E.	56.00	1830	$\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Thibodeauxville	Margaret Crockett.
	do	30	15 S.	15 E.	53.10	1830	4 miles west of Thibodeauxville	Lambert Bellardin.
	do	34	15 S.	15 E.	34.74	1830	do	André Leblanc.
	do	35	15 S.	15 E.	43.60	1830	do	Hypollitte Leblanc.
	do	Lot 2, 16	15 S.	17 E.	103.27	1872	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Lafourche Crossing station.	Firmin Guedry.
	do	Lot 3, 16	15 S.	17 E.	103.74	1872	do	Tranguille Arseman.
	do	Lot 1, 21	15 S.	17 E.	106.72	1872	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles below Lafourche Crossing station.	Joseph Pichoff.
	do	Lot 2, 21	15 S.	17 E.	56.20	1872	do	Jean Charles Broussard.
	do	28	15 S.	17 E.	59.40	1872	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 4 miles below Lafourche Crossing station.	Michel Branorabi.
	do	39	15 S.	17 E.	258.11	1872	do	Pierre Dufrene.
	do	53	15 S.	17 E.	173.52	1872	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 2 miles below Lafourche Crossing station.	Jean Baptiste Bourgeois.
	do	70	15 S.	17 E.	95.37	1872	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 2 miles above Lafourche Crossing station.	Pierre Gotreau.
	do	9	15 S.	18 E.	96.81	1872	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 3 miles below Raceland.	Cayatan Cassa.
	do	20	15 S.	18 E.	48.78	1872	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 4 miles below Raceland.	A. Domangues.
	do	23	15 S.	18 E.	1.	1872	On right bank of Bayou Lafourche, 6 miles below Raceland.	Paul M. Boudreau.
	do	25	15 S.	18 E.	25.54	1857	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 6 miles below Raceland.	No name given.
	do	111	15 S.	18 E.	2.69	1857	do	Do.
	do	35	15 S.	19 E.	122.80	1857	6 miles east of Raceland	Do.
	do	36	15 S.	19 E.	141.91	1857	do	Do.
	do	37	16 S.	18 E.	6.96	1857	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, 6 miles below Raceland.	Do.
	do	38	16 S.	18 E.	26.95	1857	do	Do.
	do	52	16 S.	18 E.	67.25	1872	$2\frac{1}{2}$ miles southeast of Raceland	Cavantan Cassa.
	do	63	16 S.	18 E.	84.90	1872	4 miles southeast of Raceland	A. Domangues.
	do	66	16 S.	18 E.	398.79	1872	On right bank of Bayou of Lafourche, about 6 miles below Raceland.	Paul M. Boudreaux.
	do	32	16 S.	19 E.	12.51	1858	On left bank of Bayou Lafourche, about 7 miles above Lockport.	No name given.
	Orleans	39	12 S.	11 E.	297.09	1871	Near Carrollton	B. McCarty.
	do	62	12 S.	11 E.	7.47	1871	In New Orleans	Bonrepos.
	do	63	12 S.	11 E.	27.47	1871	do	Grenier.

do	64	12 S.	11 E.	44.53	1871
do	65	12 S.	11 E.	93.54	1871
do	66	12 S.	11 E.	3.18	1871
do	67	12 S.	11 E.	16.50	1871
do	68	12 S.	11 E.	47.00	1871
do	69	12 S.	11 E.	12.80	1871
do	70	12 S.	11 E.	11.54	1871
do	71	12 S.	11 E.	5.05	1871
do	72	12 S.	11 E.	33.81	1871
do	73	12 S.	11 E.	3.13	1871
do	74	12 S.	11 E.	38.76	1871
do	75	12 S.	11 E.	0.52	1871
do	76	12 S.	11 E.	30.69	1871
do	77	12 S.	11 E.	18.44	1871
do	78	12 S.	11 E.	5.77	1871
do	79	12 S.	11 E.	6.24	1871
do	80	12 S.	11 E.	6.87	1871
do	81	12 S.	11 E.	47.32	1871
do	82	12 S.	11 E.	29.66	1871
do	83	12 S.	11 E.	70.23	1871
do	84	12 S.	11 E.	152.14	1871
do	85	12 S.	11 E.	51.73	1871
do	86	12 S.	11 E.	79.16	1871
do	87	12 S.	11 E.	214.94	1871
do	88	12 S.	11 E.	49.38	1871
do	89	12 S.	11 E.	942.41	1871
do	90	12 S.	11 E.	390.45	1871
do	91	12 S.	11 E.	74.49	1871
do	92	12 S.	11 E.	18.43	1871
do	93	12 S.	11 E.	46.59	1871
do	94	12 S.	11 E.	9.04	1871
do	95	12 S.	11 E.	76.15	1871
do	96	12 S.	11 E.	168.37	1871
do	97	12 S.	11 E.	119.20	1871
do	98	12 S.	11 E.	233.47	1871
do	99	12 S.	11 E.	280.92	1871
do	100	12 S.	11 E.	7.81	1871
do	101	12 S.	11 E.	6.52	1871
do	102	12 S.	11 E.	2.77	1871
do	103	12 S.	11 E.	48.56	1871
do	104	12 S.	11 E.	17.95	1871
do	105	12 S.	11 E.	5.06	1871
do	106	12 S.	11 E.	2.27	1871
do	107	12 S.	12 E.	546.32	1872
Larivée.	108	12 S.	11 E.	44.53	1871
Pradell.	109	12 S.	11 E.	93.54	1871
Grenier.*	110	12 S.	11 E.	3.18	1871
Larivée.†	111	12 S.	11 E.	16.50	1871
Pradell.	112	12 S.	11 E.	47.00	1871
Michel.	113	12 S.	11 E.	12.80	1871
Mad. Bertrand.	114	12 S.	11 E.	11.54	1871
Fleitas.	115	12 S.	11 E.	5.05	1871
Leblanc.	116	12 S.	11 E.	33.81	1871
Miguel.	117	12 S.	11 E.	3.13	1871
Heirs of Lavergne.	118	12 S.	11 E.	38.76	1871
Alexander Baudin.†	119	12 S.	11 E.	0.52	1871
Gabriel Fondvergne and others.	120	12 S.	11 E.	30.69	1871
Widow Alpuente.	121	12 S.	11 E.	18.44	1871
J. L. Alpuente.	122	12 S.	11 E.	5.77	1871
H. Courcelles.	123	12 S.	11 E.	6.24	1871
J. Vienne.	124	12 S.	11 E.	6.87	1871
Gabriel Jason.	125	12 S.	11 E.	47.32	1871
Menon de Miro.	126	12 S.	11 E.	29.66	1871
Alexander Boudin.	127	12 S.	11 E.	70.23	1871
N. Daunois.	128	12 S.	11 E.	152.14	1871
Cotton Press Co.	129	12 S.	11 E.	51.73	1871
J. Monlight.	130	12 S.	11 E.	79.16	1871
L. B. Declouet.	131	12 S.	11 E.	214.94	1871
F. Montreuil.	132	12 S.	11 E.	49.38	1871
J. Hopkins.	133	12 S.	11 E.	942.41	1871
Howe & Martin.	134	12 S.	11 E.	390.45	1871
P. Gueno.	135	12 S.	11 E.	74.49	1871
Maunsel White.	136	12 S.	11 E.	18.43	1871
Duchamp.	137	12 S.	11 E.	46.59	1871
F. Perault and others.	138	12 S.	11 E.	9.04	1871</

* Conflicts with claim of B. McCarty.

†In conflict with claim of John McDonough.

†Conflicts with the claim of Alex. Milne.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Orleans	41	12 S.	12 E.	270.49	1872	On Bayou Gentilly, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile east from Gentilly Station, on Chattanooga Railroad.	W. Hulingørst.
	do	78	12 S.	12 E.	17.00	1872	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles above United States barracks.	Albert Piernas.
	do	58	12 S.	12 E.	70.30	1872	do	C. Lesseps.
	do	73	12 S.	12 E.	52.35	1872	On left bank of Mississippi River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above United States barracks.	F. Montreuil.
	do	74	12 S.	12 E.	24.77	1872	do	L. B. Declouet.
	do	75	12 S.	12 E.	18.65	1872	Two miles east of United States barracks	State of Louisiana, under Pin-
	do	77	12 S.	12 E.	0.34	1872	One mile southwest of Gentilly Station, on Chattanooga Railroad.	tard. Pemberton et al.*
	do	15	13 S.	11 E.	584.67	1871	On left bank of Mississippi River, in Carrollton	B. McCarthy.
	do	23	13 S.	11 E.	50.32	1871	In New Orleans	Solet.
	do	24	13 S.	11 E.	153.33	1871	do	Bonrepos.
	do	25	13 S.	11 E.	135.65	1871	do	Grenier.
	do	26	13 S.	11 E.	110.21	1871	do	Larivée.
	do	27	13 S.	11 E.	92.10	1871	do	Pradell.
	do	9	13 S.	12 E.	67.64	1872	On left bank of Mississippi River, 2 miles below United States barracks.	Onezime Debouchel.
	do	21	13 S.	12 E.	53.35	1872	On left bank of Mississippi River, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles below United States barracks.	State of Louisiana, under Pin-
	do	5	13 S.	12 E.	70.29	1872	On left bank of Mississippi River, on English Turn	tard.† Dr. Forsyth.
	Pointe Coupee	59	3 S.	9 E.	296.16	1830	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 12 miles above Pointe Coupee.	A. Bourgeat.
	do	60	3 S.	9 E.	22.66	1830	do	A. Bourgeat and Mrs. Dewey.
	do	61	3 S.	9 E.	34.24	1830	do	Mrs. Dewey.
	do	23	4 S.	10 E.	94.94	1858	On right bank of Mississippi River, near Pointe Coupee Village.	Church of Pointe Coupee.
	do	24	4 S.	10 E.	93.96	1858	do	Parish of Pointe Coupee.
	do	15	4 S.	11 E.	294.88	1844	On right bank of Mississippi River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Waterloo.	Heirs of Nicolas Barra.
	do	69	5 S.	10 E.	563.80	1853	On right bank of False River, 6 miles south of Pointe Coupee.	Legal representatives of Ju-
	do	92	5 S.	11 E.	204.12	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, near Waterloo	lien Poydras.
	Plaquemines	31	13 S.	24 E.	209.14	1853	On right bank of Mississippi River, 4 miles below New Orleans.	Heirs of Nicholas Barra. G. Cazeland.
	do	32	13 S.	24 E.	199.27	1853	do	Heirs of J. McDonough.

do	37	13 S.	24 E.	68. 76	1853	do	B. Soulié and Widow Courcelles.
do	38	13 S.	24 E.	33. 84	1853	do	F. P. Ducongé.
do	30	13 S.	24 E.	9. 64	1853	On right bank of Mississippi River, 5 miles below New Orleans.	Representatives of Thomas Ramos, deceased.
do	2	13 S.	25 E.	68. 53	1853	do	Do.
do	18	13 S.	25 E.	9. 08	1853	On right bank of Mississippi River, 7 miles southeast of New Orleans.	Felix Villéré.
do	20	13 S.	25 E.	3. 72	1853	do	Constance Larche.
do	1	14 S.	24 E.	43. 78	1855	About 4 miles southeast of Algiers	Felix Villéré.
do	21	14 S.	24 E.	120. 61	1855	About 5 miles south of Gretna	Heirs of Hugues Lavergne.
do	22	14 S.	24 E.	76. 28	1855	do	Robert Urquhart.
do	29	14 S.	24 E.	122. 98	1855	About 2 miles southeast of Gretna	Heirs of J. McDonough.
do	89	14 S.	24 E.	256. 91	1855	About 5 miles south of Gretna	Robert Urquhart. †
do	90	14 S.	24 E.	357. 65	1855	do	Do. §
do	91	14 S.	24 E.	113. 19	1855	About 6 miles south of Gretna	Heirs of Hugues Lavergne. §
do	92	14 S.	24 E.	72. 96	1855	do	Do. ||
do	6	14 S.	25 E.	587. 67	1853	On right bank of Mississippi River, at a place called English Turn.	Felix Villéré.
do	7	14 S.	25 E.	508. 18	1853	do	Constance Larche.
do	8	14 S.	25 E.	302. 88	1853	do	Felix Villéré. ¶
do	35	14 S.	25 E.	0. 02	1853	1½ miles northwest of English Turn	Constance Larche. **
do	36	14 S.	25 E.	0. 14	1853	do	Do.
do	14	15 S.	24 E.	211. 05	1873	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 30 miles below New Orleans.	Widow Martin.
do	9	16 S.	25 E.	106. 87	1874	On right bank of Mississippi River, opposite Saint Sophie.	Packwood.
do	11	17 S.	25 E.	230. 40	1874	do	Do.
do	7	17 S.	25 E.	354. 09	1831	do	D. Le Clerc.
do	9	17 S.	25 E.	168. 02	1831	do	Adam Frederick.
do	3	17 S.	26 E.	215. 70	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, opposite Point à la Hache.	François Bistre.
do	7	17 S.	26 E.	51. 45	1831	do	Madame Jean Lafrance.
do	14	17 S.	26 E.	405. 74	1831	do	François L'Abbé.
do	15	17 S.	26 E.	135. 72	1831	do	Etne. Bte. Ivis.
do	19	17 S.	26 E.	293. 45	1831	do	Wilkinson.
do	3	18 S.	26 E.	66. 00	1831	do	François Bistre.
do	4	18 S.	26 E.	18. 40	1831	do	François Pèpye.
do	9	18 S.	26 E.	4. 67	1831	do	Bartlemy.
do	7	18 S.	27 E.	177. 79	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, 4 miles below Point Michael.	Antoine Silve.
do	8	18 S.	27 E.	177. 79	1831	do	François Silve.
do	9	18 S.	27 E.	140. 56	1831	do	Antoine Regas.
do	10	18 S.	27 E.	120. 31	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, 3 miles below Point Michael.	Jean J. Fite.
do	11	18 S.	27 E.	239. 81	1831	do	James Light.
do	13	18 S.	27 E.	366. 65	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, 2 miles below Point Michael.	Brandish & Osgood.
do	14	18 S.	27 E.	287. 75	1831	do	Denese & Francis.

* In conflict with claim of J. Bte. Castillon.

† The monument of Battle of New Orleans in this section.

§ Conflicts with claim of S. Roman, and B. M. Dauterive, and J. B. Degruy.

‡ Conflicts with claim of J. B. Degruy.

¶ Conflicts with claim of A. M. Ducros and C. Lacoste.

** Conflicts with claim of Jean Bte. Degruy.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Plaquemines	15	18 S.	27 E.	230. 21	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, 1 mile below Point Michael.	Bartlemy.
	do	16	18 S.	27 E.	382. 92	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below Point Michael.	Jeremiah Treadwig.
	do	17	18 S.	27 E.	81. 75	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile below Point Michael.	François Rousset.
	do	18	18 S.	27 E.	34. 83	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Point Michael.	Bartholomew Baptiste.
	do	19	18 S.	27 E.	5. 00	1831	On right bank of Mississippi River, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile above Point Michael.	Jean Lafrance.
	do	31	20 S.	29 E.	487. 20	1873	On right bank of Mississippi River, 2 miles above Fort Jackson.	Peter Silve.
	do	2	14 S.	12 E.	268. 38	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 4 miles below Saint Bernard.	Arnaud Lanaux.
	do	4	14 S.	12 E.	67. 14	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles below Saint Bernard.	Augustin Dupré.
	do	5	14 S.	12 E.	135. 44	1831	do	Thomas Saul.
	do	9	14 S.	12 E.	416. 26	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 6 miles below Saint Bernard.	Thomas Saul and Ed. Meance.
	do	11	14 S.	12 E.	219. 04	1831	do	Dupuy.
	do	12	14 S.	12 E.	160. 00	1831	do	Do.
	do	13	14 S.	12 E.	160. 00	1831	do	Do.
	do	14	14 S.	12 E.	160. 00	1831	do	Do.
	do	15	14 S.	12 E.	160. 00	1831	do	Do.
	do	16	14 S.	12 E.	160. 00	1831	do	Do.
	do	17	14 S.	12 E.	293. 95	1831	do	François Delery.
	do	20	14 S.	12 E.	308. 13	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 8 miles below Saint Bernard.	Judge Leonard and General Lacoste.
	do	4	14 S.	13 E.	201. 08	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles below Saint Bernard.	Thos. Morgan & Co.
	do	2	15 S.	12 E.	129. 92	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, 12 miles below Saint Bernard.	Martin Soye.
	do	6	15 S.	12 E.	245. 40	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, 13 miles below Saint Bernard.	Charlotte Gentilly.
	do	7	15 S.	12 E.	169. 18	1830	do	Madam Joseph Guesnard.
	do	8	15 S.	12 E.	201. 88	1830	do	Jean Nevitt.
	do	9	15 S.	12 E.	103. 44	1830	do	Mr. Daunoy.
	do	10	15 S.	12 E.	180. 37	1830	do	Mr. Bouillon.

11	do	15 S.	12 E.	135.08	1830	do	Jeanette Neville.
36	do	15 S.	12 E.	430.86	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, 16 miles below Saint Sophie.	Jean Vinet.
53	do	16 S.	13 E.	155.12	1853	On left bank of Mississippi River, 5 miles below Saint Sophie.	Thomas Lafrance.
54	do	16 S.	13 E.	239.18	1853	do	F. & J. B. Lafrance.
54	do	17 S.	13 E.	0.33	1853	do	Do.
31	do	16 S.	14 E.	14.10	1853	3 miles north of Point à la Hache.	Do.
43	do	16 S.	14 E.	8.05	1853	do	C. Duplessis.
1	do	17 S.	14 E.	0.37	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 3 miles above Point à la Hache.	Jacques Lafrance.
2	do	17 S.	14 E.	2.39	1830	do	Mrs. Strackham.
3	do	17 S.	14 E.	22.01	1830	do	Nora Duplessis.
4	do	17 S.	14 E.	44.02	1830	do	Michel Duplessis.
5	do	17 S.	14 E.	42.90	1830	do	Cyprian Duplessis.
6	do	17 S.	14 E.	67.33	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2½ miles above Point à la Hache.	Lablanc.
7	do	17 S.	14 E.	96.53	1830	do	Sylvian Duplessis.
8	do	17 S.	14 E.	92.75	1830	do	Valfor Duplessis.
9	do	17 S.	14 E.	97.67	1830	do	Martin Duplessis.
10	do	17 S.	14 E.	75.04	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles above Point à la Hache.	Michel Duplessis.
11	do	17 S.	14 E.	136.23	1830	do	Casimer Duplessis.
12	do	17 S.	14 E.	203.72	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1½ miles above Point à la Hache.	Charles Dragon.
13	do	17 S.	14 E.	84.59	1830	do	Jacques Lafrance.
14	do	17 S.	14 E.	84.59	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1 mile above Pointe à la Hache.	Peter Dragon.
15	do	17 S.	14 E.	169.30	1830	do	John Joseph Vusar.
16	do	17 S.	14 E.	130.19	1830	do	Geroline Moreno.
17	do	17 S.	14 E.	118.45	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about ¼ mile above Pointe à la Hache.	John Joseph.
18	do	17 S.	14 E.	229.04	1830	do	André Casse.
19	do	17 S.	14 E.	104.72	1830	do	Sira Casse.
20	do	17 S.	14 E.	63.99	1830	do	Adolphe Bolowsha.
21	do	17 S.	14 E.	271.84	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about ¼ mile above Pointe à la Hache.	Heirs of Hulbert Dennis.
22	do	17 S.	14 E.	65.94	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about ¼ mile below Pointe à la Hache.	Martin Fourdin.
23	do	17 S.	14 E.	224.49	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about ¼ mile below Pointe à la Hache.	John Lafrance.
24	do	17 S.	14 E.	101.46	1830	do	John Baptiste Silve.
25	do	17 S.	14 E.	169.88	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about ¾ mile below Pointe à la Hache.	Dgne. Ragas.
26	do	17 S.	14 E.	67.92	1830	do	Edward Duga.
27	do	17 S.	14 E.	101.46	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1 mile below Pointe à la Hache.	Alexander Ingle.
28	do	17 S.	14 E.	101.46	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1¼ miles below Pointe à la Hache.	Henry Ingle.
29	do	17 S.	14 E.	186.17	1830	do	Peter Ingle.
30	do	17 S.	14 E.	101.46	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1½ miles below Pointe à la Hache.	James Ingle.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Plaquemines.....	31	17 S.	14 E.	101.46	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1½ miles below Pointe à la Hache.	Bartholomew Fantinel.
	do	32	17 S.	14 E.	741.51	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles below Pointe à la Hache.	Joseph Martin.
	do	43	17 S.	14 E.	68.15	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4 miles below Pointe à la Hache.	John Ingle.
	Saint James	100	11 S.	15 E.	1.39	1843	3¼ miles southeast of Donaldsonville	E. Lacroix.*
	do	101	11 S.	15 E.	1.47	1843	do	Do.†
	do	102	11 S.	15 E.	3.07	1843	do	Do.†
	do	103	11 S.	15 E.	2.57	1843	do	Do.‡
	do	35	12 S.	16 E.	83.75	1843	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 10 miles below Donaldsonville.	F. Gagnier, under J. B. Bergeron.
	do	3	12 S.	16 E.	213.21	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 18 miles below Donaldsonville.	V. Choppin.
	do	6	12 S.	16 E.	63.15	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 17 miles below Donaldsonville.	A. B. Roman.
	do	7	12 S.	16 E.	233.42	1854	do	Do.
	do	41	13 S.	16 E.	363.29	1854	About 10 miles north of Thibodeauxville.....	Do.
	do	43	13 S.	16 E.	707.51	1854	do	Do.
	do	47	13 S.	16 E.	91.56	1854	do	V. Choppin.
	do	5	11 S.	3 E.	67.48	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 9 miles above the convent.	John Baptiste Burgeois.
	do	8	11 S.	3 E.	123.92	1830	do	E. Tureaud.
	do	9	11 S.	3 E.	137.77	1830	do	Michel Lanone.
	do	22	11 S.	3 E.	306.54	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 8 miles above the convent.	Pierre Lanone.
	do	27	11 S.	3 E.	108.72	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 6½ miles above the convent.	Benjamin Bourg.
	do	38	11 S.	3 E.	277.05	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 5 miles above the convent.	Noel Jordan.
	do	44	11 S.	3 E.	367.59	1830	do	Ersin Jacob.
	do	46	11 S.	3 E.	124.24	1830	do	Valentine Goudin.
	do	47	11 S.	3 E.	62.55	1830	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4 miles above the convent.	Edward Bourgois.
	do	48	11 S.	3 E.	40.49	1830	do	Arman Bourgois.
	do	49	11 S.	3 E.	14.61	1830	do	Joseph Poirie.
	do	50	11 S.	3 E.	12.71	1830	do	Faquier Dechary.
	do	1	11 S.	4 E.	2.82	1830	do	Valentine Goudin.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Saint Charles	111	12 S.	19 E.	108.04	1849	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 2½ miles below Bonnet Carré Point.	Felix Garcia.
	do	21	12 S.	20 E.	37.51	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles below Bonnet Carré Point.	C. Perret.
	do	4	13 S.	20 E.	134.56	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 3½ miles north-west of Bouté's Station.	J. B. Labranche & Sons.
	do	13	13 S.	20 E.	158.96	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 4 miles north-west of Bouté's Station.	Guillaume Beauvais.*
	do	47	13 S.	20 E.	31.78	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles below Bonnet Carré Point.	C. Perret.
	do	121	13 S.	20 E.	38.70	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles north of Bouté's Station.	John L. Labranche.
	do	2	13 S.	21 E.	3.51	1855	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 20 miles above New Orleans.	Do.
	do	13	13 S.	21 E.	84.96	1855	do	François Mayronne.
	do	21	13 S.	21 E.	57.51	1855	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 18 miles above New Orleans.	Pierre Sauvé.
	do	30	13 S.	21 E.	236.04	1885	On right bank of Mississippi River, about 16 miles above New Orleans.	Ambrose Lanfear.
	do	31	13 S.	21 E.	100.21	1855	do	Do.
	do	32	13 S.	21 E.	132.48	1855	do	Do.
	do	65	13 S.	21 E.	321.58	1855	do	Do.
	do	43	14 S.	21 E.	7.72	1855	About 10 miles southeast of Bouté's Station.	Do.
	Saint Bernard	4	13 S.	13 E.	1, 131.64	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 3 miles above Saint Bernard.	C. Chiappella.
	do	22	13 S.	13 E.	764.36	1831	do	Do.
	do	5	13 S.	13 E.	367.37	1831	do	Chippella & Guichard.
	do	24	13 S.	13 E.	1,075.63	1831	do	Do.
	do	6	13 S.	13 E.	531.29	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 2 miles above Saint Bernard.	Magloin Guichard.
	do	7	13 S.	13 E.	181.82	1831	do	Antoine Philippin, jr.
	do	8	13 S.	13 E.	304.63	1831	do	Do.
	do	9	13 S.	13 E.	270.77	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 1½ miles above Saint Bernard.	Do.
	do	25	13 S.	13 E.	4,515.00	1831	On left bank of Mississippi River, 2 miles northeast of Saint Bernard.	Do.
	do	26	13 S.	13 E.				
	do	27	13 S.	13 E.				
	do	16	13 S.	13 E.		1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 2 miles east of Saint Bernard.	Marin & Wogin.

.....do	17	13 S.	13 E.	164. 18	1831	do	Mad. Fond, Ferrara, Torez, Gutterey, Guerey, and Gutterey.
.....do	18	13 S.	13 E.	159. 41	1831	do	Philip Gutterey, Sardinze, heirs Serpes, Bourg, Lopez, Gonzales, Serpes, and Cantrelle.
.....do	19	13 S.	13 E.	175. 94	1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 2½ miles east of Saint Bernard	Juan Esteves, F. Esteves, Serpes, Cantrelle, Vve. Garrick, F. Garrick, Lefevre, and Dumouchelle.
.....do	28	13 S.	13 E.	155. 69	1831	do	Manuel Solis, Tomas Solis, Ramon, Laronde, Rodriguez Lanare, Casinove, and Carlos.
.....do	29	13 S.	13 E.	150. 10	1831	do	Bastien Gonzales, Hernandez Acerrado, Ursin Déjan Orsanez, Casinove, Melarina, and Medira.
.....do	30	13 S.	13 E.	53. 44	1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 3 miles east of Saint Bernard	Madam Querida.
.....do	32	13 S.	13 E.	220. 64	1831	do	Richardson.
.....do	33	13 S.	13 E.	166. 53	1831	do	Do.
.....do	34	13 S.	13 E.	160. 00	1831	do	Vve. Joseph Sanchez, Diego Sanchez, and Antonio Lopez.
.....do	9	14 S.	13 E.	48. 64	1831	3 miles southeast of Saint Bernard	Marin & Wogin.
.....do	11	14 S.	13 E.	178. 15	1831	do	Do.
.....do	12	14 S.	13 E.	164. 13	1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 2½ miles southeast of Saint Bernard	Madam Josepha Fond, Gabriel Perrara, Francisco Lopez, Bernard Gutterey, Antoine Guerey, and Antonio Gutterey.
.....do	13	14 S.	13 E.	159. 41	1831	do	Philip Gutterez, Bissente Sardigne, heirs of Francisco Serpes, Domingo, John Bte. Bourg, François Lopez, Andre Gonzales, Roman Serpes, and Neville Cantrelle.
.....do	14	14 S.	14 E.	175. 94	1831	do	Juan Esteves, Fernandez Estevez, Juan Serpes, Joseph Cantrelle, Mad. Vve. Garrick, François Garrick, Cypran Lefevre, and Eugeno Dumouchelle.
.....do	15	14 S.	13 E.	155. 69	1831	do	Etienne Veillon, Balthazar Livaudais, Manuel Solis, succession Laronde or others. François Rodriguez, Marcelina Lamare, Gabriel Casinove, and François Carlos.

* Sold in 1830 to Simeon Horne, rect. 58. See section 21, township 12 south, range 30 east.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southeastern	Saint Bernard	16	14 S.	13 E.	153.60	1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 2½ miles southeast of Saint Bernard.	Bastien Gonzales, Joseph Hernandez, Manuel Acerado, Ursin Déjan, Joseph Ormeu, Juan Casinove, Srigoine Melorme, Laurence Medira, Madame Querida, Richardson.
	do	17	14 S.	13 E.	49.94	1831	do	Do.
	do	19	14 S.	13 E.	98.91	1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 3 miles southeast of Saint Bernard.	Do.
	do	20	14 S.	13 E.	160.00	1831	do	Do.
	do	21	14 S.	13 E.	160.00	1831	do	Do.
	do	22	14 S.	13 E.	160.00	1831	do	Do.
	do	23	14 S.	13 E.	100.53	1831	On Bayou Terre aux Bœuf, 3½ miles southeast of Saint Bernard.	Madam Sanchez, Diego Sanchez, and A. Lopez.
	West Baton Rouge	75	5 S.	11 E.	225.35	1854	On right bank of Mississippi River, opposite Port Hudson.	Francis Ménard.
	do	76	5 S.	11 E.	202.58	1854	do	Do.
	do	26	6 S.	12 E.	121.52	1858	On right bank of Mississippi River, 4 miles northwest of Allain.	Edward Daigle.
	do	53	6 S.	12 E.	81.73	1858	do	Miguel Mayer.
	do	39	7 S.	12 E.	25.73	1858	On right bank of Mississippi River, 2 miles northwest of Allain.	Edward Daigle.
Southwestern	do	121	7 S.	12 E.	41.85	1858	do	Miguel Mayer.
	Iberia	38	11 S.	6 E.	39.91	1842	On Spanish Lake, about 3 miles northwest of New Iberia.	Dumerville Olivier.
	do	39	11 S.	6 E.	55.51	1845	do	Romero & Segura.
	do	38	11 S.	7 E.	169.31	1843	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 6 miles southeast of Saint Martinville.	Ant. Bonnain, claimed by Alex. Judice.
	do	32	11 S.	7 E.	390.78	1843	do	Paul Bonnain, claimed by Simon & Devalcourt.
	do	56	11 S.	7 E.	105.82	1843	About 6 miles southeast of Saint Martinville.	Louis Judice, now claimed by Hayen & Taylor and A. Despannet De Blanc.
	do	64	11 S.	7 E.	107.38	1843	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 6 miles southeast of Saint Martinville.	Antoine Bonnain.
	do	74	11 S.	7 E.	49.31	1843	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 7 miles southeast of Saint Martinville.	Paul Bonnain.
	do	77	11 S.	7 E.	70.75	1843	do	Jean Dugat.
	do	94	11 S.	7 E.	341.42	1843	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 7 miles southeast of Saint Martinville.	Do.
	do	97	11 S.	7 E.	17.20	1843	About 5 miles southeast of Saint Martinville.	Paul Bonnain.*

.....do	53	12 S.	5 E.	250. 07	1842	On right bank of Bayou Petit Ance, about 6 miles south-west of New Iberia.	Madam Perret.
.....do	51	12 S.	6 E.	49. 42	1848	On left bank of Bayou Teche, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below New Iberia....	J. B. Berrard.
.....do	56	12 S.	6 E.	218. 41	1848	About 3 miles northwest of New Iberia	Romero & Segura.
.....do	57	12 S.	6 E.	77. 80	1848	do	Dumerville Olivier.
.....do	19	12 S.	7 E.	45. 94	1844	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile below New Iberia.	J. B. Berrard.
La Fayette	83	8 S.	4 E.	164. 43	1851	On right bank of Bayou Carancros, about 4 miles south of Grand Coteau.	Joseph Babineau.
.....do	89	8 S.	4 E.	320. 50	1851	do	Widow Babineau.
.....do	58	8 S.	5 E.	3. 52	1854	do	Mme. Veuve Babineau.
.....do	67	8 S.	5 E.	158. 53	1854	On right bank of Bayou Vermillion, about 8 miles north of Vermillionville.	David Caruthers, Spanish patent, dated March 31, 1778, to Jn. Bte. Melançon and José Prejeant.
.....do	70	8 S.	5 E.	146. 38	1854	do	Jn. Bte. Melançon, Spanish patent, dated March 31, 1778, to Jn. Bte. Melançon and José Prejeant.
.....do	53	9 S.	4 E.	10. 46	1851	Two and one-half miles northeast of Vermillionville	René Broussard.
.....do	77	9 S.	4 E.	6. 71	1851	do	Joseph Dugat.
.....do	48	9 S.	5 E.	134. 43	1854	On right bank of Vermillion River, about 4 miles north-east of Vermillionville.	Louis Arseneau, jr.
.....do	49	9 S.	5 E.	79. 40	1854	do	Joseph Mouton.
.....do	74	9 S.	5 E.	52. 06	1854	do	Do.†
.....do	89	9 S.	5 E.	159. 88	1854	On right bank of Vermillion River, about 2 miles north-east of Vermillionville.	René Broussard.
.....do	112	9 S.	5 E.	109. 09	1854	do	Joseph Dugat.
.....do	49	10 S.	4 E.	1. 73	1849	On right bank of Bayou Vermillion, about 2 miles south of Vermillionville.	Heirs of Firmin Breaud.
.....do	51	10 S.	4 E.	370. 14	1849	On left bank of Bayou Vermillion, about 2 miles south of Vermillionville.	Do.
.....do	53	10 S.	4 E.	291. 05	1849	On right bank of Bayou Vermillion, about 2 miles south of Vermillionville.	Do.
.....do	54	10 .	4 E.	349. 00	1849	On right bank of Bayou Vermillion, about 3 miles south of Vermillionville.	Anselm Tibodan.
.....do	55	10 S.	4 E.	314. 98	1849	On left bank of Bayou Vermillion, about 3 miles south of Vermillionville.	Do.
.....do	49	10 S.	5 E.	230. 84	1855	On left bank of Bayou Tortue, about 3 miles southeast of Vermillionville.	Representatives of Olivier Landry.
.....do	54	10 S.	5 E.	135. 22	1855	On left bank of Bayou Tortue, about 4 miles southeast of Vermillionville.	Representatives of Simon Broussard.
.....do	67	10 S.	5 E.	81. 80	1855	On left bank of Bayou Tortue, about 10 miles southeast of Vermillionville.	Eulide St. Julien.
.....do	80	10 S.	5 E.	20. 80	1855	About 4 miles southeast of Vermillionville	Heirs of Firmin Breaud.
.....do	97	10 S.	5 E.	101. 95	1855	On left bank of Bayou Tortue, about 5 miles southeast of Vermillionville.	Representatives of Simon Broussard, under Spanish patent of Sept. 6, 1776.†
.....do	98	10 S.	5 E.	99. 87	1855	do	Do.†

* Conflicts with claim of Louis de la Houssaye.

† Conflicts with claim of Joseph Saunier.

‡ Conflicts with claim of legal representatives of Vital Landry.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southwestern.....	Saint Landry.....	108	4 S.	3 E.	182.92	1857	About 6 miles northwest of Washington.....	Legal representatives of François Guillory.
	do.....	45	4 S.	3 E.	270.12	1857	About 4 miles northwest of Washington.....	Jean Bte. De Vidrine.
	do.....	77	4 S.	3 E.	105.72	1857	do.....	Pierre Doucet.
	do.....	96	4 S.	3 E.	3.06	1857	do.....	Jean Bte. De Vidrine.*
	do.....	73	4 S.	4 E.	68.58	1857	About 2 miles north of Washington.....	J. B. Devadrine.
	do.....	78	4 S.	4 E.	12.80	1857	About 4 miles north of Washington.....	Legal representatives of François Guillory.
	do.....	38	5 S.	2 E.	80.51	1872	About 9 miles southwest of Washington.....	Antoine Belleais.
	do.....	84	5 S.	3 E.	95.08	1855	do.....	Do.
	do.....	136	5 S.	3 E.	98.40	1855	About 6 miles west of Washington.....	Pierre Doucet, under Spanish patent, June 23, 1781.
	do.....	43	6 S.	3 E.	6.89	1853	About 1½ miles west of Opelousas.....	Joseph Grauge.
	do.....	66	6 S.	4 E.	83.37	1853	On Bayou Tesson, ½ mile south of Opelousas.....	Do.
	do.....	112	6 S.	4 E.	142.41	1853	On Bayou Del Puente, 2½ miles southeast of Opelousas.....	Stephen Cochran.
	do.....	114	6 S.	4 E.	111.24	1853	do.....	Gonor.
	do.....	162	6 S.	4 E.	16.55	1853	One fourth mile north of Opelousas.....	Church of Opelousas.†
	do.....	163	6 S.	4 E.	1.70	1853	do.....	William Shields.†
	do.....	164	6 S.	4 E.	1.81	1853	do.....	Piernas.†
	do.....	165	6 S.	4 E.	0.85	1853	do.....	Furey Hallier.†
	do.....	166	6 S.	4 E.	0.85	1853	do.....	(†)
	do.....	167	6 S.	4 E.	0.35	1853	do.....	(†)
	do.....	168	6 S.	4 E.	6.38	1853	do.....	Nathaniel Cochran.†
	do.....	169	6 S.	4 E.	77.33	1853	Two and one-half miles northeast of Opelousas.....	Representatives of Jacob Schnell, under French patent to Pellerin.
	do.....	170	6 S.	4 E.	55.60	1853	Two and one-half miles southeast of Opelousas.....	Under French patent to Pellerin.
	do.....	171	6 S.	4 E.	172.45	1853	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 4 miles southeast of Opelousas.	Do.
	do.....	55	7 S.	5 E.	.....	1875	On left bank of Bayou Teche, 3 miles north of Arnaudville.	Michel Cormier.
	do.....	59	7 S.	5 E.	95.44	1875	do.....	Widow Molines.
	do.....	38	7 S.	6 E.	82.64	1875	do.....	Michel Cormier.
	do.....	42	7 S.	6 E.	33.38	1875	do.....	Widow Molines.
	do.....	82	8 S.	4 E.	122.53	1851	On left bank of Bayou Carancros, about 4 miles south of Grand Coteau.	Joseph Babineau.
	do.....	88	8 S.	4 E.	61.70	1851	do.....	Widow Babineau.
	do.....	49	8 S.	5 E.	292.11	1854	do.....	Mme. Veuve Babineau.

	31	5 S.	2 W.	2,792.61	1856	
do	47	9 S.	2 W.	580.90	1874	On left bank of Beaver Creek, about 30 miles northwest of Opelousas.
do	53	8 S.	6 E.	147.49	1854	On right bank of Bayou Cannes, about 5 miles northeast of Mermentau.
Saint Martin's	60	8 S.	6 E.	588.82	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, 1 mile below La Place.
do	62	8 S.	6 E.	98.92	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, 3 miles below La Place.
do	64	8 S.	6 E.	439.60	1854	do
do	68	8 S.	6 E.	267.24	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, 4 miles below La Place.
do	69	8 S.	6 E.	103.93	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 1½ miles below La Place.
do	70	8 S.	6 E.	92.89	1854	do
do	71	8 S.	6 E.	157.94	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 2 miles below La Place.
do	72	8 S.	6 E.	114.55	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 2¼ miles below La Place.
do	73	8 S.	6 E.	125.33	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 2½ miles below La Place.
do	74	8 S.	6 E.	158.07	1854	do
do	76	8 S.	6 E.	490.10	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 3 miles below La Place.
do	77	8 S.	6 E.	322.28	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 5 miles below La Place.
do	78	8 S.	6 E.	193.29	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 4½ miles below La Place.
do	79	8 S.	6 E.	171.26	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 4 miles below La Place.
do	80	8 S.	6 E.	245.36	1854	do
do	81	8 S.	6 E.	182.93	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 3 miles below La Place.
do	118	9 S.	5 E.	124.85	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, 3 miles below La Place.
do	123	9 S.	5 E.	109.74	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 3 miles below La Place
do	127	9 S.	5 E.	32.06	1854	On left bank of Vermillion River, about 2 miles northeast of Vermillionville.
do	69	9 S.	6 E.	189.52	1854	On left bank of Vermillion River, about 3½ miles north-east of Vermillionville.
do	73	9 S.	6 E.	216.96	1854	On left bank of Vermillion River, about 3 miles east of Vermillionville.
do	74	9 S.	6 E.	206.19	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 5 miles below Braud's Bridge.
do	77	9 S.	6 E.	23.17	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 6 miles below Braud's Bridge.
do	79	9 S.	6 E.	51.15	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 6½ miles below Braud's Bridge.
do	80	9 S.	6 E.	149.77	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 6 miles below Braud's Bridge.
do	84	9 S.	6 E.	160.66	1854	do
do	110	9 S.	6 E.	171.33	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 5 miles below Braud's Bridge.
do	117	9 S.	6 E.	166.36	1854	About 2 miles east of Braud's Bridge.
do	118	9 S.	6 E.	166.29	1854	About 4 miles southeast of Braud's Bridge.
do	139	9 S.	6 E.	139.49	1854	do
do	39	10 S.	6 E.	176.60	1854	About 5 miles southeast of Braud's Bridge.
do						On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 5 miles above Saint Martinville.

Conflicts with claim of George^{}King and D. F. Sackett.

†Held under Spanish patent to Antoine Pillet, dated August 1, 1781.

† Conflicts with claim of François Regneaud.

§ Conflicts with claim of Adelaide Braud.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Southwestern.....	St. Martins.....	41	10 S.	6 E.	152.54	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 4½ miles above Saint Martinville.	Widow Barra.
	do	45	10 S.	6 E.	170.90	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 3 miles above Saint Martinville.	Pierre Broussard.
	do	46	10 S.	6 E.	109.25	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 2¼ miles above Saint Martinville.	Alexander Barra.
	do	59	10 S.	6 E.	79.62	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 7 miles above Saint Martinville.	Francis Terrio.
	do	60	10 S.	6 E.	157.85	1854	do	No name given.
	do	66	10 S.	6 E.	117.00	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 5 miles above Saint Martinville.	Representatives of Pierre Nezatz.
	do	73	10 S.	6 E.	43.00	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 2½ miles above Saint Martinville.	Alexander Declouet.
	do	79	10 S.	6 E.	396.50	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 1 mile above Saint Martinville.	Oliver Duclosel.
	do	85	10 S.	6 E.	19.26	1854	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 1½ miles below Saint Martinville.	Robin.
	do	105	10 S.	6 E.	89.45	1854	On right bank of Bayou Tortue, about 3 miles west of Saint Martinville.	Gravier & Forstall.
	do	109	10 S.	6 E.	1,148.40	1854	About 2 miles northwest of Saint Martinville.....	Valsin A. Fournet.
	do	122	10 S.	6 E.	117.31	1854	About 6 miles northwest of Saint Martinville.....	Widow Silvain Broussard.
	do	129	10 S.	6 E.	15.05	1854	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 6 miles above Saint Martinville.	Michel Cormier.
	do	136	10 S.	6 E.	63.88	1854	About 3 miles northwest of Saint Martinville.....	Legal representatives of Bernard Dauterive.
	do	137	10 S.	6 E.	230.88	1854	On right bank of Bayou Tortue, about 3 miles northwest of Saint Martinville.	Do.
	do	138	10 S.	6 E.	335.68	1854	do	Do.
	do	65	10 S.	7 E.	34.73	1842	About 7 miles northeast of Saint Martinville.....	Joseph Landry.
	do	71	10 S.	7 E.	126.58	1842	About 5 miles northeast of Saint Martinville.....	Pierre Broussard.
	do	57	10 S.	7 E.	18.53	1842	do	Do.
	do	72	10 S.	7 E.	109.94	1842	do	Alexander Barra.
	do	56	10 S.	7 E.	0.30	1842	do	Do.
	do	77	10 S.	7 E.	185.66	1842	About 2 miles east of Saint Martinville.....	Jacques Roman.
	do	83	10 S.	7 E.	46.78	1842	About 6½ miles northeast of Saint Martinville.....	Widow Barra.
	do	87	10 S.	5 E.	59.28	1855	On right bank of Bayou Tortue, about 10 miles southeast of Vermillionville.	Valsin A. Fornet, under Louis Judice.
	do	65	11 S.	6 E.	13.50	1855	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about ¼ mile below Saint Martinville.	Robin.

Northwestern	Saint Marys	32	14 S.	10 E.	840.14	1841	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 4 miles above Franklin	Antoine Boutté
	do	33	14 S.	10 E.	498.90	1841	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 4 miles above Franklin	Do.
	do	41	14 S.	10 E.	569.66	1841	On left bank of Bayou Teche, about 7 miles above Franklin	Baptiste Boutté.
	do	42	14 S.	10 E.	430.74	1841	On right bank of Bayou Teche, about 7 miles above Franklin	Do.
	Vermillion	53	11 S.	4 E.	805.24	1842	On right bank of Bayou Vermillionville, about 5 miles northeast of Abbeville.	Greechin.
	do	54	11 S.	4 E.	153.52	1842	On left bank of Bayou Vermillionville, about 5 miles north-east of Abbeville.	Joseph Trahan.
	do	66	13 S.	3 E.	193.40	1847	On left bank of Bayou Vermillionville, about 4 miles south of Abbeville.	Peter Lee or Whittington Wallace.
	do	68	13 S.	3 E.	0.86	1847	do	John Saint Clair or Whittington Wallace.
	do	71	13 S.	3 E.	12.00	1847	do	Joseph Le Blanc or Thomas Fletcher.
	Rapides	44	1 N.	2 E.	14.25	1847	About 20 miles southeast of Wellwood	Robert Tanner.
North of Red River	Avoyelles	5	3 N.	4 E.	436.82	1839	About 5 miles north of Marksville	Rd. Wade.
	Caddo	1 and 2	19 N.	14 W.	547.62	1840	Opposite Benton (on Old River)	Pedro Colomb.
	Natchitoches	43 lot 3	9 N.	7 W.	1.55	1847	In town of Natchitoches	No name given.
	do	43 lot 6	9 N.	7 W.	0.56	1847	do	Do.
	do	43 lot 16	9 N.	7 W.	11.28	1847	do	Do.
	do	43 lot 24	9 N.	7 W.	1.53	1847	do	Do.
	do	43 lot 26	9 N.	7 W.	4.17	1847	do	Do.
	Caldwell		12 N.	3 E.			About 4 miles northwest of Copenhagen	Pierre Thomas Metoyer.*
	do	42	14 N.	4 E.	636.44	1851	On left bank of Ouachita River, about 8 miles below Pinet bluff.	Louis Bouligny, under the Marquis de Maison Rouge.
	do						On left bank of Ouachita River, about 8 miles below Pinet bluff.	Claimed by Richard King as the true location of the Bayargan claim.
Greensburg	East Feliciana	75	1 S.	1 E.	58.16	1851	On little Comite, about 6 miles northeast of Clinton	Magakey.
	do	38	1 S.	3 E.	602.04	1845	About 1 mile south of Woodland	David P. Pool.
	do	44	2 S.	1 E.	6.78	1851	About 4 miles east of Jackson	Stewart & Petty.
	do	58	2 S.	1 E.	1.08	1851	About 4 miles northeast of Jackson	Mrs. Black.
	do	40	2 S.	2 E.	141.56	1846	On Sandy Creek, about 3 miles southeast of Clinton	Edward Story.
	do	71	2 S.	3 E.	303.27	1847	About 8 miles east of Clinton	William Silliman.
	do	81	2 S.	3 E.	277.63	1845	About 7 miles southeast of Clinton	Edward Story.
	do	86	2 S.	3 E.	639.00	1845	About 5 miles southeast of Clinton	James Cobb.
	do	40	2 S.	2 E.	637.38	1851	About 5 miles east of Clinton	John Miller.
	do	51	4 S.	2 W.	568.44	1850	On left bank of Thompsons Creek, 2 miles north of Port Hudson.	James Raily, under Juan Simms.
	do	56	4 S.	2 W.	192.18	1850	About 2 1/2 miles northeast of Port Hudson	Maria L. Trudeau.
	do	61	4 S.	2 W.	425.91	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, 1/4 mile below Port Hudson.	John Bostler.
	do	32	2 S.	1 W.	47.58	1851	About 2 miles east of Jackson	Mrs. Black.
	do	65	2 S.	1 W.	68.79	1851	About 1/4 mile south of Jackson	Samuel Clark.
	do	47	2 S.	1 W.	798.50	1838	About 2 1/2 miles northeast of Jackson	Stewart, under Petty.
	do	60	3 S.	1 W.	182.50	1851	About 10 miles southwest of Jackson	John Murdock.
	do	92	3 S.	1 W.	201.00	1851	About 5 miles south of Jackson	John C. Williams.
	do	93	3 S.	1 W.	402.67	1851	do	Matthew Bethan.
	do	94	3 S.	1 W.	340.60	1851	About 4 miles south of Jackson	Pinkney Smith.
	do	111	3 S.	1 W.	97.60	1851	On Black Creek, about 8 miles southeast of Jackson	John Rhea.
	do	117	3 S.	1 W.	2.44	1851	About 10 miles southwest of Jackson	Catholics of Feliciana.

* Claimed for the last 60 or 70 years.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Greensburg.....	East Feliciana.....	72	3 S.	2 W.	88.76	1850	On left bank of Thompson Creek, about 8 miles southwest of Jackson.	John Murdock, under Widow Corno.
	East Baton Rouge.....	41	5 S.	1 E.	276.68	1853	About 3 miles southeast of Ambrosia.....	Joseph McNeal, under John Savage.
	do.....	66	5 S.	2 E.	357.94	1850	About 4 miles northeast of Burlington.....	Hugh Montgomery.
	do.....	54	5 S.	3 E.	279.97	1851	do.....	Do.
	do.....	41	6 S.	1 E.	144.42	1853	About 6 miles northeast of Baton Rouge.....	John Nelson.
	do.....	53	6 S.	1 E.	17.59	1853	About 5 miles northeast of Baton Rouge.....	Philip Hickey.
	do.....	85	6 S.	1 E.	414.30	1853	On right bank of Comite River, about 8 miles northeast of Baton Rouge.	William Reynaud and John Mailand.
	do.....	89	6 S.	1 E.	254.98	1853	About 8 miles northeast of Baton Rouge.....	Calvin Smith. *
	do.....	90	6 S.	1 E.	496.08	1853	do.....	Do. †
	do.....	97	6 S.	1 E.	195.32	1853	do.....	Do. †
	do.....	79	7 S.	1 E.	548.89	1849	About 3 miles east of Baton Rouge.....	Fergus and Arnaud Duplantier.
	do.....	88	7 S.	1 E.	636.18	1849	About 5 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.....	Elisha T. Hall, under Arthur Denton.
	do.....	91	7 S.	1 E.	346.79	1849	About 4 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.....	John Peas.
	do.....	45	7 S.	2 E.	321.56	1852	On right bank of Amite River, about 12 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.	George Vaughan.
	do.....	54	7 S.	2 E.	954.13	1852	On right bank of Amite River, about 12 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.	Heirs of E. J. Jones.
	do.....	37	4 S.	2 W.	480.65	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles below Port Hudson.	Philip Hickey.
	do.....	63	4 S.	2 W.	295.93	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 1 mile below Port Hudson.	P. Hickey.
	do.....	64	4 S.	2 W.	272.18	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2 miles below Port Hudson.	Do.
	do.....	49	5 S.	1 W.	133.49	1853	About 8 miles southeast of Port Hudson.....	Under Spanish patent to John Wall.
	do.....	38	5 S.	2 W.	60.44	1853	On left bank of Mississippi River, 3 miles below Port Hudson.	Philip Hickey, under Daniel Hickey.
	do.....	39	5 S.	2 W.	363.36	1853	On left bank of Mississippi River, 3½ miles below Port Hudson.	English patent to Thomas Ackens of Nov. 30, 1768.
	do.....	40	5 S.	2 W.	246.86	1853	Three and a half miles southeast of Port Hudson.....	Spanish patent to Mr. Profit of January 28, 1789.
	do.....	41	5 S.	2 W.	355.92	1853	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4 miles below Port Hudson.	English patent to Israel Matthews of March 3, 1772.

do	42	5 S.	2 W.	276.36	1853	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4½ miles below Port Hudson.	English patent to John Marks of January 3, 1769.
do	43	5 S.	2 W.	357.70	1853	About 4 miles southeast of Port Hudson.	Spanish patent to Da Sibil Nash of April 9, 1794.
do	41	6 S.	1 W.	235.14	1853	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles above Baton Rouge.	Philip Hickey.
do	57	6 S.	1 W.	220.39	1853	About 8 miles southeast of Port Hudson.	Under Spanish patent to John Wall.
do	48	7 S.	1 W.	135.11	1857	In the city of Baton Rouge.	Philip Hickey.
do	49	7 S.	1 W.	451.98	1857	do	Fuselier De La Clair.
do	71	7 S.	1 W.	44.17	1857	do	United States military reservation.
do	76	7 S.	1 W.	2.64	1857	do	Lot in the city of Baton Rouge.
do	79	7 S.	1 W.	3.19	1857	do	Do.
do	81	7 S.	1 W.	3.40	1857	do	Do.
do	82	7 S.	1 W.	3.40	1857	do	Do.
do	83	7 S.	1 W.	3.42	1857	do	Do.
do	89	7 S.	1 W.	2.79	1857	do	Do.
do	90	7 S.	1 W.	2.77	1857	do	Do.
do	98	7 S.	1 W.	3.19	1857	do	Do.
do	99	7 S.	1 W.	3.20	1857	do	Do.
do	100	7 S.	1 W.	2.61	1857	do	Do.
do	101	7 S.	1 W.	2.61	1857	do	Do.
do	106	7 S.	1 W.	3.50	1857	do	Do.
do	108	7 S.	1 W.	3.50	1857	do	Lot in the city of Baton Rouge covered by the claim of Francis Herault and alias.
do	109	7 S.	1 W.	3.18	1857	do	Do.
do	111	7 S.	1 W.	3.18	1857	do	Do.
do	112	7 S.	1 W.	3.30	1857	do	Do.
do	113	7 S.	1 W.	3.18	1857	do	Do.
do	114	7 S.	1 W.	3.29	1857	do	Do.
do	115	7 S.	1 W.	3.18	1857	do	Do.
do	116	7 S.	1 W.	3.29	1857	do	Do.
do	117	7 S.	1 W.	3.18	1857	do	Do.
do	118	7 S.	1 W.	3.28	1857	do	Do.
do	119	7 S.	1 W.	3.19	1857	do	Do.
do	120	7 S.	1 W.	3.28	1857	do	Do.
do	121	7 S.	1 W.	3.19	1857	do	Do.
do	122	7 S.	1 W.	3.27	1857	do	Do.
do	123	7 S.	1 W.	3.49	1857	do	Do.
do	124	7 S.	1 W.	3.27	1857	do	Do.
do	125	7 S.	1 W.	3.20	1857	do	Do.
do	126	7 S.	1 W.	3.27	1857	do	Do.
do	127	7 S.	1 W.	3.20	1857	do	Do.
do	128	7 S.	1 W.	3.26	1857	do	Do.
do	129	7 S.	1 W.	3.20	1857	do	Do.
do	130	7 S.	1 W.	3.25	1857	do	Do.
do	131	7 S.	1 W.	3.20	1857	do	Do.
do	132	7 S.	1 W.	3.25	1857	do	Do.

Conflicts with claim of V. S. Daulton.

† Conflicts with claim of V. T. Dalton.

† Conflicts with claim of Henry Tibedeaux.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Section.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Greensburg.....	East Baton Rouge....	133	7 S.	1 W.	3.21	1857	In the city of Baton Rouge.....	Lot in the city of Baton Rouge covered by the claim of Francis Herault and alias.
	do	134	7 S.	1 W.	3.25	1857	do	Do.
	do	135	7 S.	1 W.	3.21	1857	do	Do.
	do	136	7 S.	1 W.	3.24	1857	do	Do.
	do	137	7 S.	1 W.	3.21	1857	do	Do.
	do	138	7 S.	1 W.	3.24	1857	do	Do.
	do	139	7 S.	1 W.	3.21	1857	do	Do.
	do	140	7 S.	1 W.	3.24	1857	do	Do.
	do	141	7 S.	1 W.	3.39	1857	do	Do.
	do	142	7 S.	1 W.	3.25	1857	do	Do.
	do	143	7 S.	1 W.	3.40	1857	do	Do.
	do	145	7 S.	1 W.	3.22	1857	do	Do.
	do	146	7 S.	1 W.	3.22	1857	do	Do.
	do	147	7 S.	1 W.	3.22	1857	do	Do.
	do	73	7 S.	1 W.	38.49	1857	do	Do.
	Livingston	39	5 S.	6 E.	288.49	1844	On right bank of Tickfaw River, about 4 miles southeast of Pine Grove.	Heirs of Philip Hickey and others.
	do	44	7 S.	2 E.	494.77	1852	On left bank of Amite River, about 12 miles southeast of Baton Rouge.	Ann McKie.
	do	65	7 S.	2 E.	116.70	1852	do	Heirs of Evan and James Jones.
	do	64	7 S.	2 E.	418.36	1852	do	Fulton and others.
	do	40	7 S.	3 E.	502.38	1852	Two miles west of Bentons Ferry	Daniel Boardman.
	do	45	7 S.	3 E.	755.52	1852	do	E. and J. Jones.
	do	38	7 S.	5 E.	640.91	1845	On right bank of Tickfaw River, about 8 miles west of Springfield.	Fulton and others.
	do	39	7 S.	5 E.	639.64	1845	On left bank of Tickfaw River, about 8 miles west of Springfield.	Reuben Denham.
	do	55	8 S.	4 E.	206.03	1852	On left bank of Amite River, about 6 miles southeast of Port Vincent.	William L. Breed.
	do	41	8 S.	6 E.	640.79	1853	On right bank of Tickfaw River, about 6 miles southeast of Springfield.	William R. Willis and heirs of Diaz.
	Saint Helena.....	57	1 S.	4 E.	339.60	1848	Northeast corner of township, about 15 miles northwest of Greensburg.	John Killian.
	do	60	2 S.	4 E.	605.70	1845	About 18 miles east of Clinton.....	Thomas Bates, under Isham Aldridge.
	Saint Tammany	39	9 S.	13 E.	521.90	1851	On right bank of Bayou Liberty, about 3 miles west of Bonfouca.	Kinchen & Moore. Francis Cousin.

do	42	9 S.	13 E.	603.76	1828	do	Jarod, or Girod.
do	41	9 S.	14 E.	302.28	1851	do	Francis Cousin.
Tangipahoa	45	3 S.	9 E.	640.56	1849	On Tchefuncta River, about 3 miles south of Welch's Bridge.	Alexander Lea.
West Feliciana	60	1 S.	1 W.	128.76	1852	On right bank of Middle Fork of Thompsons Creek, about 5 miles northwest of Jackson.	John Brown.
do	66	1 S.	1 W.	217.27	1852	On right bank of Middle Fork of Thompsons Creek, about 9 miles northwest of Jackson.	Browder & McCausland.
do	46	1 S.	2 W.	509.04	1850	About 9 miles northwest of Jackson.	Do.
do	57	1 S.	2 W.	108.54	1850	On Mill Creek, about 5 miles northwest of Jackson.	John Brown.
do	65	1 S.	2 W.	399.08	1850	About 12 miles northwest of Tunica Landing.	F. A. Browder.
do	52	1 S.	3 W.	41.77	1855	do	Do.
do	56	1 S.	4 W.	16.81	1856	On right bank of Little Bayou Sara, 6 miles northeast of Tunica Landing.	John F. Carmichael.
do	57	1 S.	4 W.	967.36	1856	On right bank of Little Bayou Sara, 5 miles northeast of Tunica Landing.	Miss Eliza Barrow.
do	41	2 S.	2 W.	340.02	1850	About 8 miles west of Jackson.	Patrick McDermott.
do	47	2 S.	2 W.	121.13	1850	About 5 miles west of Jackson.	Heirs of Robert Flowers.
do	51	2 S.	2 W.	480.20	1850	About 6 miles northwest of Jackson.	A. Whittaker.
do	57	2 S.	2 W.	871.47	1850	About 9 miles northwest of Jackson.	Catherine Turnbull.
do	81	2 S.	2 W.	254.40	1850	On right bank of Thompsons Creek, about 9 miles northwest of Jackson.	Aquilla Whittaker.
do	47	2 S.	3 W.	229.40	1851	About 5 miles northwest of Bayou Sara.	John Gainer.
do	55	2 S.	3 W.	249.82	1851	On left bank of Alexanders Creek, about 5 miles north-east of Bayou Sara.	Patrick McDermott.
do	67	2 S.	3 W.	266.59	1851	On right bank of Alexander's Creek, about 5 miles north-east of Bayou Sara.	Heirs of Patrick McDermott
do	70	2 S.	3 W.	85.06	1851	On right bank of Little Bayou Sara, about 6 miles north-west of Bayou Sara.	Heirs of William Barrow.
do	83	2 S.	3 W.	227.54	1851	On right bank of Big Bayou Sara, 10 miles north of Bayou Sara.	John Mayer.
do	99	2 S.	3 W.	26.70	1851	About 8 miles northwest of Bayou Sara.	Alexander Barrow.
do	62	2 S.	4 W.	619.02	1852	do	Do.
do	49	3 S.	2 W.	289.21	1850	About 10 miles northeast of Saint Francisville.	Heirs of R. Flower.
do	66	3 S.	2 W.	206.75	1850	About 7 miles southeast of Saint Francisville.	J. E. Johnson, under R. De-logny.
do	82	3 S.	2 W.	366.98	1850	About 7 miles northeast of Saint Francisville.	Eliza Barrow.
do	106	3 S.	2 W.	49.57	1850	On left bank of Thompson's Creek, about 8 miles south-west of Jackson.	Catholics of Feliciana.
do	38	3 S.	3 W.	151.90	1851	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 4 miles above Bayou Sara.	Heirs of Patrick McDermot
do	39	3 S.	3 W.	938.58	1851	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 3 miles above Bayou Sara.	Mad. V. Mourain.
do	40	3 S.	3 W.	702.44	1851	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 2½ miles above Bayou Sara.	Ardaud Beauvais.
do	59	3 S.	3 W.	193.82	1851	On right bank of Bayou Sara, about 4 miles northwest of Bayou Sara.	Reuben Kemper.
do	70	3 S.	3 W.	1,720.46	1852	On left bank of Bayou Sara, about 2 miles above Bayou Sara.	Moses Kirkland.
do	77	3 S.	3 W.	4.39	1851	On right bank of Alexander's Creek, about 4 miles north-east of Bayou Sara.	Heirs of Patrick McDermott.

List of the located private land claims in the State of Louisiana, etc.—Continued.

Where situated.		Description by survey.				When surveyed by United States.	Situation with reference to natural objects.	Supposed to be possessed or claimed by—
Land district.	Parish.	Location.	Township.	Range.	Area in acres.			
Greensburg.....	West Feliciana	78	3 S.	3 W.	62.26	1851	On left bank of Bayou Sara, about 3 miles northwest of Bayou Sara.	George Matthews.
	do	47	3 S.	4 W.	168.88	1852	On left bank of Mississippi River, about 6 miles above Bayou Sara.	Zenon Porche and widow and heirs of Villumine Porche.
	do	48	3 S.	4 W.	172.68	1852		
	do	49	3 S.	4 W.	171.76	1852		
	do	50	3 S.	4 W.	169.24	1852		
	do	41	4 S.	2 W.	127.52	1850		J. McNeil, under Santiago Rault.
	do	42	4 S.	2 W.	188.09	1850	do	Forbes & Inerarity, under V. S. Pintado.
	do	43	4 S.	2 W.	666.34	1850	About 3½ miles northwest of Port Hudson	J. E. Johnson, under Robin Delogny.
	do	46	4 S.	2 W.	476.07	1850	On right bank of Thompson's Creek, 2½ miles northwest of Port Hudson.	J. E. Johnson, under Antonio Gautier.
	do	47	4 S.	2 W.	208.62	1850	On right bank of Thompsons Creek, 2 miles northwest of Port Hudson.	Xavier Wass, J. E. Johnson.
	do	48	4 S.	2 W.	638.57	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, 5 miles above Port Hudson.	J. E. Johnson.
	do	49	4 S.	2 W.	2,020.05	1850	On left bank of Mississippi River, 1½ miles above Port Hudson.	Do.

OFFICE OF SURVEYOR-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

New Orleans, February 19, 1880

I do hereby certify that the above and foregoing eighteen pages and this page contain a true and faithful abstract of all the located unconfirmed private land claims situated in the State of Louisiana.

O. H. BREWSTER, *Surveyor-General.*

ELLEN O'RORKE.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8868.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8868) granting a pension to Ellen O'Rorke, having considered the same respectfully report:

The beneficiary claims pension on account of services as an army nurse, but her claim in the Pension Bureau was rejected on the ground of no record of claimant's service or other evidence of her employment as nurse by recognized competent authority.

Evidence filed with the committee shows that during the months of February and March, 1862, she was employed as nurse at Dr. Robertson's hospital, on Fairfax street, Alexandria, Va., and before and after that was employed at the Lincoln, Carver, and Douglass Hill hospitals (the definite time at each not stated), and that her residence in Washington was utilized as a hospital for the Irish Brigade for a long period, and that she nursed Sergeant McCarty at the Lincoln Hospital for three months prior to his death from wounds.

Her brother Maj. William Horgan was killed in battle, and her brother Dennis Horgan contracted rheumatism from which he never recovered; and other relatives were in the service, one cousin, an adopted son of claimant, killed in the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia.

During nearly three years, at every opportunity, she gave of her money and time to the nursing and caring for sick and wounded soldiers, but never received any pay or reimbursement for either time or money, and at the time gave it freely without hope of reward; and the families of her relatives, whose lives were lost, have been since the war greatly dependent upon her.

She is now old—over 60—in straitened circumstances, and infirm in health, and for her meritorious services the committee urgently recommend the passage of the bill, after being amended by inserting the word "twelve" immediately before the word "dollars" in line 7.

JOSEPH M. DONOHUE.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6038.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6038) to increase the pension of Joseph M. Donohue, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Joseph M. Donohue enlisted September 23, 1861, as a private in Company A, Fifteenth Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged January 14, 1865.

Claimant applied for and was pensioned at \$6 per month from April 11, 1887, for rheumatism contracted in service. The board which examined him February 15, 1888, rated him six-eighteenths for rheumatism and describe some disease of heart. The board say the right elbow is somewhat rigid, right shoulder painful on forced elevation of hand to head, and slight atrophy of right arm and forearm. The board at Frankfort, Ky., November 18, 1891, rated him six-eighteenths for rheumatism and four-eighteenths for shell wound of left leg.

He applied for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, on November 14, 1890, alleging shell wound of left leg, resulting in rheumatism; but his claim was rejected November 26, 1892, on the ground of no benefit.

Medical testimony filed with the committee shows that claimant has been totally incapacitated for manual labor two thirds of his time for the last twenty-two years, and the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

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MARY ELIZABETH CRAIG.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2236.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2236) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Craig, having carefully considered the same, report thereon as follows:

Mary Elizabeth Craig is the widow of Thomas Craig, who served as deputy United States marshal of the fourth district of Iowa, from June 20, 1863, to April 16, 1864.

She is also the mother of Robert E. Craig, late major Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry; David A. Craig, late captain Seventeenth Iowa Infantry; James W. Craig, late a second lieutenant Second Missouri State Militia Cavalry and captain Seventeenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and Samuel T. Craig, late lieutenant Iowa Volunteer Cavalry.

Her husband died in 1882. One of her sons died in the service and two have since died from causes due to their service, while the fourth is totally disabled and is a pensioner. No one is now pensioned on account of the service and death of Maj. Robert E. Craig, whose widow died in 1888.

This woman gave to the service of her country her husband and four sons, all of whom became officers, all but one of whom are now dead, and that one is totally disabled. She is now 84 years of age and dependent, and your committee earnestly recommend that the bill do pass after being amended as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll the name of Mary Elizabeth Craig, mother of Robert E. Craig, late major Eighty-fifth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension of twenty-five dollars per month.



MARY HITT WALKER.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8257.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8257) granting a pension to Mary Hitt Walker, having considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

The beneficiary is the widow of Moses B. Walker, who was appointed captain of Twelfth United States Infantry August 23, 1861; was brevetted major March 13, 1865, and appointed lieutenant-colonel by brevet March 13, 1865; retired February 19, 1866, and died of paralysis December 17, 1895.

He was appointed colonel Thirty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry September 23, 1861; appointed brevet brigadier-general United States Volunteers March 27, 1865, and honorably discharged from volunteer service July 20, 1865.

He was severely wounded on left shoulder and over the spine, causing permanent injury of spine, at battle of Chickamauga, Ga., September 20, 1863, and was placed on the retired list with rank of captain February 19, 1866, on account of disabilities from this injury, chronic diarrhea, and rheumatism, and was retired with rank of colonel from July 28, 1866.

He was highly complimented by Gen. James A. Garfield for conspicuous gallantry on the field at the battles of Hoovers Gap and Chickamauga (where he received injuries that caused his death), and was recommended for promotion.

His widow was married to him May 1, 1855. She applied for and was pensioned from December 17, 1895 (date of his death), at \$30 per month.

She is now 63 years of age, and in view of the very gallant and conspicuous service of her late husband, whose early retirement, long period of illness and suffering, and death were clearly shown to be due to service origin, and on account of the pressing needs of claimant, who was the helpmeet of this soldier in all his trials, the committee recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out "seventy-five," in line 8, and inserting "fifty" in lieu thereof.

ALBERT HAMMER.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POOLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. R. 9620.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9620) granting a pension to Albert Hammer, respectfully report as follows:

This soldier served as a private in Company E, One hundred and twenty-third Illinois Volunteer Infantry, from February 29, 1864, to June 20, 1865, and was honorably discharged therefrom. He filed a claim June 30, 1880, for pension on account of injury to left shoulder and breast, and neuralgia, which claim he established, and he is now pensioned at \$8 per month for those disabilities. He claims disease of heart and lungs as results of his injuries, but the Pension Office has declined to accept them as such. At his last medical examination by the board of United States surgeons, at Newton, Ill., January 4, 1893, he was rated four-eighteenths for injury to shoulder, four-eighteenths for injury to breast, four-eighteenths for rheumatism, six-eighteenths for gastric catarrh, four-eighteenths for piles and disease of rectum, four-eighteenths for neurasthenia and debility, and ten-thirtieths for deafness (aggregating \$36 per month), and the board said: "Disability from all causes equivalent to loss of hand or foot."

If all these disabilities could be established as due to service, as he claims them to be, he would be entitled for these to \$24 per month, but this is not all. He received severe and permanent injuries in the service of his country before his enlistment, and when he was a boy of 17.

He then lived in Crooked Creek Township, Jasper County, Ill. A company had been recruited in that township for the Ninety-seventh Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and a number of them had deserted and returned to the vicinity of their homes. The provost-marshal in charge of that district had made repeated efforts to apprehend these deserters, but without success, as, by reason of their thorough knowledge of the country and the absence of such knowledge on the part of the provost-marshal and his deputies and assistants, they were always able to evade the officers. Claimant, who as a boy knew many of the deserters, was employed to locate them and assist in their apprehension, and while so assisting he was attacked by a deserter named William I. Chapman, and was cut with a knife, the wounds being thus described by Dr. L. W. P. Gilbert, who attended him at the time:

First. A very severe and dangerous knife wound near the right eye on the right cheek. Not less than three distinct cuts had been made at and near this place.

Second. A very severe and dangerous knife wound on the left shoulder, the flesh being laid open to the bone in three different places.

Third. The left index finger was cut almost off at the second joint.

Fourth. Two cuts in the back of the head and in the neck.

Fifth. One cut in the right side just above the point of the hip. This cut extended into the abdominal cavity and was a very dangerous wound.

Sixth. One cut to the right of the spinal column and in the small of the back above the hip bone. This cut was about 3 inches deep and a very ugly and dangerous wound, causing the patient great pain and agony.

In order to properly dress the above wounds it was necessary to take a large number of stitches, the wounds being very painful, and some of them of a very dangerous character.

George W. Fairgrieve, M. D., examined claimant January 4, 1897, and he describes these wounds, and concludes as follows:

The foregoing condition is the result of wounds received by Mr. Albert Hammer that have left him in a condition that totally unfits him for the performance of manual labor.

Claimant was never rated for those wounds by the Pension Office examining surgeons, because, since they were not pensionable under the general law, they were never alleged by claimant. In the opinion of this committee, however, they were received while claimant was acting in the service of his country, and were directly due to such service, and therefore the passage of the bill is recommended, after being amended as follows:

In line 4 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

ELNORA SHUMAN.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. POOLE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10085.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10085) for the relief of Elnora Shuman, widow of John Shuman, deceased, and foster mother of W. E. Shuman and James F. Shuman, both deceased, submit the following report:

The claimant asks to be placed on the pension roll at \$12 per month. Her case is a sad one and her cause meritorious, the history of which shall be briefly recited.

John Shuman was father of James F. Shuman, of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry Volunteers, and W. E. Shuman, late of Company H, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry Volunteers, both of whom served in the Army during the war of the rebellion. W. E. Shuman died from the effect of wounds received in the battle of Gettysburg, Pa., and James F. Shuman was killed at Gettys Station, Va., April 25, 1864.

John Shuman was dependent on said sons at time of their enlistment and death and drew a father's pension (certificate 230091). He died June 22, 1895, left surviving him a widow (Elnora Shuman), who married him March 2, 1848. She is stepmother of James F. Shuman, and was to all intents and purposes a mother to him from the time he was 12 years old up to the time he was killed. She was also stepmother to W. E. Shuman, another son of John Shuman, from the time he was 8 years old until he died from the wound received at Gettysburg, July 2, 1863. She was in all respects (excepting birth) a mother to these two boys killed.

John Shuman and Elnora Shuman, father and stepmother, were dependent on these boys until they were killed, and after their death they lived on pension granted John Shuman. Mrs. Shuman is now without any property whatever.

The proof shows that Elnora Shuman had a paralytic stroke, which has rendered her helpless; that she needs constant care of an attendant; that she is now 74 years of age.

The bill will continue to her the same pension granted her husband. Your committee believe that this is a proper case in which to grant a pension, and report back the bill recommending its passage, with an amendment striking out the clause, in lines 10 and 11, "both killed in service during the late war;" also amending title so as to read "A bill for the relief of Elnora Shuman."

HESTER A. ADAMS.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7903.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7903) granting a pension to Hester A. Adams, submit the following report:

The claimant, Hester A. Adams, is the widow of William H. Adams, a private of Company D, Thirtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. She was married January 3, 1869. The soldier served from March 1, 1862, to July 17, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He was pensioned at \$4 per month from July 18, 1865, for chronic diarrhea, proven to be of service origin, and which disease affected him to the date of his death, February 2, 1882. The immediate cause of his death was complete pneumonia of the right lung, but the condition of pensioner's bowels during his last sickness, as disclosed by the physician, as also his condition since his discharge, impresses the committee with the belief that this army disease had much to do with his death.

An application for pension under the general law of 1862 has been rejected on the ground that soldier died of disease contracted since his discharge, but claimant is now drawing a pension of \$8 under act of June 27, 1890.

Claimant is very poor; the total amount of her property does not exceed \$150. She has a feeble-minded, helpless son over 16 years of age to support. Her health is poor, and her present pension is utterly insufficient for her support unless aided by charity. She is shown to be worthy, and her claim is supported by the officers and members of the Grand Army post where she lives.

The committee recommend that the bill be amended by striking out of line 8 the word "eighteen" and inserting in lieu the word "twelve," and also by amending the title so as to read:

"A bill increasing the pension of Hester A. Adams."

HEIRS OF JOHN ROACH.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MINOR, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1181.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1181) for the relief of the heirs of John Roach, deceased, submit the following report:

This bill is the same as H. R. 2137, now pending in the House and previously reported by this committee with a favorable recommendation.

Your committee therefore recommend that this bill be substituted for said House bill, and that said House bill lie on the table.



THEORY OF LINGUISTICS

By Noam Chomsky
Professor of Linguistics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Second Edition
Revised and Expanded

1965

1965

This book is a revised and expanded edition of the author's first book, *Theory of Linguistics*, published in 1965. It contains new material on the theory of syntax, semantics, and phonology, as well as new examples and exercises. The book is intended for students of linguistics and for those interested in the theory of language.

SURVIVORS OF THE LADY FRANKLIN BAY EXPEDITION.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1277.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1277) to place certain survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army, having considered the same, recommend that it do pass, and adopt the Senate report by Mr. Shoup, which is herewith appended.

[Senate Report No. 1093, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1277) providing for the appointment as lieutenants on the retired list of certain survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, have examined the same and submit the following report:

The bill authorizes the President to appoint Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, second lieutenants of infantry in the United States Army, and to place them on the retired list.

As is well known, this expedition was organized under the provisions of the acts of Congress approved May 1, 1880, and March 3, 1881, to establish a station north of the eighty-first degree of north latitude, at or near Lady Franklin Bay, for the purpose of scientific observation and exploration in the Arctic seas. Gen. A. W. Greely, Fifth Cavalry, acting signal officer, was assigned to the command of the expeditionary force by direction of the President. Twenty-five officers and enlisted men of the United States Army were assigned to duty with this force, and General Greely was authorized to employ Dr. Octave Pavy, of Greenland, for duty as surgeon. It is a deplorable fact that 19 of these men died in the Arctic regions; 13 of them died of starvation. The sufferings and privations of these men can not be described. Four of the survivors, the beneficiaries named in the bill, have been discharged from the Army; two of these, Biederbick and Frederick, for disability, and Long and Connell under the law reducing the corps.

Their military record is as follows:

Henry Biederbick served in the Army as private in Company G, Seventeenth Infantry, from June 14, 1879, to November 22, 1883, and as hospital steward from the latter date to January 6, 1885, when he was discharged for disability.

Julius R. Frederick served in the Army as private in Troop L, Second Cavalry, from September 11, 1876, to August 1, 1884, when he was transferred to the Signal Corps. He was discharged for disability, a sergeant, May 11, 1885.

Francis Long served in the Army as private in Troop G, Second Cavalry, from June 27, 1873, to June 27, 1878; as private, Company F, Ninth Infantry, and in the Signal Corps from July 24, 1878, to June 30, 1891, when he was discharged, as sergeant in the Signal Corps, under the law reducing the corps.

Maurice Connell served in the Army as private in Troop B, Third Cavalry, from July 25, 1871, to December 9, 1884, and in the Signal Corps from that date until June 30, 1891, when he was discharged, a sergeant, by reduction of the corps.

General Greely, in his report of this expedition to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, June 30, 1885, on page 93, after referring to the arduous labors, heroic endurance, and unflinching determination of those who lost their lives in this expedition, says:

"It would be equally unjust not to mention the services of the living (survivors). The lack of precedent forbade the War Department from confirming appointments and promotions made by me in the exigencies of my position. The necessity of maintaining the dignity of the service likewise interfered to their detriment when public interest was in a way of rewarding them with moderate fortunes. Two of these men, Hospital Steward Henry Biederbick and Sergt. J. R. Frederick, have been discharged from the service, on surgeon's certificate of disability, and, in a maimed condition, are adventuring the gain of their livelihood. The three remaining are now members of the Signal Service, on application of the Chief Signal Officer. As a reward in some way commensurate with the successful work done by them and the extraordinary suffering entailed through no fault of their own, I respectfully recommend that their Arctic services may be considered as rendering all these men eligible for appointment for the retired list of the Army, as of the grades of signal sergeants and hospital steward."

A bill to place two of the beneficiaries named in the bill, Francis Long and Maurice Connell, on the retired list passed the Senate during the Fifty-second Congress, and was reported favorably by the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives, but was not reached for action. The report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on the bill is herewith submitted and made a part of this report:

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2783) authorizing the President to place upon the retired list of the Army Sergeant Long and others, late of the Signal Corps, United States Army, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

The bill provides:

"That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the retired list of the Army, with the retired pay of the grade last held by them, Francis Long, late sergeant, Signal Corps, United States Army, and Maurice Connell, late sergeant, Signal Corps, United States Army, who have served in the Army over seventeen years, of which three years were with the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition."

The following correspondence with the War Department explains the present status of Long and Connell:

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS, UNITED STATES SENATE,
March 31, 1892.

Respectfully transmitted to the honorable the Secretary of War with request that this committee may be furnished with any information relative to this measure in possession of the War Department.

By direction of the chairman.

W. P. HUXFORD, *Clerk.*

[First indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, May 11, 1892.

Respectfully returned to the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, inviting attention to the inclosed report of the Adjutant-General, dated April 6, last, upon the bill.

The Chief Signal Officer, to whom the bill was also referred, recommends that, in view of the sufferings of the men named in the bill during their connection with the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, favorable consideration be given thereto.

S. B. ELKINS, *Secretary of War.*

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 6, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith bill authorizing the President to place upon the retired list of the Army Sergeant Long and others, late of the Signal Corps, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition (S. 2783), and in compliance with the request of the Committee on Military Affairs, United States Senate, to report as follows in regard to the services of the men:

Francis Long enlisted June 27, 1873, was assigned to Troop G, Second Cavalry, and discharged June 27, 1878, by expiration of service, a private; he reenlisted July 24, 1878, in Company F, Ninth Infantry, and was discharged July 23, 1883, by expiration of service, a private; reenlisted July 24, 1883, in the same company, was transferred to the Signal Corps, and discharged July 23, 1888, by expiration of service, a

sergeant; he reenlisted July 24, 1888, in the Signal Corps, and was discharged June 30, 1891, a sergeant, under act of Congress approved October 1, 1890—reduction of the force of the Signal Corps. His total service is not quite eighteen years.

Maurice Connell enlisted July 25, 1871, was assigned to Troop B, Third Cavalry, and discharged July 25, 1876, by expiration of service, a private; he reenlisted in the same troop July 25, 1876, and was discharged July 24, 1881, by expiration of service, a private; he reenlisted in same troop July 25, 1881, was transferred to the Signal Corps, and discharged July 24, 1886, by expiration of service, a second-class private; he reenlisted August 23, 1886, in the Signal Corps, and was discharged June 30, 1891, a sergeant, under act of Congress of October 1, 1890—reduction of the force of the Signal Corps. His total service is not quite twenty years.

Act of Congress of February 14, 1885, amended by act of September 30, 1890, provides for the retirement of enlisted men after thirty years' service, allowing double time for service during the war of the rebellion.

No enlisted man has so far been placed on the retired list except his case was fully covered by the acts above mentioned.

Very respectfully,

R. WILLIAMS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

GENERAL OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, May 9, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith Senate bill 2783, Fifty-second Congress, and strongly urge its passage by the Senate.

In connection with this bill the Chief Signal Officer has the honor to invite attention to the fact that Sergeants Long and Connell served three years with the United States Polar Expedition, one of the international scientific schemes, known commonly as the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, and during the last year at Cape Sabine suffered such tortures by cold, exposure, and slow starvation as brought them to the verge of the grave. Nothing has ever been done for either of these men, and now, at an age of 40 years, unable to perform hard field service which would devolve upon them if they entered the line, and unable to pass the rigid physical examination for reenlistment, they have been mustered out of the service (on July 1, 1891) and have thus lost all the accrued advantages for retirement. It is strongly urged that this favorable consideration be given these men by the bill referred to, which, if it is questioned as to its legality owing to the fact that the names of the men are inserted, can be amended by substituting for their names the words, "the surviving enlisted men of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition."

It may not be inappropriate to state that the American expedition to Lady Franklin Bay was the most successful in the record of Arctic expeditions during the years of 1881 to 1883, in which years it made an unbroken set of scientific observations, for which the expedition was planned and set forth; that it also made the most northerly latitude ever attained by man; that it extended the known coast of Greenland more than a hundred miles to the northeast; that it determined the physical character of Grinnell Land—probably the most remarkable spot within the Arctic Circle; and that all its labors, whether in the field of science or discovery, were made without injury or loss of any member of the expedition, nor did any officer or man sustain any injuries impairing his physical condition. Moreover, the party made an Arctic boat retreat for 500 miles southward to meet the promised relief, and landed at Cape Sabine with every man of the original party in health, with its scientific records, diaries, and all the important instruments intact; and the sufferings and death resulted from the failure of the cooperating expeditions. Despite this record, neither the expedition as a whole nor its commanding officer as its representative has received one act of commendation or recognition either from the War Department or from Congress. Its commander and members have meanwhile received the highest awards and honors within the power of the scientific and geographic societies of the civilized world.

The record of its labors was submitted in the briefest period that has ever elapsed between the return of an expedition and the making of the full report bearing thereon, and the recommendations of the undersigned as the commanding officer of that expedition have never elicited anything of a commendatory character from the Department to which the expedition belonged nor from the legislative branch of the Government which authorized it; so that, after all its success and the courage and determination of its dead officers and of its enlisted men, there is on record to this date no commendatory word for the living, no expressed sympathy with their sufferings, no words of regret to the families from whose members came the victims of the expedition, nor a word of commendation to set forth to the Army or the country the belief of the War Department or of Congress that the duty done was well and properly performed.

This bill offers an opportunity where the labors, merits, and sufferings of two of the men at least may be recognized. It may perhaps be quoted that the appointment of David L. Brainard to be a second lieutenant was a military recognition of this expedition, but such is not the fact, since every obstacle was thrown in the way of this appointment, which the President made only by discharging the man from the military service and making it as from civil life.

Very respectfully,

A. W. GREELY, *Chief Signal Officer.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

It thus appears from the above that Sergts. Francis Long and Maurice Connell served three years with the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition and during the last year at Cape Sabine, where they suffered such tortures by cold, exposure, and slow starvation as brought them to the verge of the grave. Some provision has been made for all the other survivors of that ill-fated expedition, but these men's services and suffering have been wholly unrecognized, and they have been turned out of the Army, after long and faithful service, entirely unprovided for. Your committee believe the least that can be done for them is to put them on the retired list with the rank held by them when discharged June 30, 1891, by reason of the act of Congress approved October 1, 1890, reducing the force of the Signal Corps.

Your committee therefore report the bill back to the Senate and recommend its passage, with a slight amendment to the title, striking out "sergeant" and inserting "sergeants" and in the same line striking out "others" and inserting "Connell," so as to make it conform to the body of the bill.

The act of Congress of February 14, 1885, amended by act of September 30, 1890, provides for the retirement of enlisted men after thirty years' service, allowing double time for service during the war of the rebellion. While neither of these men served quite twenty years, they were separated from the service and lost their accrued advantages for retirement, through no fault of their own; and in view of the sufferings, privations, and hardships endured by them, and which resulted in the death of three-fourths of their party, your committee believe that the Arctic service of the survivors of this remarkable expedition should be considered as sufficient to entitle them to be placed on the retired list. The following substitute is therefore reported, which provides for their retirement as sergeants of the Signal Corps, and its passage earnestly recommended:

"That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell, survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, to be enlisted as sergeants of the Signal Corps of the Army, and to place them on the retired list of the Army with the pay and allowances of sergeants of the Signal Corps who have been retired after continuous active service of fifteen years: *Provided*, That said pay and allowances shall be in lieu of any and all pensions that may have heretofore been granted to the persons hereinbefore named."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to place Henry Biederbick, Julius R. Frederick, Francis Long, and Maurice Connell on the retired list of enlisted men of the Army."

JOHN H. FINFROCK.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FENTON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4676.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4676) entitled "A bill to correct the military record of John H. Finfrock," having had the same under consideration, report it back favorably, and recommend its passage with amendment.

Attached hereto is the report of the Record and Pension Office of the War Department in reference to this case, which gives in detail the circumstances attending the dismissal of Captain Finfrock from the United States service, and states that the charge of desertion appearing against him in the orders in which he was dishonorably dismissed the service is erroneous, and that a notation to that effect has been placed upon the official records. But that "notwithstanding this action, the order of dismissal in the case of this officer having been carried into execution, it is beyond the power of an executive officer to revoke or modify it, or to set it aside, however unmerited or injurious that order may be deemed to have been."

Amend by adding as follows:

Provided, however, That no pay, bounty, or other allowances shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

Case of John H. Finfrock, late captain Company F, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

The records show that John H. Finfrock was mustered into service as second lieutenant, Company F, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, October 8, 1861, to serve three years, and was appointed captain, same company and regiment, November 12, 1861. No original muster-in roll for him as captain has been found. He appears to be properly accounted for on the muster rolls of the company to October 31, 1862. Subsequent to that date the company rolls report him as follows: December 31, 1862, "left the company and regiment at Scottsville, Ky., November 7, 1862; do not know the number or date of order or leave of absence, or if any was given him;" February 28, 1863, "dishonorably dismissed from the United States service, to date November 5, 1862, by order of Major-General Rosecrans, in Field Orders, No. 19, dated at Murfreesboro, Tenn., January 23, 1863;" company muster-out roll, dated December 10, 1864 (next roll on file), "dishonorably discharged from November 5, 1862, by order Major-General Rosecrans, in General Orders, No. 30, department Cumberland, * * * [roll torn] the march."

The returns of the regiment for November and December, 1862, show that he "left the regiment November 4, —, on surgeon's certificate; authority for absence not known."

The morning reports of the company show him as follows: November 7, 1862, "left regiment and company to go to hospital;" November 27, 1862, "in command of recruits for regiment, at Bowling Green, Louisville, Ky.;" December 10, 1862, "Captain Finfrock and recruits on duty in Bowling Green, Ky., by order of General Boyle."

No record of medical treatment in the case has been found.

In paragraph 2, Special Field Orders, No. 19, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, dated January 22, 1863, Captain Finfrock was dishonorably dismissed the service of the United States, to date from November 5, 1862, "for deserting his command while on the march." His dismissal was also announced in General Orders, No. 30, headquarters Department of the Cumberland, dated February 24, 1863.

The papers upon which the order of dismissal was based have not been found, but on December 8, 1862, the second lieutenant in command of Captain Finfrock's company made the following report on Finfrock's absence, stating that the report was made in compliance with an order from Major-General Halleck requiring company commanders to report all company officers who have been absent from their respective companies (without leave from the War Department) for a longer period of time than twenty days:

"Capt. John H. Finfrock, of Company F, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, left the company and regiment near Scottsville, Ky., November 6, 1862. He said that he was sick, and that Colonel Ferguson, of the regiment, had given him verbal leave to fall back to Scottsville. On November 9, 1862, learned by letter that he was in Louisville, on his way to Mansfield, Ohio. On November 27, 1862, he wrote a letter, dated at Mansfield, Ohio, stating that he was there, felt pretty well, and that he would return to the regiment. I have no knowledge of Captain Finfrock's having any leave of absence. He is now absent, and has been since November 6, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel McIlvain, commanding the regiment, informs me that he has no knowledge of Captain Finfrock's having any other than a verbal leave to fall back to Scottsville, Ky. This makes the third time that he has left the company and returned to Ohio. The second time he left the command May 14, 1862, and returned July 5, 1862."

This report was ultimately referred by General Rosecrans, on December 12, 1862, to the Adjutant-General, with the recommendation that Captain Finfrock be dismissed the service, and the report was received in the Adjutant-General's Office on December 22, 1862, where it appears to have been filed without action.

On February 13, 1863, Alex. McIlvain, lieutenant-colonel, commanding Sixty-Fourth Ohio Infantry, addressed a letter to the assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Cumberland, requesting that Captain Finfrock be permitted to make a statement of his case, he claiming that great injustice had been done him by the publication of the orders in which he was dishonorably discharged the service. Lieutenant-Colonel McIlvain stated that Captain Finfrock had a certificate showing that he did not desert his command on the march, as charged in the discharge orders, and had other documents showing the reasons for his absence.

On February 13, 1863, Captain Finfrock made the following statement of his case:

About October 18, 1862, he applied for leave of absence, based on a surgeon's certificate by H. P. Anderson, assistant surgeon, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, declaring him unfit for duty on account of varicocele. Although unable to walk, except in great pain, he remained with the regiment until it reached Scottsville, Ky., about November 5, 1862. [Captain Finfrock inclosed what purports to be a copy of Assistant Surgeon Anderson's certificate, dated October 28, 1862, but no record of such a certificate, except as shown by returns for November and December, 1862, has been found. The alleged copy of the certificate reads as follows:

* * * "Captain Finfrock * * * having applied for leave of absence, and being unable to march any farther, wishes to go to Lebanon, Ky., to await his papers."]

On November 7, 1862, being unable to march, the colonel of the regiment advised him to get to the railroad, promising to inform him of the result of his application for leave of absence. He procured transportation to Cave City, but, not finding any accommodation there, he proceeded to Louisville, Ky. From Louisville he went to his home at Mansfield, Ohio, having borrowed enough money to defray his expenses. He intended to return immediately to Louisville or Nashville and submit his case to some experienced surgeon. He arrived at Mansfield, Ohio, on November 14, he thinks, and, meeting Lieutenant Campbell, of his regiment, who was on recruiting service, he was informed by that officer that the superintendent of recruiting for Ohio desired some one to take some drafted militia to the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He consented to take charge of the men, as he could reach his regiment without marching, and remained at Mansfield for the purpose until December 1, 1862, when Special Order No. 8 was issued by Colonel Muhlenberg.

The following purports to be a copy of the order by Colonel Muhlenberg:

"Capt. John H. Finfrock * * * will proceed without delay to Nashville, Tenn.,

with a detachment of drafted militia assigned to his regiment. He will procure arms, etc., * * * at Columbus, Ohio.

"By order:

"FRANK P. MUHLENBERG,

"Captain Thirteenth United States Infantry, Mustering and Disbursing Officer."

No record of this order has been found. He obtained knapsacks, etc., at Camp Dennison, Ohio, and left that place for Louisville December 6, 1862, arriving at Louisville, Ky., December 7, 1862. He reported to Colonel Mundy, and was placed in Barracks No. 1 to await transportation. By direction of General Boyle he and his 187 men were placed in the First Convalescent Regiment, which regiment reported at Bowling Green, Ky., to Gen. R. S. Granger. He was retained on duty there until February 3, 1863, when his men were sent to his own regiment—the Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry. He (Finfrock), being unable to travel, did not leave Bowling Green until February 9, 1863.

The commanding general commanding the Department of the Cumberland declined to modify the order of discharge.

There is a certificate on file by D. C. Carr, lieutenant, Sixty-fourth Ohio Infantry, acting adjutant First Convalescent Regiment, dated at headquarters, First Convalescent Regiment, Bowling Green, Ky., February 3, 1863, which sets forth that Captain Finfrock has been on duty at Bowling Green, Ky., in the First Convalescent Regiment since December 10, 1862. The certificate appears to have accompanied Captain Finfrock's letter of explanation of February 13, 1863. The signature to the certificate appears to be genuine.

In Special Order No. 48, paragraph 3, headquarters United States forces, Bowling Green, Ky., dated February 9, 1863, Captain Finfrock, "having recovered his health sufficiently to travel," was directed to proceed to Murfreesboro, Tenn., to rejoin his regiment.

On a muster roll of the field and company officers of the First Convalescent Regiment, Department of the Cumberland, dated at Bowling Green, Ky., for the months of November and December, 1862, Captain Finfrock is reported present.

The records of the State Volunteer Recruiting Service of Ohio furnish no information in the case, not covering transactions like that referred to in Captain Muhlenberg's order, and the records of Mansfield, Ohio, are not on file.

The records of Nashville, Tenn., Cincinnati, Ohio, Camp Dennison, Ohio, and Louisville, Ky., for November and December, 1862, furnish no information in the case.

On an index to a letter book, military commander, Columbus, Ohio, for November, 1862, appears the name J. W. Finfrock, but page 88 of the book to which the index entry refers is missing.

It has been determined by this Department that the charge of desertion appearing against Captain Finfrock in the orders in which he was dishonorably dismissed the service is erroneous, and a notation to that effect has been placed upon the official records.

Notwithstanding this action, the order of dismissal in the case of this officer having been carried into execution, it is beyond the power of an executive officer to revoke or modify it or to set it aside, however unmerited or injurious that order may be deemed to have been, and the attorney in the case has been so informed.

Official statement furnished to Hon. H. C. Van Voorhis, House of Representatives.
By authority of the Secretary of War:

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,

War Department, January 15, 1896.

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY, 1910

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BY

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THE JOURNAL OF THE

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JAMES MCGREEVEY.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TYLER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8287.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8287) to remove the charge of desertion standing against James McGreevey, have carefully considered the same, and recommend its passage.

It appears from the evidence in this case that the soldier enlisted in the First District of Columbia Infantry Volunteers, and served from October 21, 1861, to October 25, 1864; that on March 11, 1865, he reenlisted to serve one year as a musician in Company A, Second United States Veteran Volunteers, stationed at that time at Camp Stoneman, District of Columbia; that on June 13, while in Washington on a temporary leave of absence from his command, he went to New York with some comrades, with whom he had drank too freely. Three days afterwards he started back to his regiment, but learning that it was being disbanded he did not again return to his command.

As this absence of the soldier from his regiment occurred under extenuating circumstances, and was after the close of actual hostilities, and as he had served faithfully in another regiment for more than three years, the committee recommend that the bill for his relief be passed.



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TO REPEAL PART OF CHAPTER 189.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HULL, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9775.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9775) to repeal so much of chapter 189 of the Statutes of the United States of America, passed at the third session of the Fifty-third Congress and approved March 2, 1895, as requires that the lower portion of the Rock Island Bridge shall not be occupied by any street railway company without paying a reasonable rent therefor, having considered the same, report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that the bill do pass with the following amendments:

Strike out the word "repeal," in the first line of the title of the bill, and substitute therefor the word "amend."

Strike out the word "repealed," in line 20, and add the following:

amend, by adding after the final words, "paying a reasonable rent therefor," the following words: "unless said company, in lieu of such rent, shall furnish and deliver at the electric motor on the draw of the bridge the necessary and proper electric power for operating the draw, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, so long as said company occupies or uses said bridge for railway purposes."

Your committee attach hereto and make part of this report the report of the Chief of Ordnance.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF ORDNANCE,
Washington, January 15, 1897.

Respectfully returned to the Honorable Secretary of War.

The subject of charging the Tri-City Street Railway Company a reasonable rental for the use of the Rock Island Bridge has received much consideration within the last two years, and many arguments on the subject have been presented to this Department, several of which have been communicated to the Secretary of War, especially while he was considering the subject of the amount of rental that should be charged.

After a careful consideration of the whole matter, I deem it my duty to make the following recommendation:

The commanding officer of the Rock Island Arsenal, in reports on the subject, states—

"The electric power to operate the draw can be furnished by the street railway company from its line now on the bridge, and this company will enter into either a yearly or a perpetual contract, as may be deemed advisable, with the commanding officer of this arsenal to furnish the power in payment as rental for crossing the bridge in accordance with the act of Congress."

The draw of the new bridge has an electric dynamo, and its construction requires electric power for its operation. As the street railway company has in its lines crossing the bridge the necessary power for operating the draw, the expense to that company of allowing the United States to draw from the company's lines enough power to operate the draw occasionally would be very little—I am informed about

\$600 per annum. The cost to the United States of erecting a special plant of such capacity as to furnish the amount of power required occasionally and of maintaining and operating this separate plant, it is estimated, would be six times as much. It will be understood that the cost of adding the small amount to so large a power, which would permit drawing off from the same occasionally, involves little expense; whereas a special plant would have to be large enough to furnish the maximum amount of power occasionally.

It appears therefore to be a very reasonable thing to permit or require the company to furnish this power, which is a small matter in comparison with the value of the franchise the company enjoys.

I therefore recommend that the railway company be relieved from a payment of rental, and that, instead of the enactment of the bill returned herewith as proposed, the bill be so amended or changed as to relieve the company from the payment of rental, but to require the company to furnish the necessary power as described.

I have amended another copy of the bill as described and proposed above, and respectfully recommend its passage as amended.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 20, 1897.*

Respectfully returned to the Committee on Military Affairs, House of Representatives, inviting attention to the report of the Chief of Ordnance contained in the preceding indorsement hereon, and copy of bill showing proposed change.

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

O

PENSIONS TO SURVIVORS OF MEXICAN AND INDIAN WARS AND THEIR WIDOWS.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STALLINGS, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4318.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4318) granting increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and to their widows, have considered the same and report as follows:

The soldiers and widows who will be benefited if this bill is enacted into law are all of advanced age, and with very few exceptions they are in needy and dependent circumstances.

It is true that under the provisions of an act of Congress approved January 5, 1893, those Mexican war soldiers who are wholly disabled for manual labor and are in a condition of destitution are entitled to an increase of their pensions to \$12 per month, but by reason of the pauper clause many old veterans have been too proud to apply, and the act has been construed by the pension officials as not applying to widows. The act referred to did not include Indian war pensioners.

Your committee deem it unnecessary to recite the great and enduring services rendered by these old soldiers, as their achievements are an important part of the history of our country. The question now to consider is whether the modest sum of \$12 per month is an excessive pension for this small and rapidly decreasing class, and your committee are unanimously of the opinion that justice and equity fully sanction such an allowance.

The following report from the Commissioner of Pensions shows approximately the additional expenditure the passage of the bill would entail:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., May 20, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, submitting a copy of House bill No. 4318, which proposes to increase from \$8 to \$12 per month the pensions of all survivors of the Mexican war and Indian wars, as well as of the widows of those who served in said wars, from and after the passage of said act; and in which you also ask for an estimate of the probable cost to the Government should this bill be favorably acted upon.

In response I have to state that on the 30th day of April, 1896, there were on the pension rolls the following pensioners:

	Mexican war.	Indian wars.
Survivors.....	11,988	2,776
Widows.....	7,988	4,210
Total	19,976	6,986

On the same date there were pending in this Bureau claims as follows:

	Mexican war.	Indian wars.
Survivors.....	437	108
Widows.....	937	790
Total	1,374	898

Of the 11,988 persons pensioned as survivors of the Mexican war the records of this Bureau indicate that 4,303 are receiving \$12 per month, so that they will not be affected by this legislation. There remain, therefore, 7,685 persons pensioned as such survivors who are receiving \$8 per month. Adding to this number the 7,988 widows of the Mexican war, there results 15,673 Mexican war pensioners who will be favorably affected by the passage of this proposed bill.

As all survivors and widows of the Indian wars now on the pension rolls are receiving \$8 per month (with but inconsiderable exceptions), the whole number of such pensioners (6,986) will be increased to \$12 per month by said bill.

It has been heretofore estimated—and this Bureau sees no reason to question the accuracy of the estimate—that of applications for pensions on account of Mexican war service four-fifths of those claiming as survivors are allowed and three-fourths of those claiming as widows are allowed. There would thus result 348 applications of survivors and 702 applications of widows of the cases now pending, which will probably be favorably considered by this Bureau, or a total of 1,050 cases.

Of the applications for pensions under the Indian wars act it has been estimated that two-thirds of those claiming as survivors and three-fifths of those claiming as widows receive favorable consideration. It thus results in 72 applications of survivors of Indian wars and 474 applications of widows of Indian wars, or a total of 546 applications under the Indian wars act, which will probably be favorably considered by this Bureau.

The proposed legislation will therefore favorably affect the following persons:

Mexican war pensioners.....	15,673
Indian war pensioners	6,986
Mexican war applicants.....	1,050
Indian war applicants	546
Total	24,255

As the net additional value will be \$48 in each case there will result a net additional annual cost to the Government, should the proposed bill become a law, of \$1,164,244.

The papers which accompanied your letter are returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

D. I. MURPHY,
First Deputy Commissioner

Hon. H. C. LOUDENSLAGER,
Chairman Committee on Pensions, House of Representatives.

In order that the increased rating for widows carried by the bill shall be subject to the same restrictions and limitations imposed by the general pension laws upon widows of private soldiers and noncommissioned officers of the war of the rebellion, the following amendment is recommended:

At the end of the bill add the following proviso: "Provided, That no widow who was not married to the deceased soldier or sailor prior to March nineteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty-six, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act;" and it is further recommended that as so amended the bill do pass.

SARAH E. DAUB.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8137.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions having considered the bill (H. R. 8137) granting a pension to Sarah E. Daub report thereon as follows:

Sarah E. Daub, the beneficiary of this bill, was married in 1864 to Nathan Foreman, who served in Company A, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, from August 31, 1861, to February 7, 1863, when he was discharged on account of "functional disease of heart and general debility contracted in the service." He again enlisted January 4, 1864, in Company B, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and was again discharged for disability (cause not shown) July 8, 1865. He again enlisted May 15, 1866, in Troop C, Second United States Cavalry, and was killed in battle with Indians, December 21, 1866. The widow drew pension until June 6, 1867, when she was remarried to one George W. Daub, who had enlisted September 16, 1861, in Company F, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and reenlisted as a veteran volunteer January 1, 1864, for three years. He was tried by court-martial and found guilty of absence without leave and of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in that he did write and sign a false certificate on the United States Sanitary Commission.

He was confined at Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., until February 27, 1865, when he was released, the term of his sentence having expired. After his release, instead of returning to his command, which continued in service until July 27, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, One hundred and ninety-third New York Volunteer Infantry, under the name Charles De Epenell, March 7, 1865, only one week after his release from confinement, and served until honorably mustered out with his command January 18, 1866, a sergeant. He is considered by the War Department as a deserter from Company F, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, inasmuch as it is not shown that his reenlistment was not for the purpose of securing bounty. George W. Daub died September 13, 1893, from aneurism of the aorta, not shown to be due to service.

This widow is now dependent. She was the wife of Foreman while he was in the service and when he was killed, and as Daub's service is

clouded, so that technically she has no title on account of his service, it is the opinion of this committee that her pension as the widow of Foreman should be renewed, and it is therefore recommended that the bill be amended by striking out all after the name "Sarah E. Daub," in line 5, and inserting in lieu thereof "formerly widow of Nathan Foreman, late a private in Company A, Fifty-first Pennsylvania Infantry, Company B, One hundred and eighty-third Pennsylvania Infantry, and Troop C, Second United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension of \$12 per month," and that as amended it do pass.



INTERNATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

JANUARY 26, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany Senate Con. Res. No. 32.]

The Committee on Printing, having had under consideration the concurrent resolution (Senate Con. Res. No. 32) providing for the printing of 5,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 181, first session, Fifty-fourth Congress, being the report of the delegates of the United States to the Fifth International Prison Congress, held at Paris, France, in July, 1895, report the same back with amendments, and, as amended, recommend that the same be agreed to.

Strike out "one thousand copies for the Senate," and insert in lieu thereof "five hundred copies for the Senate."

Strike out "two thousand copies for the House of Representatives," and insert in lieu thereof "one thousand copies for the House of Representatives."

Strike out "two thousand copies for distribution by the Secretary of State," and insert in lieu thereof "three thousand five hundred copies for distribution by the Secretary of State."

So as to read:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That there be printed five thousand additional copies of Senate Document Numbered One hundred and eighty-one of the first session of the Fifty-fourth Congress, being the report of the delegates of the United States to the Fifth International Prison Congress, held at Paris, France, in July, eighteen hundred and ninety-five; five hundred copies for the Senate, one thousand copies for the House of Representatives, and three thousand five hundred copies for distribution by the Secretary of State.

The Public Printer estimates the cost of the additional copies called for under this resolution at \$2,500.

JANE B. JOHNSTON.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3541.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3541) granting a pension to Jane B. Johnston, adopt the accompanying Senate report (No. 1236) as their own, and respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1236, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3541) granting a pension to Jane B. Johnston, have examined the same and report:

The claimant, who is now over 80 years of age, is the widow of a soldier, and was one of the most patriotic, self-sacrificing women of the land during the war. She was a resident of Long Island, immediately opposite the Government hospital at Willets Point, Throgs Neck, New York Harbor, and upon a call of the surgeon in charge of the hospital, on account of large detachments of wounded soldiers which were sent from the front, she responded promptly, leaving her large family and home, giving her time and very largely of all the small means she had, purchasing the necessities for the sick and suffering. Her husband and three of her five (now deceased) sons were in the Army, none of whom ever drew a pension. She thought of no compensation at the time and received none, and did not think or care about whether she was officially designated on the records by the authorities for the duties that devolved upon her; but it is clearly established by the concurrent testimony of a large number of her neighbors and friends and Dr. C. M. Allen, who knew her and knew of her sacrifices and services at that time. Her strong sympathies in the long strain upon her system affected her hitherto good health, from which she broke down and was a bedridden sufferer for three or four years afterwards, from which she partially recovered, and, though feeble, is still living at an advanced age.

She has no means of support and is entirely dependent upon the charity of others for her food and actual necessities of life. Being unable to establish her claim in the Department under the army-nurse law, believing that the country is indebted to her, and from the further fact that she has only a short time to live, your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

JAMES M. KERCHEVAL.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4944.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (H. R. 4944) granting a pension to James M. Kercheval, report thereon as follows:

James M. Kercheval, acting assistant surgeon United States Volunteers, served from January 1, 1863, to May 26, 1865. He was pensioned under act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, by certificate No. 796998, issued July 23, 1892, but was dropped from the roll July 3, 1895, under the present construction of the act referred to, on the ground that he was not mustered into the United States service. This committee has favorably reported several bills of this class, of which one at least (H. R. 4240) has passed the House.

The passage of this bill is therefore recommended, with the following amendments:

In line 6 strike out the word "Army" and insert in lieu thereof "Volunteers, and pay him a pension."

In line 3, after "hereby," insert "authorized and."

Strike out all after the word "month," in line 7, and add "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."

EDWARD W. NORTONI.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9616.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9616) to increase the pension of Edward W. Nortoni, having carefully considered the same, respectfully report:

Edward Warren Nortoni was assistant surgeon of the Fifty-ninth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers, and has an excellent service record, having performed much arduous labor in the Army, especially while in charge of the First Division, Ninth Army Corps, hospitals at Fredericksburg, Va., during the battles of the Wilderness and Spottsylvania.

He is now pensioned at \$30 per month for chronic diarrhea and disease of liver. His claim for increase was rejected July 16, 1896, notwithstanding the examining surgeon who examined him March 27, 1896, described a very severe case of chronic diarrhea, piles, disease of liver, stomach, spleen, and heart, and said he could not live more than a year or two, and required the frequent and periodical aid and attention of another person. He said claimant is sometimes confined to his bed for weeks, and is confined to his room most of the time, and has known him to have accute attacks of dyspepsia and gastralgia, one to last four weeks about six months previous.

Dr. Evan Jones testifies that he has been claimant's family physician for five years, and has treated him for aggravated attacks of chronic diarrhea, disease of liver, dyspepsia, and piles several times during the past year. He is totally and permanently disabled by said diseases for performing manual labor, and, to affiant's knowledge, he requires frequent and periodical attendance of another person.

Dr. J. A. Peyton testifies that he has known pensioner for seven years, and has frequently seen him as consulting physician during that time; finds him almost a physical wreck from chronic diarrhea and results. Also has a very severe form of dyspepsia, for which he is continually under treatment; also a torpid liver and hemorrhoids. The least exertion brings on hurried and difficult breathing with great fatigue. He is wholly incapacitated for manual labor and needs and has almost constant attention from another person.

In addition to above, which are filed in his pension claim, Dr. Henry Shock, a practicing physician, aged 75 years, after carefully describing this soldier's deplorable condition, testifies that from long-standing disease of bowels and liver, with their results, he is so totally disabled as to need the constant care and attention of another person.

Dr. J. A. Peyton, a physician of eighteen years' practice, in a recent affidavit describes his condition and says his disabilities are total, positive, and permanent, and that he requires the aid and attention of another person all the time.

H. R. Southwick, who has resided in the same house with pensioner for five years and seen him daily, and William D. Roberts, a justice of the peace, living in same block, testify from personal knowledge and frequent observation that soldier needs the constant aid and attention of another person.

From the facts presented by incontrovertible testimony, undiluted with theoretical fancies which have deprived this deserving soldier of justice, the committee have no hesitation in recommending the passage of the bill, after being amended by striking out in line 5 the words "of New Cambria, Macon County, Missouri," and by striking out all of the printed bill after the word "pension" first occurring in line 8, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "of seventy-two dollars per month, in lieu of the pension he now receives."

Also amend the title so as to read: "A bill to increase the pension of Edward W. Nortoni."



HENRY H. K. ELLIOTT.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ERDMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10083.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10083) granting a pension to Henry H. K. Elliott, having considered the same, respectfully report the bill back, recommending its passage.

Claimant is the father of Harry Elliott, who, on August 13, 1861, at the age of 16, enlisted in Company M, Twenty eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and reenlisted in Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, as a veteran, in December, 1863. He was severely wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, and the next day was commissioned by the governor as second lieutenant. In the summer of 1864 he was granted a sick furlough for the purpose of taking home for burial the body of a brother who had been killed in battle. His furlough expired August 21, 1864, and on August 28, 1864, he was murdered. The bill is recommended for passage by the Commissioner of Pensions in the following letter:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, January 12, 1897.

MY DEAR GENERAL: At your request I have made a thorough examination of the papers in claim No. 443319, of Henry H. K. Elliott, father of Harry Elliott, Company D, One hundred and forty-seventh Pennsylvania Infantry, and it is with much regret that I am compelled to state that the rejection of the claim was proper. There are two reasons why the claim can not be allowed. First, the records show that the soldier's sick furlough expired August 21, 1864, and he was murdered at Indianapolis, Ind., August 28, 1864, hence he was not in the line of duty when he met his death, the furlough having expired. Second, the circumstances of the killing are not shown, and evidently can not be.

The records show also that the furlough was granted for the purpose of taking the body of a brother, who was killed in battle, home for burial.

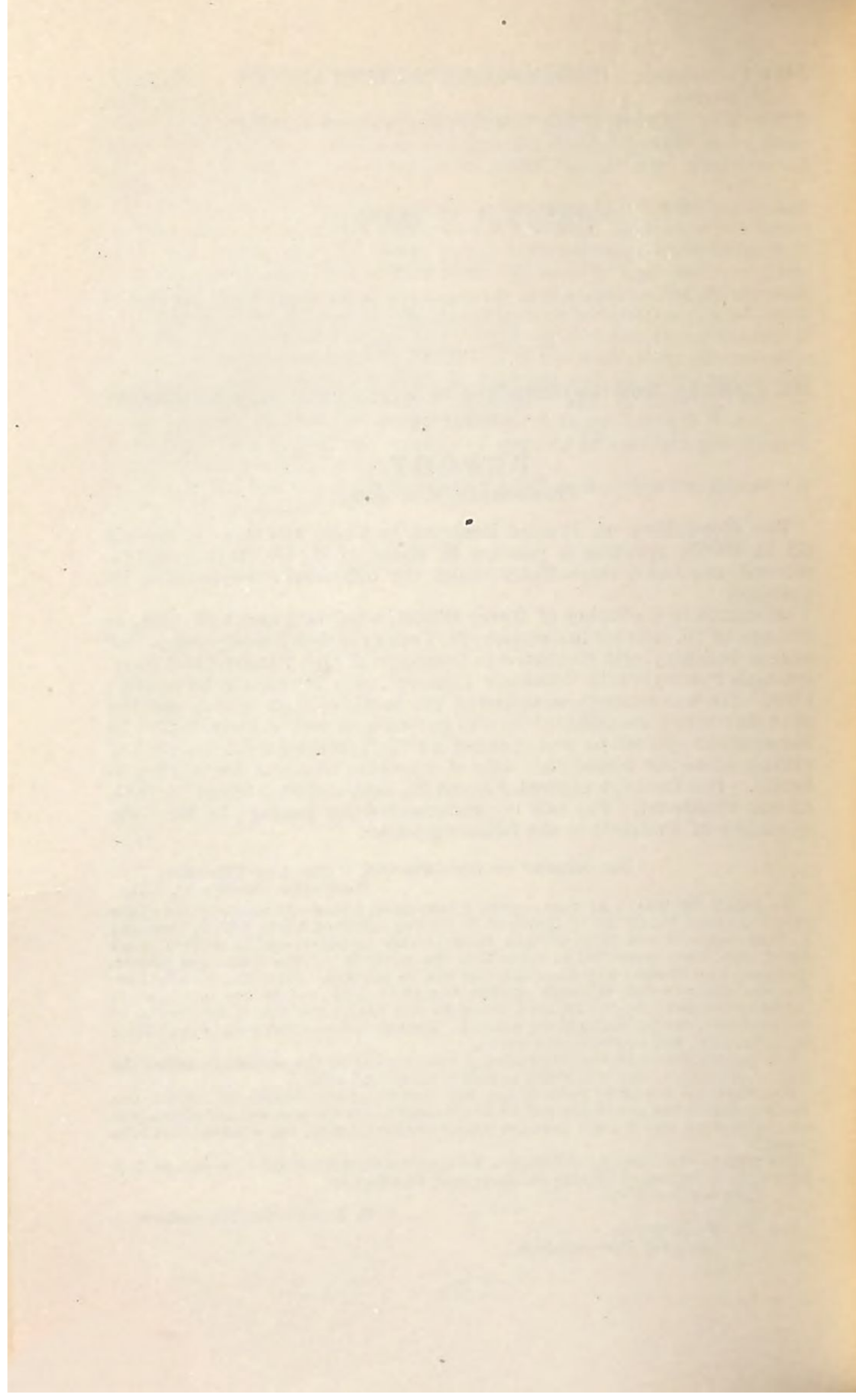
This claimant is over 80 years of age, and is shown to be dependent. It is a case which, while it can not be allowed by this Bureau under the law, appeals strongly to one's sympathy, and if a bill has been introduced for his relief I recommend that it be passed.

The papers mentioned by claimant in his memorandum are returned to you, as they contain no information bearing on the ground of rejection.

Very respectfully,

D. I. MURPHY, *Commissioner.*

Hon. H. H. BINGHAM,
House of Representatives.



DANIEL PHILLIPS.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9392.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9392) to increase the pension of Daniel Phillips, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

Claimant enlisted September 13, 1861, as a sergeant in Company D, Thirteenth Wisconsin Infantry, and was honorably discharged November 19, 1864. In 1888 he applied for a pension, alleging chronic diarrhea, resulting disease of rectum, bronchitis, and constant lameness of back, and is now drawing \$12 per month under the general law for the three disabilities first above mentioned. The origin and continuance of what he calls "constant lameness of back," which has grown continuously worse, are substantially shown by the same evidence that establishes bronchitis, but the soldier did not give this infirmity a technical name, and while it seems to be rated as heart disease by some examining boards and as rheumatism by others, yet it does not appear to have been considered in fixing the amount of pension to be paid him.

At present the soldier is paralyzed in the left arm, side, and leg. He applied for increase, alleging this paralysis to be the result of his pensioned disabilities, but the claim was rejected, as the sequence was not satisfactorily shown.

A test examination was ordered to ascertain, so far as possible, the origin of this paralysis, and the opinion of the president of the examining board, which was called for by the Bureau of Pensions, is as follows:

The paralysis, in my opinion, is the result of embolism, resulting from some vegetation or something else, leaving mitral valve and becoming arrested in brain on right side.

About five months prior to this examination the physician who had treated claimant for some time gave a more detailed opinion on the subject, in which he uses the following language:

Found him paralyzed in whole of his left side. I think this is directly from chronic bronchitis, which has led to pulmonary emphysema and permanent injury to the valves of the heart, so that fibrine is whipped from the blood in the heart, and, being dislodged, passes into the circulation and is lodged in an artery in the brain, cutting off the circulation of right side of brain and nerve force of left side of body.

In addition to this helpless condition, which, from the medical evidence, may be thus fairly traced to his pensioned disabilities, claimant is 73 years of age and has no teeth. His chronic bronchitis (for which he is pensioned) has developed into lung disease and the least exertion

causes him to cough incessantly and to spit, as the examiner says, "a large quantity of phlegm." For this reason alone he can perform no manual labor whatever and can not sleep without narcotics. His other pensioned disabilities, chronic diarrhea and disease of rectum, cause him to pass a tablespoonful of blood several times a day, and on this account he has to be extremely careful of moving around, even if it is now possible for him to do so.

One of the facts expressly required to be brought out on the test examination was whether the pensioner required the aid and attendance of another person, and on this point the examining surgeon says:

No other conclusion can be arrived at but that he requires the constant and regular aid of an attendant.

Your committee believe there can be little question about the merits of this case, and respectfully recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

In line 5, after the word "late," strike out "of," and insert "a sergeant in."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel Phillips."



LOUISE M. RICE.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10088.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10088) to increase the pension of Louise A. Rice, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

The beneficiary named in the bill is the widow of Brig. Gen. Samuel A. Rice, who was seriously wounded at the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark., while in command of his brigade, and died a short time thereafter, leaving claimant with five very small children. The military record of the soldier is as follows:

Case of Samuel A. Rice, late brigadier-general, United States Volunteers.

As shown by the records, Samuel A. Rice was mustered into service as colonel, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry Volunteers, October 1, 1862, to serve three years, and is reported present on the muster rolls of the field and staff of that regiment to April 30, 1863. He was assigned to the command of the Second Brigade, Thirteenth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, June 13, 1863, and to the command of the post of Helena, Ark., July 14, 1863. He was appointed brigadier-general of volunteers August 4, 1863, to rank from the same date; accepted the appointment August 17, 1863, and was on duty as such as follows: August 5, 1863, in command of the Thirteenth Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; August 6 to October 8, 1863, in command of the Third Division, Arkansas Expedition, also known as Army of Arkansas; October 8 to November 16, 1863, and from February 1 to March 23, 1864, in command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Army and Department of Arkansas (Seventh Army Corps); March 23 to April 30, 1864, in command of the First Brigade, Third Division, Department of Arkansas (Seventh Army Corps). From November 16, 1863, to February 1, 1864, he is reported on leave of absence. He was wounded at the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Ark., April 30, 1864; was granted leave of absence May 7, 1864, on surgeon's certificate of disability, and died at Oskaloosa, Iowa, from the effects of his wound, July 6, 1864.

The records further show that after his death General Rice was recommended for the brevet rank of major-general of United States Volunteers, but no record has been found showing that a brevet commission as of that grade was ever issued in his case.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,

January 25, 1897.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

Brigadier-General Rice seems to have been the only general officer from the State of Iowa whose death was directly caused by wounds received in battle during the late war. His widow is now 67 years of age, in very poor health, and has no income except a pension of \$30 per month, which she is receiving under the general law.

Your committee believe this claim is unusually meritorious; it is strictly in the line of precedent, and we therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and add in lieu thereof:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place upon the pension roll, subject otherwise to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Louise M. Rice, widow of Samuel A. Rice, late brigadier-general of volunteers, and pay her a pension of fifty dollars per month in lieu of the pension she is now receiving.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Louise M. Rice."



REBECCA P. QUINT.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3451.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3451) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Quint, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions and recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

[Senate Report No. 1207, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3451) granting a pension to Rebecca P. Quint, have examined the same, and report:

Rebecca P. Quint is the widow of Alonzo H. Quint, late chaplain Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, who served from May 11, 1861, to May 23, 1864. He never claimed pension under the general law, but on September 4, 1890, filed a claim under the act of June 27, 1890, for impaired eyesight, disease of heart, and chills and fever, and was granted a pension of \$12 per month for impaired sight, malarial poisoning, and disease of heart. John R. Ham, M. D., of Dover, N. H., under date of January 9, 1891, testified that—

“Rev. Dr. Quint is totally incapacitated from the exposure of his army life for the performance of manual labor; that he has defective vision, malarial poisoning, and disease of heart; that the affection of the heart has shown itself for years past by shortness of breath upon exertion such as ascending a gentle rise in the road or sidewalk, by pain in the region of the chest during the same muscular exertion, and by a steadily increasing inability to do manual labor, until the inability has at last become total. This incapacity for manual labor has been total for several years—at least five years.”

At his medical examination, November 4, 1891, he was rated seventeen-eightieths for impaired sight, eight-eightieths for malaria, and second grade (total disability for manual labor) for disease of heart. He died November 4, 1896, from disease of heart, leaving his widow no property, income, or means of support. She was married to him in 1854, and so was his wife during the war, and is now 67 years of age.

This bill proposes to pension her at \$20 per month, which is the total of his rank, and your committee recommend its passage with the following amendment:

After the word “hereby,” in line 3, insert “authorized and.”

LOUISE VAN ATTER.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3516.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3516) granting a pension to Louise Van Atter, having considered the same, respectfully report that on January 19, 1897, this committee reported favorably House bill 10020, granting a pension to this beneficiary at \$12 per month, and the same is now No. 1578 on the House Calendar.

We recommend that this bill be substituted for the said House bill 10020 and that the same do pass.



LIZZIE B. BURROWS.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9398.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9398) granting a pension to Lizzie B. Burrows, beg leave to submit the following report:

Lizzie B. Burrows is the widow of Alvah G. Burrows, alias Charles Anderson, who served in Company E, First Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, from January 5, 1864, to July 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He filed and established a claim for pension under the general law for disease of rectum, catarrh, and rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and at the time of his death was drawing a pension of \$14 per month therefor. At his last medical examination he was rated twenty-four eighteenths.

On April 9, 1893, while insane, soldier committed suicide, and it is claimed, and medical evidence of two physicians has been filed to show, that the insanity was due to the diseases contracted in the service. The Pension Office declines to accept the evidence as sufficient, and has rejected her claim.

Your committee believe that this widow should be given the benefit of the doubt, and recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment striking out the words "so long as she remains a widow," in line 5, and substituting therefor the words "subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws."



HANNAH M. CHENEY.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6609.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (H. R. 6609) granting a pension to Hannah M. Cheney, report as follows:

This beneficiary was married May 5, 1842, to Josiah M. Greene, who enlisted in Company C, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, September 24, 1861, and died in service June 29, 1862. She was pensioned until May 25, 1870, when she was remarried to Thomas A. Cheney, and two children were pensioned until they severally became 16 years of age. Thomas A. Cheney died in 1893, and claimant is again a widow. She is now 65 years of age, in poor health, and in financial distress, having no property whatever and no means of support except her own labor and the contributions of friends.

The passage of the bill is recommended with the following amendments:

Strike out all after the name "Cheney" in line 6, and substitute "formerly the widow of Josiah M. Greene, late of Company C, Sixth Vermont Volunteers, and pay her a pension of twelve dollars per month."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Hannah M. Cheney."

ELWIN A. SCUTT.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6239.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6239) to increase the pension of Elwin A. Scutt, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

Claimant enlisted August 31, 1862, and was discharged on certificate of disability February 26, 1864; reenlisted August 29, 1864, and was honorably discharged July 7, 1865. He served in Company I, One hundred and fifty-first New York Infantry; Company E, Sixty-fourth New York Infantry, and Company I, First Veteran Reserve Corps, and is now drawing \$8 per month under the general law for gunshot wound of right foot, incurred in the line of duty.

February 4, 1882, the soldier applied for additional pension on account of injury to right shoulder and left hip, alleged to have been received in front of Petersburg. He states that he received medical treatment for this injury in November and December, 1864, and the records of the War Department show that he was in hospital from the 10th to the 15th of November and on or about December 2 of that year, but no diagnosis of the case is given. An affidavit by three neighbors, dated October 31, 1883, shows that claimant was then; and had been for eight or ten years prior thereto, suffering from injury to shoulder and hip. There is no question as to his prior soundness. The claim was rejected, however, because origin of the disability was not satisfactorily proved.

The last certificate from the examining board gives him the following rating:

Gunshot wound of right foot, twelve-eighteenths; injury to right shoulder, four-eighteenths; injury to left hip, four-eighteenths.

Your committee believe that the doubt in this case should be resolved in favor of the soldier, and we therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendments:

In line 5 strike out "regulations" and insert "limitations."

In line 6, after the word "late," insert "a private in."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out "at the rate of thirty" and insert in lieu thereof "and pay him a pension of twenty-four."

ANN MARIA MEINHOFFER.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8942.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8942) to pension Ann Maria Meinhofer, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

The beneficiary named in the bill is the widow of Louis Meinhofer, who enlisted September 6, 1864, as a private in Company B, Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged June 21, 1865. He died October 15, 1873, leaving claimant and two children, one of whom was under 16 years of age at the time.

Claimant applied for a pension September 19, 1891. It seems that she was married in Germany to one Michael Heckel, and they came to this country in 1854. During the same year her husband went West, accompanied by her brother, and died while away. In 1857 she married the soldier, bore him children, lived with him as his wife up to the date of his death, and was always treated as such by their neighbors. She can furnish no evidence of Heckel's death except her own statement, her brother, who was with him when he died, having long since departed this life. Nor can she furnish any evidence, except her own statement, that the soldier was not married prior to his marriage to her in 1857.

Mrs. Meinhofer is now 77 years of age, very feeble, and without property of any kind whatever. No one is pensioned on account of the soldier's service.

Forty-three years having elapsed since her first husband was last heard of, and forty since her marriage to the soldier, we think it is safe to presume that the first is dead and that the second had no other wife.

The case is a very meritorious one, and your committee respectfully recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendments:

In line 4, after the word "place," strike out the balance of the bill, and add: "upon the pension roll, subject otherwise to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Maria Meinhofer, widow of Louis Meinhofer, late a private in Company B, Forty-first New York Infantry, and pay her a pension of twelve dollars per month."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Ann Maria Meinhofer."

THOMAS W. SCOTT.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9184.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred House bill 9184, report the same with an amendment, striking out in line 6 of the bill the words "five hundred" and inserting the words "three hundred and fifty," and recommend that the bill so amended do pass.

The facts appear to be that Judge R. W. Hughes made an order for the payment of \$500 for services of guards and board of prisoner, G. M. Bain, jr., the late marshal, Thomas W. Scott, having been directed by the Supreme Court to hold custody of the prisoner during habeas corpus proceedings; that he made application for the payment, and delay was occasioned in getting together the vouchers and accounts, and finally succeeding in getting the books from the court and the accounts, he was engaged in complying with the directions when a fire occurred, destroying his warehouse, tobacco, and all books and records in his office, where these books and accounts were.

Your committee believe he ought to be paid, and think the \$280 for guards, and the board of the prisoner, should be paid, which they place at \$350.

PETER BUCKLEY.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GRIFFIN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2355.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2355) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter Buckley, have had the same under consideration and would report thereon as follows:

This being a Senate bill, the report of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate thereon sets forth the facts in the case as follows:

Peter Buckley, now of Norwalk, Conn., was born December 25, 1840. He was enlisted as a private April 20, 1861, in Company E, Eleventh New York Volunteers, otherwise known as the Ellsworth Zouaves, to serve two years. He was returned as a deserter August 1, 1861. When he enlisted he was a minor and his guardian was Dr. Drake, of New York, now dead. George W. Quintard, of the Quintard Iron Works, of New York City, certified that Buckley was an apprentice under him at the Morgan Iron Works up to April, 1861; that he was not of age, and left before his time had expired.

The evidence shows that young Buckley ran away and enlisted without the consent of his guardian. At the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, the regiment was badly broken up. A part of the regiment was afterwards stationed at Annapolis, Md. During that time Capt. J. B. Leverich, of Company E, gave Buckley and others leaves of absence to go to New York City. They went there in charge of Lieutenant Berry. Dr. Drake, guardian, refused to let Buckley return and ordered him back to his work in the iron works, promising to obtain his honorable discharge as a minor when the regiment should be mustered out.

Buckley declares that the first notice he had that he was returned as a deserter was when he applied, October, 1886, for his discharge. Two credible witnesses testify as to the refusal of the guardian to let Buckley return to service because the guardian was on Buckley's apprenticeship bond. These witnesses were workmen with Buckley. One of them who worked beside Buckley in the same room heard these facts at the time from the guardian and from Buckley. Buckley was where he could have been easily reached at any time if he had been treated as a deserter. It is in evidence that he is and has been a man of excellent reputation, a consistent member of the church, which has contributed a large part to his support.

Buckley made application under the act of July 5, 1884, for relief, but his case did not come within the law.

Your committee approve and adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs and concur in the favorable report so made and recommend that the bill do pass.

HENRY L. SNOW.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOMER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4912.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4912) entitled "A bill to remove the charge of desertion against Henry L. Snow, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass:

This is a bill enacting that the charge of desertion standing on the record against Henry L. Snow, late a private in Company A, Second Connecticut Volunteers, and also late a private in Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry, be removed and an honorable discharge be issued to him. This soldier enlisted in one of the first Connecticut organizations and creditably served his term of three months' enlistment and was honorably discharged when his organization, Company A, Second Connecticut Volunteers, was mustered out of service. Shortly after his first discharge he enlisted in Company M, Ninth New York Cavalry, for a term of three years and reenlisted as a veteran in the same command on December 20, 1863. Upon his reenlistment he was given a three months' furlough and went to his home in Connecticut.

Up to this time he had been, in all, about two years and a half in service, and his record was honorable in every way. Shortly after he reached home on the furlough he suffered a shock of paralysis, which was followed by a second shock, and he was prostrated at the expiration of his furlough. His paralysis continued to confine him to his bed until many months after the expiration of his furlough, and he never recovered from the attacks sufficiently to care for himself, to do manual labor, or to be repossessed fully of his mental faculties. At the expiration of his furlough his life was despaired of, and his family did not realize the necessity of reporting the case to the provost-marshal of Connecticut or to the soldier's command. He was accordingly placed on record as a deserter. All the above facts are evidenced by affidavits from reliable residents of Norwich, Conn., where the soldier lives with his wife and is supported by his wife's labor and by charity. It is further in evidence that the soldier has been subject, up to the present time, to epileptic fits, which make his constant care necessary.

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SPENCER NORFLEET.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PARKER, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

ADVERSE REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7654.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7654) entitled "A bill for the relief of Spencer Norfleet," beg leave to submit the following report and recommend that said bill do not pass, but that it do lie upon the table:

This is a bill to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge dated May 1, 1865. The soldier was mustered January, 1864, and served till July; was detailed as teamster; reported deserted August 31, 1864, and did not rejoin.

In 1888 he testified he served till June, 1865; claims he had permission of his sergeant to go home to see his wife and was left behind. In January, 1896, he testified that he was wounded in June, 1865, and became ill and "stopped out" at City Point, Va. In March, 1896, he swears that he was in the hospital with the wound, threatened with amputation, and left the hospital to avoid it, but stayed near his regiment till June, 1865.

The contradictions are evident. There is no record of medical treatment.

The record and evidence is appended.

Case of Spencer Norfleet, late of Company E, Second United States Colored Cavalry.

It is shown by the records that Spencer Norfleet was enrolled December 25, 1863, and mustered into service January 8, 1864, as a private in Company E, Second United States Colored Cavalry. He appears to have served with his company and regiment until about July 17, 1864, when he was detailed as a teamster in the artillery brigade of the Eighteenth Army Corps, Army of the James. He is reported on a roll of men on extra duty, Eighteenth Army Corps, dated August 31, 1864, as deserted, the exact date of desertion not being stated.

It does not appear that he rejoined his company and regiment which remained in service until February 12, 1866. No record of medical treatment in his case has been found, nor any record that he was ever subsequently under military control.

In an application for removal of the charge of desertion this man testified November 4, 1882, that he enlisted in November or December, 1863, and served to about June 8, 1865, at which date, the company being at Norfolk, Va., en route for Texas, he obtained permission of his orderly sergeant to go home to see his wife, and was left behind.

On January 27, 1896, he testified that in 1865, just before his command was ordered to Texas, he received a gunshot wound in the right arm while doing pioneer duty; and that owing to the swollen and painful condition of his wound he became violently ill and did not accompany his regiment to Texas, but "stopped out" at City Point, Va.

Charles Prince testified January 27, 1896, that he knew the soldier at the time he

was wounded in the right arm; that while he was at City Point, Va., about three or four days before the command was ordered to Texas, affiant saw him; that he was then suffering from said gunshot wound and totally incapacitated for duty.

On February 1, 1896, again testifying, applicant declared that from the time he was taken from his horse to that on which he "withdrew from the service" he did pioneer duty at "Pointy Rock," near Petersburg, Va.; that while on this duty, in the woods cutting timber, a shot came "from somewhere" and struck him in the arm, and that he was always "in sight of and with his regiment" until he "withdrew from the service" in 1865.

The application for removal of the charge of desertion in this case has been repeatedly denied, and now stands denied on the ground that the soldier did not serve faithfully until May 1, 1865, and that it has not been established that he was prevented from completing his term of enlistment by reason of disability contracted in the line of duty, and because the case does not come within any of the other provisions of the act approved March 2, 1889, which is the only law now in force governing the subject of removal of charges of desertion.

Respectfully submitted.

F. C. AINSWORTH,

Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE,

War Department, April 2, 1896.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your petitioner, Spencer Norfleet, humbly petitioning, respectfully sheweth unto you that your petitioner, in the month of December, 1863, at Norfolk, Va., enlisted in Company E, Second Regiment United States Cavalry, to serve three years. That he, under said enlistment, served faithfully with his command in all of the engagements in which it was engaged in Virginia up to about the spring or summer of 1864, when he with his command were ordered in front of Petersburg, Va. That your petitioner, with his command, reported to their superior officer at said place and were detached to do pioneer duty. That while doing or performing said duty your petitioner became wounded in the arm (right arm) and was carried to the hospital for treatment. That while your petitioner was at the hospital his arm got no better and the surgeons decided to amputate it. That your petitioner became alarmed at the threatened and impending amputation of his arm and left the hospital and took refuge (with no intention of desertion, but with the fullest intention of returning to his command) in his own regiment and in the camp of regiments of the immediate vicinity of his own regiment. That his arm in the meantime continued to be fevered and greatly swollen, and it remained in said condition until and after the month of June, 1865, when his command was ordered to Texas. That your petitioner, fearing that his arm would be amputated, did not report to the hospital of his command, notwithstanding he stayed in the immediate vicinity of the same until June, 1865, when his command was ordered to Texas. That your petitioner, discouraged at no improvement in his arm at the time of his command being ordered to Texas, did not report either to his command or his hospital, but came to Portsmouth, his home.

In consideration whereof and forasmuch that your petitioner is remediless, save in your honorable body, your petitioner prayeth therefore that the charge of desertion now on the rolls and records of the Adjutant-General of the United States against your petitioner be removed; that an honorable discharge be granted your petitioner from the service hereinbefore mentioned; that your petitioner have such other and further relief in the premises as the nature and circumstances of the case may require and to justice shall seem meet, and your petitioner will ever pray.

his
SPENCER (X) NORFLEET.
mark.

Witnesses to mark:

GEO. A. MELVIN,
R. H. MACKIE.

VIRGINIA, *County of Norfolk:*

I, Geo. A. Melvin, a notary public within and for the county of Norfolk and State of Virginia, do hereby certify that Spencer Norfleet, whose name is signed to the writing and above petition, has personally appeared before me and made oath that the allegations therein contained are true.

Given under my hand and seal on this 17th day of March in the year 1896.

[SEAL.]

GEO. A. MELVIN, *Notary Public,*

VIRGINIA, *County of Norfolk*:

I, Charles Pierce, do make oath that on or about the middle of June, 1865, I saw Spencer Norfleet, the applicant, in our camp, which was near his command, just a few days before I went to Texas with my command; that said Spencer Norfleet's right arm was greatly fevered and swollen to the extent that he could not use it, and he seemed to suffer of fever of the body.

his
CHARLES (x) PIERCE.
mark.

GEO. A. MELVIN.
R. H. MACKIE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me by Charles Pierce on this 17th day of March, 1896.

[SEAL.]

GEO. A. MELVIN, *Notary Public*.

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TO PROHIBIT EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOR ON GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GARDNER, from the Committee on Labor, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8731.]

The Committee on Labor, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8731) to prohibit the employment of prison labor on Government buildings, having considered the same, report the bill back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass with the following amendment:

Add at the end of section 2 the following:

Provided, That this act shall not apply to contracts entered into prior to the passage of this act.

A full discussion of the provisions of the bill would involve very many of the principles of political economy. The arguments in favor of this legislation will be found in the contention that convict labor should not be brought in direct competition with the honest labor of the country. The principle is that involuntary labor or its products ought not compete in the markets of a free country with the product of free, voluntary, and responsible industry.

Legislation intended to prevent such competition has been enacted in many of the States. Some of it is of many years' standing, but nowhere is there any disposition shown to repeal or modify such legislation; on the contrary, representatives of States are urging upon Congress the enactment of legislation designed to wholly prevent such competition within their borders by debarring prison-made goods from transportation on interstate lines.

No specific instance of the employment of convict labor in the erection, extension, or repair of any building belonging to the Government has been brought to the attention of your committee.

The passage of this bill will, however, give Congressional sanction to the principle involved, and the guarantee of the law that convict labor shall not be hereafter employed on any building of the United States.

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PATENTING OF PETROLEUM LANDS.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9983.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, having had under consideration House bill 9983, report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

Public lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils have been held and patented under the placer-mining acts of the United States for many years past. In 1 Land Decisions, page 560, Mr. Teller, then Secretary of the Interior, said that minerals so found "subjected the tract to the operation of the mining laws, as has been held under other rulings with respect to * * * petroleum * * * and other substances under like conditions."

The first patent issued by the Government under the placer-mining acts for lands containing petroleum was in the Los Angeles district, in California, mineral entry No. 18, March 22, 1880. Other entries have been made and patents issued since that time on lands containing petroleum in several of the public-land States, notably in the States of California and Wyoming.

The first ruling in the matter was that contained in the letter of instructions written by Commissioner Burdett to the United States surveyor-general of California, January 30, 1875, and was to the effect that petroleum-bearing lands were enterable under the mineral-land laws. (Copp's Land Owner, vol. 1, p. 179; Copp's Mineral Lands, 2d ed., p. 160.) Another letter to the same effect was written by Commissioner McFarland, March 31, 1882. (Copp's Land Owner, vol. 9, p. 51.) Under these rulings and in view of the uniform practice of the Land Department for many years, considerable quantities of lands have been filed upon, held, and improved for the purpose of developing oils in various of the public-land States, and in many instances large sums of money have been expended in such development.

Under a decision of the Secretary of the Interior, dated August 27, 1896, in the case of mineral entry No. 140, Los Angeles district, California, the Secretary held that lands containing oils could not be patented under the placer-mining acts, for the reason that the acts did not originally contemplate the extension of their provisions to lands of this character. It has never been held by any authority that the provisions of the placer acts were not adequate to meet the conditions surrounding the development of mineral oils. The effect of the above-cited decision of August 27, 1896, is to preclude the possibility of obtaining

title to lands containing oils, and as there are large areas of such lands in various of the public-land States, and as upon these lands in many instances large expenditures have already been made, and as it is manifestly for the public good that there should be some provision whereby these lands may be held and patented, the committee believe this bill should pass.

The Honorable Commissioner of the General Land Office, to whom the bill was referred, states that there is urgent necessity for some legislation on this subject, and in this view the Secretary of the Interior concurs. The bill simply provides by legislation for procedure in the entry and patenting of these lands along the lines that have been pursued in the past under the decisions of the General Land Office, so that there is no departure whatever from the procedure in the past for the development and acquirement of such properties.

While it is quite probable, as recited by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior in his decision of August 27, 1896, the provisions of the placer acts were not originally intended to extend to lands containing mineral oils, the legislators at that time, possibly, having in mind only metalliferous minerals, and the existence of petroleums on the public lands being at that time not generally known, it is nevertheless true that the provisions of these acts are calculated to aid in the development and purchase of lands of this character, and their provisions having been extended to such lands in the past, under rulings of the Department well understood, it is entirely proper that the provisions of these acts shall now be extended so as to embrace oil-bearing lands.



MARY D. GRIFFITHS.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDERSON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9402.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9402) granting a pension to Mary D. Griffiths, having carefully considered the facts presented, respectfully report:

The beneficiary, Mary D. Griffiths, is a resident of Louisville, Ky., to which place she went in 1860. On the evening of November 14, 1864, about 8 o'clock p. m., while returning from a visit to her brother's, on the pike road from Louisville to Bardstown, when she was shot by one Charles Davenport, a private of the Fourteenth Kentucky Infantry, who was intoxicated. The ball passed through both legs just below the hips, and the left leg was amputated at the hip joint, and she had no power in the right leg for nine months after the injury was received, the bone being badly shattered, and has been a dependent, helpless cripple ever since.

The soldier was imprisoned in the State penitentiary for inflicting the injury for one year.

At time of receiving the injury the beneficiary (then Mary Douglas) was working for Samuel Ross, and had no means of her own; was at the time engaged to be married to William R. Griffiths, who was with her at the time she was shot. He married her and maintained her until his death, in 1867.

After her husband's death she was supported by her brother until he died, May 23, 1879, and since that time, after exhausting the little means left by her brother, she has been dependent upon charity. She was cared for in the Home of the Friendless, at Louisville, for some time.

Bills for her relief were introduced in the Forty-sixth Congress, but nothing came of them, the circumstances being without a precedent in legislative relief.

The applicant is now 68 years of age, destitute, and a permanently helpless cripple from the injuries so received, without any fault or negligence on her part, and your committee believe that from the circumstances the Government should provide means for her maintenance during the remaining years of her life, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

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AMBROSE J. VANARSDDEL.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3407.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3407) granting a pension to Ambrose J. Vanarsdel, having considered the same, respectfully report that on May 4, 1896, this committee favorably reported House bill 7653, granting a pension of same amount (\$12 per month) to this beneficiary, and therefore report this bill back with the recommendation that it be substituted for said House bill 7653, and pass in its stead. (Calendar No. 1012.)

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FLORENCE W. BUSKIRK.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 619.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 619) granting an increase of pension to Florence W. Buskirk, having considered the same, respectfully report:

A similar bill was introduced in the Fifty-third Congress, referred to the Committee on Pensions, examined, reported favorably, and passed the Senate.

The facts are as follows:

Mr. Buskirk when very young went into the Forty-ninth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers in the war for the Union, and made an excellent record as a soldier. He was corporal of his company. After his discharge from the Army in 1863, on account of disabilities incurred in the service and in the line of duty, he studied law, and rapidly rose to the head of his profession at Bloomington, Ind. He became one of the best lawyers of the age, although always infirm on account of his army services. Some four or five years before his death his health entirely broke down and he became utterly helpless. He was pensioned by the Department on account of total disability incurred in the service and in the line of duty, at the full rate of \$72 per month. For nearly four years he was unable to walk a single step, or to dress or undress himself, or to use his hands to convey food to his mouth. In this condition his wife, who now survives him, nursed him as a woman would an infant child. All that remained of him was his clear mind, while every want of his body had to be cared for by others. Mrs. Buskirk devoted herself to his care and support without a day's intermission, and hardly an hour's, for more than three years and a half prior to his death. She was left destitute when he died, and his pension ceased, and she is placed on the roll as his widow on a pension of \$8 per month. She has neither property nor income except this small pension.

In view of these exceptional facts and circumstances, your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

ALVAH A. EATON.

JANUARY 27, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2267.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2267) granting an increase of pension to Alvah A. Eaton, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Alvah A. Eaton enlisted in Company A, Twenty-eighth Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers, on the 22d day of May, 1861, and was discharged on disability certificate July 24, 1861. He subsequently reenlisted in the Twelfth Independent Battery, New York Light Artillery, on the 4th day of April, 1862, and served until mustered out on the 4th day of April, 1865.

In June, 1861, he contracted measles while still in the service, which settled on his lungs and was the cause of his being discharged, while still very sick, in July, 1861. He was sick for some time, and after getting well reenlisted in the spring of 1862, and was shortly afterwards taken down with typhoid-pneumonia and was ill and unfit for duty for more than one year.

He is now pensioned for the aforesaid disabilities at the rate of \$6 per month, they having resulted in disease of lungs, disease of throat, lumbago, and rheumatism generally. About four years ago the claimant first noticed a growth on his tongue, which, upon examination, was found to be of cancerous origin. This has increased very rapidly until now the growth has assumed the size of a silver half dollar, covering nearly the whole of his tongue. The whole tongue is terribly inflamed and ulcerated, and it has become impossible for the claimant to eat solid food, and subsists almost entirely upon liquid diet. The medical examinations that have been held from time to time since first he was pensioned show that the claimant's throat has been affected by his lung trouble and that the disability has increased until his throat is in a terrible condition—highly ulcerated. He has a bad case of post-nasal catarrh, affecting all his nasal organs and his throat. The evidence on file shows conclusively that the claimant's disability is incurable; that the cancerous growth is growing all the time, and that it is only a question of a short time when it will result in his death. The pain is so great at times that the claimant can hardly bear it.

He can perform no manual labor whatever, because of his disability, and is compelled to rest quietly. He is absolutely without means of support other than the small pension he now enjoys.

The object of this bill is to grant him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month for his remaining days, which are certainly not many. He has been confined at the National Military Home, at Leavenworth, Kans., for some time, but his disability has become so great that he has been removed to his home to spend his last days.

In consideration of this man's disability, which at best is a horrible condition, your committee are of the opinion that he ought to receive some benefit during his few remaining days, and recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GROUT, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10167.]

The Committee on Appropriations, in presenting the bill making appropriations for the support of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, submit the following in explanation thereof:

The estimates of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, upon which the bill is based, will be found on pages 257 to 274 of the Book of Estimates, and, exclusive of the water department, aggregate \$8,495,787.38, one-half of which amount, exclusive of \$6,000 for expenses under highway act or of such sum as Congress may appropriate, is required to be drawn from the revenues of the General Government and the remaining one-half to be levied upon the taxable property and privileges in the District of Columbia other than the property of the United States and the District of Columbia, pursuant to section 3 of the act approved June 11, 1878, entitled "An act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia." (Stat. L., vol. 20, p. 102.)

The Secretary of the Treasury, on page 274 of the Book of Estimates for 1898, submitted the following recommendation:

The Secretary of the Treasury, not being in possession of such information as would enable him to formulate a proper estimate of the needs of the District government, and not desiring that its interests should be prejudiced thereby, approves the estimates as submitted by the Commissioners, with the recommendation that Congress appropriate as much of the desired amount as may, upon careful examination, appear to be necessary.

The total amount recommended to be appropriated for the general expenses of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1898 in the bill submitted herewith is, exclusive of the water department, \$5,642,856.93, of which sum the General Government is required to pay \$2,805,428.46, that being one-half of the whole, exclusive of the amount \$16,000, recommended for expenses under the highway act. The first-named sum is \$2,852,930.45 less than the estimates.

The amount appropriated for the general expenses of the District of Columbia for the current fiscal year 1897 is \$5,706,825.06, or \$63,968.13 more than is recommended in the accompanying bill for 1898.

The whole amount recommended in the accompanying bill, including the sums for the water department, payable wholly from the water

revenues, is \$5,780,811.06, being \$119,508.42 less than the like appropriations for the current fiscal year.

The amount recommended for the water department, all of which is payable from the water revenues, is \$137,954.13, being a reduction of \$55,540.29 under the appropriations for the water department for the current fiscal year.

It is estimated that the water revenues available for the fiscal year 1898 will amount to \$341,182.64, but it is provided in the accompanying bill, as it was in the acts for the current and five preceding fiscal years, that any surplus of these revenues over the appropriations made specifically therefrom shall be applied to the work of extending the high-service system of water distribution. This improvement, it was estimated by the engineer officer in charge at the time, would cost when completed about \$600,000. The surplus water revenues devoted to this object on account of expenditures made and obligations incurred since the said authority was granted amount at this time to \$470,059.87.

The total general revenues of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year 1898, it is estimated by the Commissioners, will amount, exclusive of any estimated surplus of the revenues of prior years, to \$3,359,858.33, or a surplus of \$507,069.87 after meeting the appropriations proposed by the accompanying bill, together with the obligations (estimated at \$65,360) imposed upon the District by the act of March 2, 1889, establishing the National Zoological Park, and for one-half the expenses of the court of appeals and supreme court of the District. This surplus, to the extent of \$104,738.24, will be applied under the operation of section 3 of the District of Columbia appropriation act for the fiscal year 1893 and a provision of the accompanying bill to the satisfaction of the indebtedness of the District to the United States on account of the cost of the increased water supply of the city of Washington under acts approved July 15, 1882, and March 3, 1891.

LIMITATIONS.

Limitations with reference to appropriations made in the bill not heretofore imposed, or changes in existing limitations, are recommended as follows:

In connection with the appropriation for public scales, the following:

“That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia may change the location of any public hay scale in said District whenever they may deem such change in the public interest.”

In connection with the appropriation of \$7,000 for widening P street bridge, the following:

“And the Metropolitan Railroad Company is hereby required to pay one-half of the cost of widening P street bridge and its approaches under this appropriation, to be collected in the same manner as the cost of laying pavements between the rails and tracks of street railways, as provided for in section five of ‘An Act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia,’ approved June eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.”

In connection with the appropriation for pay of the Metropolitan police the following:

“Hereafter each of the members of the Metropolitan police shall be entitled to leave of absence each year, with pay for such time, not exceeding twenty days, as the Commissioners shall determine.”

In connection with the appropriation for witness fees in the police court, the following:

“And hereafter there shall be paid to witnesses in cases in the police court not exceeding seventy-five cents per diem for each day of attendance, to be allowed only in the discretion of the court.”

Following the appropriation for charities, the following:

“That the joint select committee authorized by the Act making appropriations for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to make inquiry and report concerning the charities and reformatory institutions of the District of Columbia, are hereby continued during the Fifty-fifth Congress, with all the powers and duties imposed upon them by said act. And any vacancies which may occur in the membership of said committee by expiration of service or otherwise of any Senator shall be filled by appointment by the presiding officer of the Senate, and any vacancies which may occur by reason of the expiration of service of any House members of said committee shall be filled by appointment to be made by the Speaker of the present House of Representatives from members-elect to the House of Representatives of the Fifty-fifth Congress; and any vacancies which may occur by reason of death or resignation of any House member shall be filled by appointment to be made by the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being; and said committee shall have authority to sit during the recess, and shall make report as soon as practicable after the beginning of the first session of the Fifty-fifth Congress.”

The following statement shows in detail the amounts appropriated for the current fiscal year, the amounts estimated for 1898, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill:

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1897, the estimates for 1898, and the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill for 1898.

Object.	Appropriations for 1897.		Estimates for 1898.		Recommended for 1898.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
Salaries:						
Executive office	\$51,089.00	45	\$66,433.50	59	\$51,089.00	45
Assessor's office	33,300.00	22	39,500.00	25	33,300.00	22
Collector's office	16,000.00	10	17,600.00	11	16,000.00	10
Auditor's office	17,800.00	12	19,400.00	13	17,800.00	12
Attorney's office	9,000.00	5	9,000.00	5	9,000.00	5
Sinking-fund office	2,400.00	2	3,000.00	2	2,400.00	2
Coroner's office	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1
Market masters	4,500.00	3	4,500.00	3	4,500.00	3
Sealer of weights and measures	3,940.00	3	3,940.00	3	3,940.00	3
Engineer's office	67,452.00	59	70,932.00	61	67,452.00	59
Special-assessment office	11,900.00	10	11,900.00	10	11,900.00	10
Street-sweeping office	24,000.00	22	24,400.00	22	24,000.00	22
Board of examiners steam engineers	900.00	3	900.00	3	900.00	3
Plumbing board			1,500.00	5		
Superintendent of charities	3,840.00	2	3,840.00	2	3,840.00	2
Surveyor's office	10,000.00	2	10,000.00	2	10,000.00	2
Free public library			8,300.00	3		
Miscellaneous:						
Contingent expenses, District offices	22,500.00		25,000.00		22,500.00	
Contingent expenses, stables, engineer department	5,000.00		5,500.00		5,000.00	
Rent of District offices	9,000.00		10,000.00		9,000.00	
Rent of property yards	300.00		300.00		300.00	
Collecting overdue personal taxes	1,500.00		1,500.00		1,500.00	
Judicial expenses	800.00		1,000.00		1,000.00	
Contingent expenses, coroner's office	800.00		1,500.00		800.00	
Morgue			12,000.00			
Advertising, general	2,500.00		2,500.00		2,000.00	
Advertising, notice of taxes in arrears	7,500.00		7,500.00		7,000.00	
Preparing arrears of taxes on real property	2,000.00		2,400.00		2,000.00	
Preparing general assessment and numerical book	3,000.00					
Photolithographing county plats					1,986.00	

Lithographing plats of subdivisions, Georgetown.....	346.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Market houses, repairs.....	1,500.00	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	.....
Repairs to interior of District building.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reproducing will books.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, salaries and miscellaneous.....	314,667.00	201	373,779.31	230	312,607.00	201
Plats of subdivisions.....	2,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....	3,000.00	.....
Permanent system of highways.....	20,000.00	.....	27,000.00	.....	16,000.00	.....
Payment for lots, Potomac River flats.....	26,684.09	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assessment and permit work, alleys, sidewalks, and sewers.....	140,000.00	.....	250,000.00	.....	125,000.00	.....
Permit work, roadways of streets.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Improvements and repairs:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Work on sundry streets and avenues.....	163,500.00	.....	600,000.00	.....	100,000.00	.....
Grading streets, alleys, and roads.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....
Repairs to pavements.....	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00	.....	150,000.00	.....
Condemnation of streets.....	1,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Total improvements and repairs.....	320,500.00	.....	771,000.00	.....	257,000.00	.....
Sewers:	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleaning and repairing sewers and basins.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....
Replacing obstructed sewers.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....
Main and pipe sewers.....	75,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....
Suburban sewers.....	75,000.00	.....	171,000.00	.....	36,000.00	.....
Rock Creek and B street intercepting sewer.....	60,000.00	.....	130,000.00	.....	90,000.00	.....
Fifteenth street and F street sewer.....	25,000.00	.....	62,000.00	.....	62,000.00	.....
Fifteenth street extended sewer.....	1,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eckington Valley sewer.....	17,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brookland sewer.....	42,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kenesaw avenue sewer.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tiber Creek and New Jersey avenue intercepting sewer.....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....
Boundary sewer extension.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....
East side intercepting sewer.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1897, the estimates for 1898, etc.—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1897.		Estimates for 1898.		Recommended for 1898.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
Sewers—Continued.						
Condemnation of rights of way	\$1, 000. 00	.....	\$10, 000. 00	.....	\$1, 000. 00	.....
Automatic flushing tanks	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....
Total, sewers	376, 000. 00	.....	699, 000. 00	.....	365, 000. 00	.....
Streets:						
Repairs streets, avenues, and alleys	30, 000. 00	.....	60, 000. 00	.....	30, 000. 00	.....
Replacing sidewalks and curbs, public reservations	5, 000. 00	.....	5, 000. 00	.....	5, 000. 00	.....
Repairs, county roads	40, 000. 00	.....	60, 000. 00	.....	40, 000. 00	.....
Construction, county roads	90, 500. 00	.....	242, 000. 00	.....	40, 500. 00	.....
Sprinkling, sweeping, and cleaning	130, 500. 00	.....	200, 000. 00	.....	130, 500. 00	.....
Removal of snow and ice from cross walks	1, 000. 00	.....	5, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....
Parking commission	20, 000. 00	.....	51, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....
Improving District Park in front of Washington Market .....	.....	.....	14, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Lighting, gas or oil	150, 000. 00	.....	203, 793. 64	.....	135, 000. 00	.....
Lighting, electric arc	50, 000. 00	.....	96, 943. 50	.....	55, 000. 00	.....
Harbor and river front	2, 600. 00	.....	1, 220. 00	.....	2, 600. 00	.....
Harbor boat, improvements	1, 250. 00	.....	1, 200. 00	.....	1, 200. 00	.....
Harbor boat, fire and ice .....	.....	.....	50, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Public scales	200. 00	.....	250. 00	.....	200. 00	.....
Bathing beach	5, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....
Public pumps	8, 500. 00	.....	14, 000. 00	.....	7, 500. 00	.....
Total, streets	534, 550. 00	.....	1, 005, 907. 14	.....	469, 500. 00	.....
Bridges:						
Bridges, care of	3, 500. 00	.....	3, 500. 00	.....	3, 500. 00	.....
Bridges, construction and repairs of	10, 000. 00	.....	20, 000. 00	.....	15, 000. 00	.....
Bridge, P street, widening .....	.....	.....	7, 000. 00	.....	7, 000. 00	.....
Bridge, Rock Creek, construction .....	.....	.....	50, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Total, bridges	13, 500. 00	.....	80, 500. 00	.....	25, 500. 00	.....

Rock Creek Park .....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Washington Aqueduct:						
Engineering, maintenance, etc.....	20,000.00	.....	21,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....
Telephone lines.....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....
Storehouse and stables.....	.....	.....	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Site for storage yards.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Protecting inlet aqueduct at Great Falls .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Inserting valves in mains.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, Washington Aqueduct	25,000.00	.....	44,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....
Public schools:						
For officers.....	8,050.00	6	10,450.00	7	8,050.00	6
For teachers	735,775.00	1,071	766,200.00	1,107	761,100.00	1,107
For night schools	6,000.00	.....	8,000.00	.....	6,000.00	.....
Contingent expenses, night schools.....	500.00	.....	700.00	.....	500.00	.....
For janitors and care of buildings	57,731.00	91	67,576.00	95	58,996.00	94
Rent of school buildings.....	13,100.00	.....	13,100.00	.....	13,100.00	.....
Repairs and improvements to buildings	32,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	32,000.00	.....
Tools, etc., for manual training	9,000.00	.....	12,000.00	.....	8,000.00	.....
Fuel	35,000.00	.....	36,000.00	.....	35,000.00	.....
Furniture of new buildings.....	4,900.00	.....	3,850.00	.....	3,850.00	.....
Contingent expenses.....	28,000.00	.....	30,000.00	.....	28,500.00	.....
Text-books and school supplies	38,000.00	.....	42,000.00	.....	38,000.00	.....
Flags	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00	.....
Exhibit of pupils' work.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Water filters .....	.....	.....	2,000.00	.....	2,000.00	.....
New buildings and sites	163,000.00	.....	681,500.00	.....	142,000.00	.....
Total, public schools.....	1,132,056.00	1,168	1,726,876.00	1,209	1,138,096.00	1,207
Metropolitan police:						
For salaries	576,940.00	589	686,080.00	695	576,940.00	589
Miscellaneous expenses	27,750.00	.....	60,934.00	.....	23,396.00	.....
Total, Metropolitan police	604,690.00	589	747,014.00	695	600,336.00	589

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1897, the estimates for 1898, etc.—Continued.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

Object.	Appropriations for 1897.		Estimates for 1898.		Recommended for 1898.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
Fire department:						
For salaries	\$142,100.00	169	\$214,568.00	221	\$159,060.00	189
For increase, fire department	51,700.00	.....	69,900.00	.....	21,300.00	.....
Miscellaneous expenses	38,500.00	.....	48,500.00	.....	39,000.00	.....
Total, fire department	232,300.00	169	332,968.00	221	219,360.00	189
Telegraph and telephone service:						
For salaries	10,800.00	13	12,720.00	16	10,800.00	13
General supplies	11,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....
Renewing city lines	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extension of fire-alarm telegraph .....	.....	.....	17,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Renewal of patrol system .....	.....	.....	13,050.00	.....	5,000.00	.....
Rebuilding patrol lines .....	.....	.....	4,800.00	.....	.....	.....
Total, telegraph and telephone	26,800.00	13	63,070.00	16	26,800.00	13
Health department:						
For salaries	30,900.00	23	43,200.00	34	30,900.00	23
Rent	120.00	.....	120.00	.....	120.00	.....
Chemical laboratory .....	.....	.....	500.00	.....	.....	.....
Removal of garbage	57,000.00	.....	57,000.00	.....	57,000.00	.....
Incinerating combustible waste .....	.....	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Prevention of scarlet fever and diphtheria	5,000.00	.....	11,000.00	.....	5,000.00	.....
Ambulance for contagious diseases	350.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bacteriological laboratory .....	.....	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital for minor contagious diseases .....	.....	.....	75,000.00	.....	110,000.00	.....
Total, health department	93,370.00	23	206,820.00	34	203,020.00	23
Courts:						
For salaries	18,196.00	15	19,196.00	15	18,196.00	15
Miscellaneous	17,900.00		37,700.00		14,100.00	

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA APPROPRIATION BILL.

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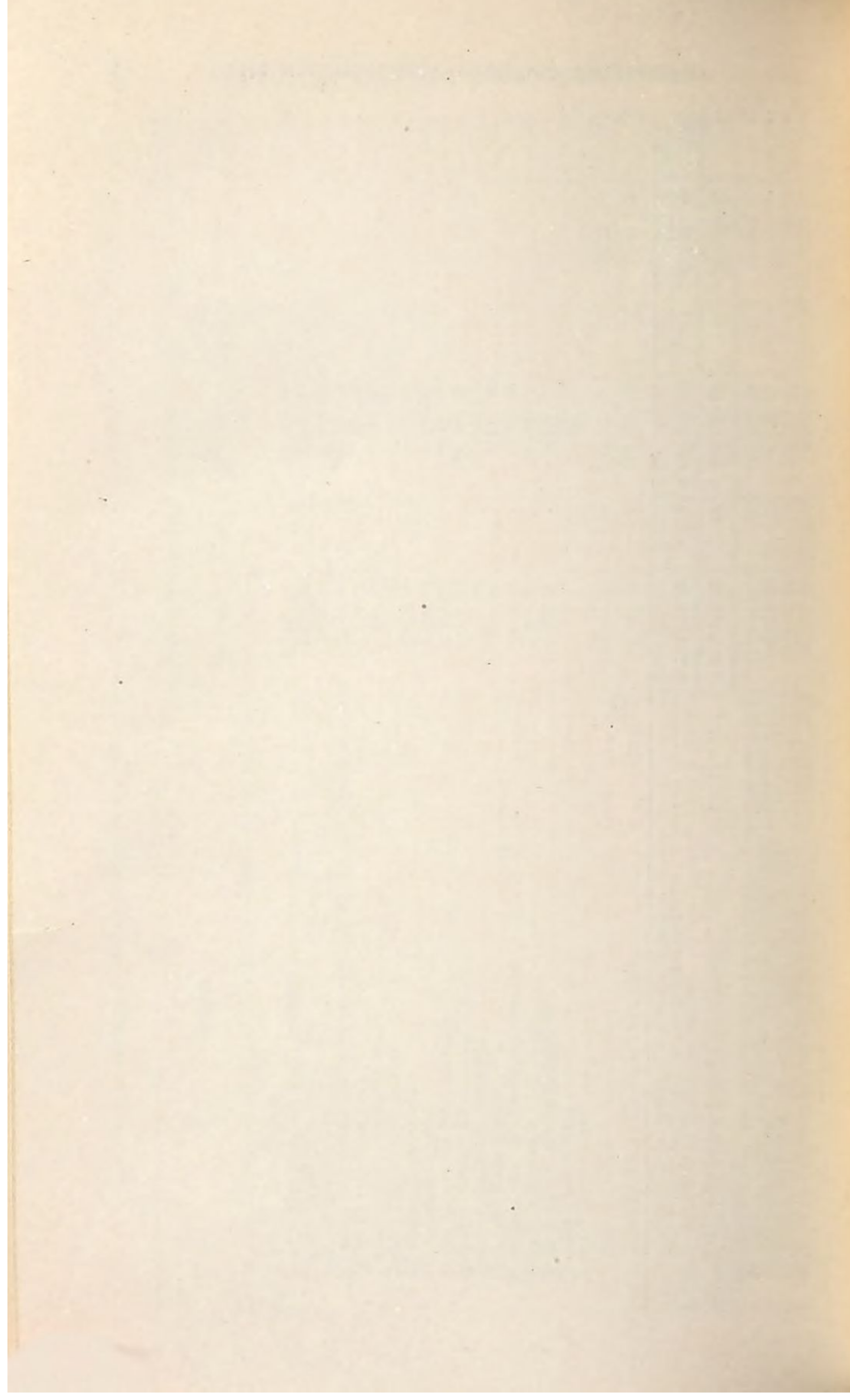
Defending suits in claims	2,000.00		2,000.00		2,000.00	
Writs of lunacy	2,000.00		2,500.00		2,000.00	
Total, courts.....	40,096.00	15	61,396.00	15	36,296.00	15
For interest and sinking fund.....	1,213,947.97	.....	1,213,947.97	.....	1,213,947.97	.....
Emergency fund.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00	.....	8,000.00	.....
Municipal building .....	.....	.....	100,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Reformatories and prisons:						
Support of convicts	45,000.00	.....	51,000.00	.....	45,000.00	.....
Court-house, District of Columbia.....	12,960.00	19	12,960.00	19	12,960.00	19
Warden of jail	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1	1,800.00	1
Support of prisoners	45,000.00	.....	42,000.00	.....	40,000.00	.....
Transportation of paupers and prisoners.....	3,500.00	.....	3,500.00	.....	3,200.00	.....
Washington Asylum, salaries	16,163.00	40	18,548.00	43	16,163.00	40
Miscellaneous expenses	49,000.00	.....	86,200.00	.....	50,000.00	.....
Reform School, salaries	16,242.00	30	17,172.00	31	16,242.00	30
Support of inmates	26,000.00	.....	26,000.00	.....	26,000.00	.....
Buildings and grounds.....	.....	.....	13,100.00	.....	.....	.....
Total, reformatories and prisons	215,665.00	90	272,280.00	94	211,365.00	90
For support of the insane.....	104,049.00	.....	109,278.96	.....	109,278.96	.....
For instruction of the deaf and dumb.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00	.....	10,500.00	.....
For charities:						
Relief of the poor	13,000.00	.....	13,000.00	.....	94,700.00	.....
Municipal lodging house.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for ex-Union Soldiers and Sailors.....	2,500.00	.....	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....
Women's Christian Association.....	4,000.00	.....	4,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Central Dispensary and Emergency Hospital	15,000.00	.....	15,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Columbia Hospital and Lying-in Asylum.....	25,000.00	.....	25,000.00	.....	20,000.00	.....
Children's Hospital.....	10,000.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
National Homeopathic Hospital.....	8,500.00	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....
Freedmen's Hospital and Asylum.....	54,000.00	6	55,500.00	11	54,000.00	11
Reform School for Girls.....	9,925.00	8	63,025.00	9	10,725.00	9

Comparative statement showing the appropriations for 1897, the estimates for 1898, etc.—Continued.

Object.	Appropriations for 1897.		Estimates for 1898.		Recommended for 1898.	
	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.	Amounts.	No. of salaries.
For charities—Continued.						
Washington Hospital for Foundlings.....	\$6, 000. 00	.....	\$6, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Church Orphanage Association.....	1, 800. 00	.....	1, 800. 00	.....	.....	.....
German Orphan Asylum.....	1, 800. 00	.....	1, 800. 00	.....	.....	.....
National Association for Destitute Colored Women and Children.....	9, 900. 00	.....	10, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Ann's Infant Asylum.....	5, 400. 00	.....	5, 400. 00	.....	.....	.....
Association for Works of Mercy.....	1, 800. 00	.....	1, 800. 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd.....	2, 700. 00	.....	2, 700. 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Rose Industrial School.....	4, 500. 00	.....	4, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Asylum.....	1, 800. 00	.....	1, 800. 00	.....	.....	.....
Young Women's Christian Home.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Home School.....	9, 900. 00	.....	45, 000. 00	.....	\$39, 900. 00	.....
Board of Children's Guardians.....	27, 400. 00	1	33, 655. 00	1	27, 400. 00	.....
Hope and Help Mission.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Newsboys and Children's Aid Society.....	1, 000. 00	.....	1, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Dispensary.....	1, 000. 00	.....	17, 500. 00	.....	.....	.....
Washington Home for Incurables.....	2, 000. 00	.....	3, 000. 00	.....	.....	.....
Women's Dispensary.....	.....	.....	700. 00	.....	.....	.....
Aged Women's Home.....	.....	.....	300. 00	.....	.....	.....
Total, charities.....	224, 925. 00	15	340, 980. 00	21	246, 725. 00	20
For the militia of the District of Columbia.....	27, 525. 00	1	23, 470. 00	2	20, 525. 00	1
Grand total, exclusive of water department.....	5, 706, 825. 06	2, 284	8, 495, 787. 38	2, 537	5, 642, 856. 93	2, 348
Amount payable from District revenues.....	2, 858, 412. 53	.....	4, 250, 893. 69	.....	2, 837, 428. 46	.....
Amount payable from United States Treasury.....	2, 848, 412. 53	.....	4, 244, 893. 69	.....	2, 805, 428. 46	.....
Water department:						
Salaries.....	37, 934. 00	42	41, 998. 00	45	38, 834. 00	43
Contingent expenses.....	2, 500. 00	.....	3, 000. 00	.....	2, 500. 00	.....
Repairs and miscellaneous expenses.....	90, 000. 00	.....	90, 000. 00	.....	90, 000. 00	.....
Interest and sinking fund, water-stock bonds.....	44, 610. 00	.....	44, 610. 00	.....	6, 620. 13	.....

Interest on account of increased water supply.....	2,905.73	.....	3,145.75	.....	.....
Sinking fund on account of increased water supply.....	8,087.69	.....	8,075.25	.....	.....
Interest on account of 48-inch and Fourteenth street mains.....	7,457.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Continuing extension of high-service distribution (indefinite amount).	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total water department.....	193,494.42	42	190,829.00	45	137,954.13
Grand total, including water department.....	5,900,319.48	2,326	8,686,616.38	2,582	5,780,811.06
					2,391

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MARTIN G. SANDS.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10075.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10075) granting a pension to Martin G. Sands, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

The beneficiary named in this bill served on board the ram *Lancaster*, Mississippi Marine Brigade, as second mate, from May 3 to August 19, 1862, and as first mate until November of the same year, when discharged "on account of expiration of period of enlistment," as stated in a communication from the Auditor for the Navy Department to the Bureau of Pensions. He filed an application under the general law, alleging rheumatism, heart disease, and disease of kidneys and eyes, contracted in the line of duty, and also applied under the act of 1890. The affidavits of several near neighbors establish the fact that he has been disabled by these infirmities for fifteen years or more, but he can not prove their origin in the service, as all his shipmates have disappeared.

The claimant was examined in February, 1892, and the board gives him a rating of eight-eighteenths for rheumatism and four-eighteenths for loss of vision. On July 5, 1893, another board rates him as follows:

Rheumatism, nine-eighteenths; heart disease, ten-eighteenths; disease of eyes, four-eighteenths; one-half rating for total loss of use of hand.

His application under the act of June 27, 1890, was rejected on the ground that claimant was never mustered into the service, the rejection being based upon the decision in what is known as the "Shannon case." As before stated, the proper authority, in response to a communication from the Bureau of Pensions, reported that he was discharged "on account of expiration of period of enlistment." About two years afterwards another call was made by the Pension Office, requesting to be informed whether Martin G. Sands was regularly mustered into the naval service, to which the Auditor replied:

The records of this office are not specific as to appointment or muster. Evidence of the service of Martin G. Sands upon the above-named vessel is found on pay rolls filed as vouchers in the money accounts of Capt. W. M. Lewis, paymaster of the ram fleet.

If there is any doubt on this question of muster, we think, on the showing made, that it should be resolved in favor of the applicant. Until the decision in the Shannon case, above referred to, this man had a pensionable status under the act of June 27, 1890.

The evidence further shows that at times the claimant is utterly helpless. He is 63 years of age, has no property whatever, and during the frequently recurring rheumatic attacks has to be taken care of and provided with the necessities of life by his neighbors.

Your committee believe the case is very meritorious, and therefore respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

ROWLAND C. HARMON.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8185.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the evidence relating to the bill (H. R. 8185) granting a pension to Rowland C. Harmon, report thereon as follows:

This man served from July 29, 1862, to June 5, 1865, when he was honorably discharged from Company B, Eighth New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, as a sergeant. He filed and established a claim for gunshot wound of right thigh, and was pensioned therefor under the general law until January 4, 1892, when he commenced to draw pension under act of June 27, 1890, and is now pensioned thereunder at \$12 per month. He has alleged that ever since discharge he has suffered from rheumatism and disease of eyes he thought growing out of his wound, the affection of eyes from shock to nervous system; but at any rate both due to his service. He has not been able to furnish evidence of the existence of either in service, and the medical branch of the Pension Office declines to accept either as due to the wound.

Claimant and his wife, both credible persons, swear that his left eye was affected when he returned from the service and that the right eye soon became affected through sympathy, and that both eyes have been affected ever since.

There is lay evidence of the existence of rheumatism at discharge and since. There is medical evidence of treatment for disease of eyes from 1871. The maker of this report treated him therefor from 1880 to 1886, and his affidavit to that effect is among the papers in the claim. Claimant is now suffering from disease of rectum and severe rheumatism, the sight of his left eye is entirely gone, and he has only one-twentieth of normal vision in right eye.

His general health is poor, his voice broken, and he is unable to do any labor. His habits have always been good. Your committee consider the case fairly made out as to rheumatism and disease of eyes, and recommend the passage of the bill after being amended as follows:

In line six strike out "of Allegan, Mich.," and after the word "month," in line eight, add "in lieu of that which he is now receiving."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill to increase the pension of Rowland C. Harmon."

WILLIAM H. H. WRIGHT.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2949.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2949) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Wright, of McPherson, Kans., having examined the claim, concur in the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill for the reasons stated in said report, which they adopt, and which is as follows:

William H. H. Wright enlisted on the 8th day of August, 1862, and was discharged on the 6th day of March, 1863. He served in Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment Iowa Infantry Volunteers. He was discharged on surgeon's certificate, having contracted chronic diarrhea while in the service and in the line of duty. On the 20th day of July, 1869, he was allowed a pension at the rate of \$4 per month for said disability, and as this trouble increased very rapidly he was increased to \$8, then to \$12, and then to \$14 per month, the last rate being allowed him on the 7th day of March, 1878. This is the rate he is now drawing.

About the time that this last rate was allowed he began to be troubled considerably with piles, resulting from chronic diarrhea, which increased very rapidly. From this complex disability has resulted an inguinal hernia, caused by relaxed tissues and straining.

The soldier at times is very constipated, and then he has these severe spells of diarrhea, which carries with it blood, mucous, and occasionally pus. He has three or four large hemorrhoids and has an ulcer about 1 inch from the anus or posterior surface of the rectum, about the size of a dime. The rectum is badly inflamed and ulcerated. This man's condition has grown so badly that his bowels are now inflamed and very sensitive to the touch. He has lost all appetite; his tongue is red and contracted.

By reason of his disabilities he has become so helpless that he is compelled to take to his bed for days at a time, and spends most of his time in bed. He is utterly unable to support himself by reason of his disabled condition. He has no one upon whom he can depend for a living. He is compelled to wear a truss at all times.

This information is given after a careful examination of the papers now on file in the Pension Bureau, and is taken exclusively from the reports of the various examining boards that have examined the soldier. In each report since 1889 the board has given the soldier a higher rating than he was drawing, and in some cases the boards have rated the soldier as high as second grade. Some have given him a third-grade rate. They all consider him disabled from earning a support by reason of his disabilities.

The object of this bill is to pension him at the rate of \$30 per month because of these disabilities.

Your committee are of the opinion that the claimant is disabled to the extent of second-grade rate, and as the present disabilities are the result of disabilities incurred while in the service and in the line of duty, we think he is entitled to \$30 per month, and recommend that the bill be favorably passed for that amount.

GEORGE W. D. WADE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2963.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2963) granting an increase of pension to George W. D. Wade, have considered the same and respectfully report:

The claimant was a private in Company A, First Illinois Volunteers, and as such served from June 18, 1846, to June 17, 1847, in the war with Mexico. He is now receiving the pension of \$12 per month provided by the Mexican war acts of January 29, 1887, and January 5, 1893.

The testimony on file at the Pension Bureau, and a petition before your committee signed by 44 citizens of Eddyville, Iowa, show that Mr. Wade is 80 years old, almost blind, and unable to wait upon himself; also that his pension is all he and his invalid wife have to depend upon for their support. It is also shown that he is a most highly respected and worthy man.

There are several precedents for the proposed legislation, and in view of the facts recited above your committee recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment striking out the word "twenty-five" in line 7 and substituting therefor the word "twenty," so as to fix the rating at \$20 per month.

THEODORE N. COBIA.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. STALLINGS, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7772.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7772) entitled "A bill to increase the pension of Theodore N. Cobia," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass without amendment:

This is a bill enacting that the pension of Theodore N. Cobia, who served in the Florida war, be increased from \$8 to \$12 a month.

This old soldier now draws a pension of \$8 a month (certificate No. 1719), which is inadequate for his necessities. He is 77 years old, almost totally blind, and very feeble. He served in the Florida war in Capt. John Mathis's Company, South Carolina Mounted Volunteers. His present circumstances are fully set forth in the following affidavits:

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Dekalb County*:

In the matter of application of Theodore N. Cobia, of Rodentown, Ala., for an increase of his pension, who is now placed on the Knoxville pension rolls at the rate of 8 dollars per month, personally appeared before me, L. Gravitt, a notary public in and for said county, personally appeared Simeon T. Word and J. W. McDearmond, and W. R. Waters and John A. Barksdale, of Rodentown, Ala., who, being by me duly sworn, depose and sayeth that we are personally acquainted with the applicant, Theodore N. Cobia, and his pecuniary condition, and we know from our own personal knowledge that he is unable to earn a livelihood by his manual labor; he is very old and unable to perform manual labor, and he is total blind in left eye; besides, he is physically unable to do labor; this we know from our own daily and weekly observations; he has no daily or yearly income or other resources for his well being, and we are of the opinion that his present pension rating is not sufficient and inadequate for his well being, as he is entirely dependent on others for support and well being.

S. T. WORD.
J. W. MCDEARMOND.
J. A. BARKSDALE.
W. R. WATERS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this the 31 day March, 1896.

[SEAL.]

L. GRAVITT, *Notary Public*.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, *Dekalb County*:

In the matter of Theodore N. Cobia, for an increase of pension, who is now placed on the pension rolls of Knoxville, Tenn., at the present rates of \$8 per month, personally appeared before me, L. Gravitt, a notary public in and for said county of Dekalb and State aforesaid, personally appeared F. M. Howard, and W. J. Word, and W. A. Cavis, H. N. McNair, all of Rodentown P. O., Ala., who being by me duly

sworn, deposeth and sayeth that we are personally acquainted with Theodore N. Cobia and frequently see him, and that he is in destitute circumstances; he has no other means of support other than his small amount allowed him by the U. S. Govemt. and his daily labor, and he being unable to perform manual labor by reason of being wholly physically unable to perform manual labor, he being totally blind in left eye and being of the age of 77 years, he is incapacitated from performing manual labor, and we are of the opinion that the sum now allowed him as pension is inadequate for his well being, as he has to pay board and washing bills.

F. M. HOWARD.

W. J. WORD.

W. A. CAVIS.

H. N. MCNAIR.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 16th day of April, 1896.

[SEAL.]

L. GRAVITT,

Notary Public and Exoff. J. P.

O

SARAH R. DRESSER.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MEIKLEJOHN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 915.]

Your Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom Senate bill 915, entitled "A bill for the relief of Sarah R. Dresser," was referred, beg leave to report as follows:

On the 15th of June, 1880, a bill was passed for the ratification of the agreement with the confederated bands of Ute Indians. The agreement was made with the Ute Indians soon after the Meeker massacre, which occurred in 1878, in which the Government agent, N. C. Meeker, and many of his associates were killed and some carried into captivity. Among the victims of the massacre were H. S. and Frank G. Dresser, sons of George and Sarah R. Dresser. The agreement with the Indians provided for their removal to Utah and the payment of certain annuities to them. Out of this amount it was provided that the dependent heirs and next of kin of the victims should be paid certain annual sums, the provision of the statute on this point being as follows:

And out of the portion of said moneys coming to the White River Utes, the United States shall pay annually to the following-named persons during a period of twenty years (if they shall live so long) the several sums, respectively: To Mrs. Arivella D. Meeker, \$500; to Mrs. Josephine Meeker, \$500; to Mrs. Sophronia Price, \$500; to Mrs. Maggie Gordon, \$500; to George Dresser, \$200; to Mrs. Sarah Post, \$500; to Mrs. Eaton, mother of George Eaton, \$200; to the parents of Arthur L. Thompson, \$200; to the father of Fred Shepard, \$200; to the parents of Wilmer Eskridge, \$200.

In all cases where both parents of the victims were living, except in the case of Dresser, the word "parents" was used as the beneficiaries. Evidently the person who drafted this bill did not know that Mrs. Sarah R. Dresser was living, but did know that George Dresser, her husband, was living. George Dresser died on the 16th of April, 1888, and although Mrs. Dresser, the mother of the Dresser boys, who were killed in the Indian massacre, is living yet she is receiving no pension. She is in destitute circumstances, and is dependent upon others for support. The facts are more fully set forth in the letter of Mr. Teller, the affidavits of Mrs. Dresser, her son, Fred S. Dresser, and Hon. Jared L. Brush, who is lieutenant-governor of the State of Colorado, all of which letters are attached hereto as exhibits.

For these reasons we recommend the passage of this bill.

LETTER FROM SENATOR TELLER.

UNITED STATES SENATE,
Washington, D. C., April 20, 1896.

DEAR SIR: I hope you will permit me to call your attention to the bill introduced by myself for the relief of Mrs. Sarah R. Dresser. Mrs. Dresser lost two sons at the Ute massacre, at White River, Colo., in 1878, and up to the time of her husband's death, in 1888, received with him an annuity from the fund set apart for the Indians who were responsible for the massacre. She has failed to receive it since because of an oversight in mentioning her husband by name. Reference to the statute confirming the treaty with the Indians will convince you that it was intended by Congress that Mrs. Dresser should share with her husband the amount provided to be paid to him. You will observe that both parents were included in other cases. I was instrumental in securing this legislation, and can state, of my own knowledge, that the change of phraseology was a mere inadvertence, and I know personally that there was no intention to discriminate against Mrs. Dresser. On the contrary, if there had been any discrimination at all it should have been in favor of Mr. and Mrs. Dresser, for theirs was the only family which lost two of its members by the massacre. I know Mrs. Dresser to be a most deserving and exemplary lady, and hope your committee will see its way clear to correct this mistake, from which she has already suffered too long.

Yours, very truly,

H. M. TELLER.

Hon. R. F. PETTIGREW,

Chairman Committee on Indian Affairs, United States Senate.

In the matter of the bill for the relief of Sarah R. Dresser.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, *County of Cook, ss:*

Sarah R. Dresser, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: I am the widow of George Dresser and the mother of Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser. My husband, George Dresser, and my said two sons are mentioned in the first section of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, providing for a pension of \$200 per annum to my said husband, George Dresser. My said husband departed this life intestate and without property at Greeley, Weld County, Colorado, the place of his residence, on April 16, 1888. For many years prior to his death my husband had been in feeble health, and since his death, as well as before, I have been in feeble health and dependent for living expenses upon the earnings and generosity of my daughter Jessie Dresser, who recently married C. D. Page, and with whom I am now residing at No. 543 55th st., Chicago, Illinois. Until the seventh of June, 1895, I resided with my said daughter at Greeley, Colorado, where I had resided with my husband prior to his death, since the year 1873. My two sons, Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser, were slain by the Indians at White River massacre in Colorado, in the year 1879. At the time of their deaths Harry S. Dresser was aged twenty-seven years and Frank G. Dresser was aged twenty-one years. My said sons entered the employ of the Government under Indian Agent N. C. Meeker, expressing as their principal reason therefor that they desired to increase their income that they might contribute more liberally to the support of their aged parents. Since the death of my said husband, George Dresser, April 16, 1888, I have been deprived of the pension of \$200 per annum, which said act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, awarded to my said husband, George Dresser. By an unfortunate inadvertence in the drafting of said act of Congress said pension was not made payable to the parents of my said two sons, as was the case with reference to the parents of Arthur L. Thompson and the parents of Wilmer Eskridge, who were slain at the same time and at the same massacre. It seems to me simply an act of justice that this inadvertent error in said act should be corrected, and that I in my widowed condition should receive the same pension which my husband received prior to his death.

SARAH R. DRESSER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of January, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

W. R. HUMPHRY, *Notary Public.*

In the matter of the bill for the relief of Sarah R. Dresser.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF COLORADO, *County of Weld, ss:*

Fred. S. Dresser, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: I am the oldest son of George Dresser and Sarah R. Dresser. My age is forty-six years. I reside at Greeley, Weld County, Colorado; my business is engineer of the city waterworks of said city of Greeley. My father, George Dresser, the person mentioned in the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, as entitled to a pension of \$200 per annum on account of the death at White River Indian massacre of his two sons, Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser, departed this life intestate and without property at Greeley, Weld County, Colorado, which for many years had been the place of his residence. He left him surviving his widow, my mother, Sarah R. Dresser, as well as three children, viz, my sisters, Sarah E. Dresser and Jessie Dresser, and myself. Prior to his death, my father and mother depended for their livelihood principally on the pension and such assistance as their children were able to give them. At the time of his death my father was sixty-six years old. For many years he had been in feeble health. Since the death of my father, my mother, Sarah R. Dresser, has been dependent for her living expenses principally upon the earnings of my sister, Jessie Dresser, who has been engaged in the business of teaching school at Greeley, Colorado, and was also librarian of the Greeley Public Library, at Greeley, Colorado. My own earnings are required for the expenses of my immediate family. The first section of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, provided for pensions on account of the deaths at White River Indian massacre, in addition to pensions to the widow and daughter of Indian Agent N. C. Meeker, as follows:

To Mrs. Eaton, mother of George Eaton, \$200 per annum; to the parents of Arthur L. Thompson, \$200 per annum; to the father of Fred Sheppard, \$200 per annum; to the parents of Wilmer Eskridge, \$200 per annum; "to George Dresser, father of Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser, \$200 per annum." The mother of said George Eaton was a widow, the father of said Fred Sheppard was a widower. There was absolutely no reason why said act of Congress should not have provided for the pension on account of the death of my two brothers, Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser, who were slain at said Indian massacre, going to the parents of said Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser, the same as was done in the death of Wilmer Eskridge and Arthur L. Thompson. The failure of said act of Congress to so provide was due to inadvertence or oversight of the party who drafted the bill. On account of said oversight my mother, though in feeble health and in great need of the continuance of the pension, has been deprived thereof since the 16th day of April, 1888. It is simply an act of justice to my mother, whose two sons lost their lives when in the service of their country, that said pension should be continued during her life. My mother, Sarah R. Dresser, for the last few months has been residing with my sister, Jessie Dresser, now married and residing with her husband, C. D. Page, at 543 Fifty-fifth street, Chicago, Illinois. My brothers, Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser, who were killed at the White River massacre, at the White River Agency, in Colorado, in the year 1879, were, prior to their death, the principal support of my aged father and mother. My said brothers entered the Government employ under Indian Agent N. C. Meeker, in hope thereby to earn more money, and thus be able to contribute more to the support of their parents.

FRED. S. DRESSER.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1896.

[SEAL.]

VERNON MCKELNEY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires May 13, 1899.

In the matter of the bill for the relief of Sarah R. Dresser.

AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF COLORADO, *County of Weld, ss:*

Jared L. Brush, being first duly sworn, on oath deposes and says: For twenty-two years and more last past I have resided at Greeley, Weld County, Colorado. I am now lieutenant-governor of the State of Colorado. I have read the annexed affidavit of Fred S. Dresser; I am familiar with the facts therein stated, and of my own knowledge aver that they are all and singular true. For more than twenty years I have been well acquainted with Sarah R. Dresser, and for fifteen years and more prior to

his death was acquainted with George Dresser, mentioned in the first section of the act of Congress approved June 15, 1880. I know that the sons of said George Dresser and Sarah R. Dresser lost their lives while in the service of their country and while faithfully attending to their duties at the White River massacre, at the White River Agency in Colorado, in the year 1879. In my opinion, it is simply an act of justice that the widowed mother of said Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser should receive the same pension that her husband received prior to his death. Mrs. Dresser and her family have ever been highly esteemed by everyone who know them. Said Harry S. Dresser and Frank G. Dresser were young men of the ages, respectively, of twenty-seven and twenty-one at the time of their unfortunate deaths, and were the principal support of their father and mother.

JARED L. BRUSH.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January, A. D. 1896.

[SEAL.]

VERMON MCKELNEY, *Notary Public.*

My commission expires May 13, 1899.

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TO PROMOTE THE EFFICIENCY OF THE MILITIA.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MARSH, from the Committee on the Militia, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10169.]

The Committee on the Militia have had under careful consideration House bill 876, introduced by Mr. Curtis, of New York; House bill 2294, introduced by Mr. Curtis, of Iowa, and House bill 3361, introduced by Mr. Broderick, and also have compared the various Senate bills on the subject, and have prepared and report herewith a substitute for said House bills embodying the conclusions of the committee on the different suggestions that have been made.

The law as now existing is shown in small type after the corresponding section of the bill, and is repealed by section 26.

This bill is a revision of the present law, with amendments to adapt it to existing conditions.

It repeals the requirements for the enrollment, arming, and drill of the whole population, with all their impossible or obsolete details. The most part of the present law with reference thereto was originally enacted in 1792, and provides for the bounds of a company, enrollment of each citizen by the captain, flint-lock muskets, fire-locks or rifles, grenadiers, dragoons, officers armed with "spontoons," musters of the whole population, and a host of like particulars. All this the bill gets rid of.

At the same time the bill preserves the great principle laid down by the Constitution and interpreted by its makers in the law of 1792, that every citizen belongs to the militia and is subject to be called forth by the President to "execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions."

During the century the country has seen the development of the great National Guard, a select body of men, organized in each State, full of enthusiasm and emulation, and trained to no mean extent in the art of war. The need of such a body had been prophesied by Hamilton before the adoption of the Constitution. In No. 35 of the Federalist he urges that the military training of the whole people would be as unwise as it would be impossible; that it would be too great a tax upon their time and resources, and that our efforts should be directed to the formation and encouragement of a picked body of militia, who should be well disciplined and ready for any emergency. Experience has justified his views.

The law for general enrollment has been everywhere disregarded, and within each State a military system has grown up that we now usually call the National Guard, which is exactly in accordance with his views. That system was first recognized by the United States in the law of

1887 (see sec. 1661 of the old law, under sec. 17 of this bill), by which the benefit of the appropriation made by the United States is to be confined to such States as should have a certain number of "regularly enlisted, organized, and uniformed active militia;" and these, by this bill, as in fact, constitute the National Guard; the rest are the reserve (see sec. 1). By section 3 the enlistment is ordered to be for a definite time. By section 10 parts of the Guard may be accepted in time of peace for drill and discipline. By section 19 they are required to drill for a certain period every year. It is true that the period named is short, but emulation will do more than statute, and the requirement is only made in order to prevent mere paper troops. By section 20 inspection of the Guard may be had by a regular officer. By section 21 a Regular Army instructor may be furnished, at the request of the State. By section 22 an officer may be detailed, at like request, to serve with the Guard, and by section 23 the Guard may be allowed to drill in forts.

The rest of the bill is practically a revision of the existing law. Section 2 amends the law so as to exempt the Regular Army from the militia duty and confines State exemptions to those now existing. Section 4 makes the penalty for disobeying the call of the President such as a court-martial may inflict. Section 10 alters the wording of the provision for such call so as to make it agree exactly with the words of the Constitution. In section 11 the words "in his discretion" are new. Section 16 allows old and unserviceable material to be turned in by the States and credited at their value. It is in the form recommended by the Chief of Ordnance in his annual report.

All these provisions have been urged for years upon Congress by the National Guard. They are earnestly desired and urgently needed, and we press upon Congress a prompt passage of the bill.



O. C. BOSBYSHELL.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BRUMM, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9985.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9985) for the relief of O. C. Bosbyshell, late superintendent United States Mint at Philadelphia, Pa., having given the same careful consideration, beg leave to report it back to the House with recommendation that it be passed.

The facts are as follows:

In 1882, by regular transfer, there was brought from the United States assay office in New York to the mint of the United States at Philadelphia a large quantity of gold bullion in bars, which bars for lack of proper storage facilities were piled up in one corner of the vault attached to the weigh clerk's room. They remained thus loosely piled until the annual settlement of June, 1887, when the examiner of the Mint Bureau, now Director of the Mint, Hon. Robert E. Preston, who was making the settlement, directed that they be weighed, counted, and placed in a wire cage built across the end of the vault named. This was done to prevent the handling of the bars any oftener than need be. The door of the cage was locked, straps were run through the meshes of the wires across the openings, and seals were placed thereon to prevent the opening of the same without destroying the seals. A certificate was attached certifying to the correctness of the count and to the contents, which certificate was signed by Robert E. Preston. Not anything was said or intimated at the time that the gold bullion thus locked up was for the purpose of coinage, or that it was other than a Treasury deposit. It remained in the mint unused until September, 1893, a period of over eleven years.

At the annual settlements of the mint in 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, and 1893 the officials from the Mint Bureau, finding the locks and seals of the cage mentioned intact, gave the superintendent credit for the full amount inclosed, as stated by the certificate attached.

Oliver C. Bosbyshell assumed the position of superintendent of the mint of the United States at Philadelphia on the 1st of November, 1889, relieving the Hon. Daniel M. Fox. The transfer was made under the direction of the Bureau of the Mint, represented by Mr. Preston. The locks and seals upon the cage containing the gold bullion were carefully examined, and being found intact, it was considered safe by those officially present for Colonel Bosbyshell to receive and receipt for the bullion according to the certificate signed by Mr. Preston, without counting, following the custom of the Washington officials in the annual settlements.

No keys to the cage were ever delivered to Colonel Bosbyshell. He had access to every other vault in the mint, but no access whatever to this cage.

At the time the bullion was placed in the cage, i. e., in 1887, a space of about an inch was left between the bottom of the door and the

asphaltum floor, sufficient to slide a gold bar, of the size inclosed therein, through. A number of large silver bars were piled against the cage, covering this opening. When these were subsequently removed a small gold bar was found protruding from beneath the door of the cage. The authorities then placed a heavy plank against this opening, securely fastening it to iron stakes driven in the asphaltum floor, as well as to adjoining cages. This was done two months before Colonel Bosbyshell became superintendent.

In September, 1893, the cage was opened by orders from the Mint Bureau, and in the presence of Government officials from Washington.

There is strong presumption from the facts that the theft of bullion occurred before the incumbency of Colonel Bosbyshell, thereby explaining his receipt. Bars could be removed before the plank was placed at the bottom of the cage, but not afterwards, unless the plank was disturbed.

The gold bullion was received by Colonel Bosbyshell, according to the precedent established by the Government officials in the accounting at every annual settlement of the mint accounts, subsequent to the sealing up of this bullion.

The superintendent of the mint is under the control of the Bureau of the Mint at Washington, so far as the appointment of subordinates and the manner and regulation of the mint countings and settlements are concerned.

Henry S. Cochran, weigh clerk of the Philadelphia mint, was convicted of the theft of the gold bullion in question. The United States recovered on his bond \$10,000, and in execution against his property. He is now serving a term of imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary.

There is no evidence to show that Colonel Bosbyshell was other than a faithful, efficient, and careful officer, and that he did not faithfully and diligently execute and discharge the duties of his office, or that the theft in question occurred through any act of negligence on his part.

The amount of the judgment of the United States against Colonel Bosbyshell is \$14,448.20.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF THE MINT,
Washington, D. C., January 16, 1897.

From the records of the Department it appears that Col. O. C. Bosbyshell was appointed register of deposits in the mint at Philadelphia in 1869. A few years later he was appointed assistant coiner, which position he continued to occupy until 1885, when he resigned to accept a position in the comptroller's office of the city of Philadelphia. In 1889 he was appointed superintendent of the mint. In entering upon his duty as superintendent he found there many persons who had been employed and associated with him during his previous connection with the mint, all of whose integrity had been unquestioned, and he receipted for the large amount of silver dollars and of gold bullion on the statement of those who had charge that the amount called for by the books was on hand.

Reposing faith in the statements made him, he did not have the large amount of gold and silver bullion and silver dollars weighed and counted.

Personally I have no doubt that all the bullion and coin for which Colonel Bosbyshell receipted for was actually in the mint at that time, and the embezzlement of gold bullion was afterwards committed by Henry S. Cochran, weigh clerk, and who had been connected with the mint for over forty years.

The superintendent of the mint is of necessity compelled to trust a great deal to subordinates. Of Colonel Bosbyshell's personal honesty there is no doubt whatever, and I think it would be a matter of justice if Congress would pass a bill for his relief, which has been done on several occasions when embezzlements or losses have occurred in the office of the Treasurer of the United States.

R. E. PRESTON.

W. H. CROOK.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed:

Mr. MINOR, of Wisconsin, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1929.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1929) hereto attached, for the relief of W. H. Crook, having considered the same and the accompanying papers, submit the following report:

This bill, amended to \$4,000 instead of \$6,000, has twice passed the Senate—once April 2, 1884, and once July 8, 1886.

It has been reported on favorably by the Senate committees heretofore—in the Forty-eighth Congress, first session, Report No. 144, by Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, and recommending that the bill be amended from \$6,000 to \$4,000, and by Senator Gray, of Delaware, January 13, 1886, Report No. 39, Forty-ninth Congress, first session, which report reads as follows:

[Senate Report No. 39, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 100) for the relief of William H. Crook, having considered the same and accompanying papers, submit the following report:

The committee find the facts to be as stated in Senate Report No. 144, Forty-eighth Congress, first session, which said report is hereto annexed and made a part of this report, and is as follows:

By the act of July 4, 1836 (R. S., sec. 450), Congress authorized the President to appoint a secretary with the title of "secretary to the President to sign land patents," at a salary of \$1,500 per annum. This officer was continued down to 1878, having no other duty imposed upon him except to sign, in the President's name, the patents issued by the Government on the sales and grants of public lands. Under the act above cited this officer, although in name a secretary to the President, was, in fact, and was recognized by the law as, an officer of the Land Department, and during the greater part at least of the period above stated he occupied a room and desk in the General Land Office, having no duties to perform and no place at the Executive Mansion.

By act of June 20, 1878 (20 Stat., p. 183), the appropriation for payment of the salary of this officer was omitted, and the President was directed to designate one of his executive clerks to perform the duty of signing land patents.

Mr. William H. Crook was then, and had been since 1871, an executive clerk, acting as disbursing officer of the Executive Mansion, and also in charge of the reception room. All of these duties he has continued to perform down to the present time. In addition to them he was designated by the President, July 1, 1878, as secretary to sign land patents, and since that time all the patents issued on sales and grants of public lands have passed under his hand.

The number of patents issued since July 1, 1878, has averaged about forty thousand each year and has steadily increased. The labor of the secretary in executing same has been very onerous, each patent having two signatures attached and all

having to be checked off and accounted for. On account of his regular duties at the Executive Mansion Mr. Crook has been compelled to perform most of this extra work of signing patents out of office hours; but, notwithstanding this fact, we are assured that the work has been done more promptly and efficiently than when an officer was charged with the performance of this duty alone. In fact, Mr. Crook has, in addition to the other duties of his position, since July 1, 1878, performed, without compensation in any form, labor for which from 1836 to 1878 the Government paid \$1,500 per annum.

We attach hereto, as exhibits, letters from Hon. J. A. Williamson, late Commissioner of the General Land Office, and Hon. W. K. Rogers, private secretary to President Hayes, both of whom, from their official positions, were familiar with the labor performed by Mr. Crook and the time and manner of its execution.

It seems to your committee that he is in justice and equity entitled to a fair compensation.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *September 30, 1881.*

SIR: Your note of this date is at hand. I fully agree with you that you should have extra compensation for signing land patents. Before this additional duty was assigned to you the President's secretary to sign land patents was allowed \$1,500 a year for that service, and I think the service was worth the amount. The responsibility of the position, in addition to the clerical labor, is very considerable, and should be paid for. I think you are fully entitled to extra compensation, and sincerely hope that it may be given you.

Very sincerely, yours,

J. A. WILLIAMSON.

Col. W. H. CROOK,
Executive Mansion, City.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *November 18, 1881.*

DEAR SIR: I entirely agree with you that you should receive extra compensation for signing land patents. During the four years while I was private secretary to the President your regular duties as executive clerk and disbursing officer were sufficient to keep you employed all the time during office hours. The additional service you rendered in signing land patents was necessarily performed out of office hours, the greater part of it night work. Upon the omission by Congress (the act of June 30, 1878) of the usual provision for the salary of the secretary of the President to sign land patents, and the requirement that the President should designate one of the executive clerks to discharge the duties of the office, you were selected by President Hayes because of your familiarity with the work, having temporarily filled the position during the illness of the secretary appointed for the purpose by President Grant. It is a laborious and responsible position, and the work was carefully, diligently, and faithfully preformed. I earnestly trust Congress will allow you full compensation for the service rendered.

Very truly, yours,

W. H. ROGERS.

W. H. CROOK,
Executive Clerk to the President.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, June 26, 1884.

DEAR SIR: It gives me pleasure to say in behalf of Mr. William H. Crook that while in the Senate I had occasion to examine into the merits of his claim for services as secretary to the President to sign land patents, and that I considered it a proper claim and favored it at that time. I think Mr. Crook is justly entitled to the compensation allowed by the bill as it passed the Senate in April last.

Very respectfully,

H. M. TELLER.

Hon. BENTON McMILLIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Claims, House of Representatives.

[Forty-eighth Congress, first session. In the House of Representatives. May 31, 1884.—Ordered to be printed.]

AN ACT for the relief of William H. Crook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William H. Crook, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars, as compensation for services as secretary to the President to sign land patents for the fiscal years of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, eighteen hundred and eighty, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and eighteen hundred and eighty-two, inclusive, and which services were additional to his regular duties as executive clerk and disbursing agent, the amount being the same as was formerly paid for such service.

Passed the Senate April 2, 1884.

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK, *Secretary.*

On the foregoing report the following bill was passed (S. 100, Report No. 3697):

AN ACT for the relief of William H. Crook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William H. Crook, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars, as compensation for services as secretary to the President to sign land patents for the fiscal years of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, eighteen hundred and eighty, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and eighteen hundred and eighty-two, inclusive, and which services were additional to his regular duties as executive clerk and disbursing agent.

Passed the Senate July 8, 1886.

Attest:

ANSON G. MCCOOK, *Secretary.*

In addition to the above your committee herewith submit a copy of a letter of ex-President Hayes, the original submitted for inspection and comparison, the original letter being with W. H. Crook, the claimant. It is as follows:

FREMONT, OHIO, *January 28, 1887.*

DEAR SIR: I have your letter asking my opinion of the bill for your relief now pending in the House. You performed faithfully and well double duty after you began to sign land patents. The latter work was done outside of office hours, and you are in fairness entitled to be paid for it. I hope and expect Congress will pass your bill. It is an act of simple justice.

Sincerely,

R. B. HAYES.

W. H. CROOK,
Ex. Mansion.

These services were performed for over four years and nothing has been paid therefor.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be passed.

A BILL for the relief of William H. Crook.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to William H. Crook, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of four thousand dollars, as compensation for services as secretary to the President to sign land patents for the fiscal years of eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, eighteen hundred and eighty, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, and eighteen hundred and eighty-two, inclusive, and which services were additional to his regular duties as executive clerk and disbursing agent, the amount being the same as was formerly paid for such service.

JOHN L. RHEA AND JOHN ANDERSON.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 19.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 19) entitled "A bill for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and John Anderson, administrator of Joseph R. Anderson, deceased," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, without amendment.

Your committee concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of the Senate Committee on Claims of the present Congress (a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report), and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 971, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 19) for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and John Anderson, administrator of Joseph R. Anderson, deceased, beg leave to submit the following report:

A similar bill was favorably reported in the House of Representatives in the Fiftieth, Fifty-first, and Fifty-second Congresses, and also in the Fifty-third Congress, second session (No. of report, 420), which your committee adopt in part as their report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

That report is as follows:

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2396) for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor, etc., submit the following report:

A similar bill was before the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-second Congress and was favorably reported upon.

After a careful investigation of the facts involved, your committee adopt the report of the committee of the Fifty-second Congress, a copy thereof being hereto attached and made a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 358, Fifty-second Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3144) for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and Joseph R. Anderson, submit the following report:

This measure was considered by this committee during the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, and was reported upon favorably (Report No. 99), which is appended as a part of this report.

Your committee concur in the conclusions stated in that report and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 99, Fifty-first Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 2991) for the relief of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and Joseph R. Anderson, report as follows:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fiftieth Congress, a copy of which is hereto appended for information.

Your committee adopt the said report as their own, and report back the bill and recommend its passage.

[House Report No. 4096, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the claims of John L. Rhea, executor of Samuel Rhea, deceased, and Joseph R. Anderson, report as follows:

The claim of Rhea is for part of the proceeds of 58 bales of cotton, seized in 1864 by the United States military authorities in the city of Atlanta, Ga., and turned over to the Treasury agents, and by them sold and the proceeds paid into the Treasury.

Early in the year 1862 the decedent, Samuel Rhea, sent \$12,498.80 to J. A. Ansley, of Augusta, Ga., of which sum \$5,010 belonged to his son-in-law, John H. Fain, to be invested in raw cotton, and the expenses attending the same to be paid by each in proportion to their respective shares. Ansley, it appears, invested the money sent him, as instructed, in the name of Rhea, and afterwards, in the fall of 1862, shipped the cotton purchased in Rhea's name from Augusta, Ga., to Robert J. Lowery, a merchant in Atlanta, Ga. Lowery says:

"I had on storage in my house, to the credit of Samuel Rhea, 251 bales of cotton. I received it in the months of October and November, 1862. Twenty-five bales of this cotton was sold in November, 1863, to pay taxes, storage, etc.; burned in the warehouse during the shelling by Gen. Sherman's forces, 43 bales; shipped to Gaines & Co., Macon, Ga., 125 bales, to be stored to the credit of Samuel Rhea."

It appears, in the year 1862, that N. M. & Robert J. Lowery purchased 65 bales of raw cotton, which they kept in their warehouse at Atlanta until September, 1864, when it was all burned by Gen. Sherman's forces except 5 bales, so that there remained the 58 bales of Rhea's and Fain's cotton and the 5 bales of Anderson's cotton in the custody of Mr. Lowery in Atlanta, which was turned over to Capt. E. Hade, as appears by the following receipt:

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Atlanta, Ga., September 19, 1864.

I certify that I have this day taken possession of the following property, for and in behalf of the United States, for Government purposes. Said property was found in the city of Atlanta immediately after its capture by United States forces. Said property is claimed to have belonged to R. J. Lowery, a citizen of Atlanta, viz, (63) sixty-three bales cotton, marked D. [L.,] weighing (31,424) thirty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-four pounds, and will be duly accounted for on my return of quartermaster stores for the month of September, 1861. No payment has been made or tendered for said property.

E. HADE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

The 63 bales embraced in the receipt—58 bales of Rhea & Fain and the 5 bales of Anderson—was taken in the name of R. J. Lowery, but Mr. Lowery in his evidence says:

"The cotton did not belong to me; but the receipt was taken in my name, because I was agent for the parties owning the cotton, and expected to collect the money immediately from the Government; and the parties not being present to attend to it, it was thought best to take the receipt in my name."

The amount of money invested in cotton by Ansley in the name of Rhea was \$12,498.80, of which sum \$5,000 belonged to Fain.

Fain brought suit in the Court of Claims for the whole amount of the net proceeds of the 58 bales of cotton in 1867 (4 C. Cls. R., p. 237), and the court held that the facts in the case did not establish a partnership; that the ownership of the cotton before its seizure was joint, with the right of each party to control his interest at discretion; that Fain was just entitled to recover of the proceeds of the sale of 58 bales of cotton a sum in proportion to the amount of his funds invested therein, which was found to be \$8,360.

In the Price case (7 C. Cls. R., pp. 567 and 577) the Court of Claims delivered an elaborate opinion showing the amount and value of cotton taken from Atlanta which came to the possession of the Government, and it was found that the value of the 58 bales of cotton was \$360.27 net per bale, of which $22\frac{2}{3}$ bales was Fain's proportionate share, which would leave Rhea's proportionate share $35\frac{1}{3}$ bales, at the rate of \$360.27 per bale, amounting to the sum of \$12,825.61 due Rhea. The 5 bales of cotton claimed by Anderson were taken and sold by the Government at the same time, which, at the rate of \$360.27 per bale, would make due Anderson the sum of \$1,803.35.

Both Rhea and Anderson were residents of Sullivan County, East Tennessee—that part of the State which was notorious for its loyal citizens; they both voted against and resisted secession and remained loyal to the Government of the United States throughout the war. Rhea was an abolitionist, and freed his slaves as early as 1848 and sent them to Liberia. Anderson was one of the board of directors of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad during the rebellion and was instrumental in having the rolling stock of the said road turned over to the Government of the United States.

HEIRS OF PIERRE SAUVÉ.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany House Res. No. 506.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9307) for the relief of the heirs of Pierre Sauvé, submit the following report:

This is a claim for supplies alleged to have been furnished the Army of the United States during the late war by Pierre Sauvé, of Louisiana.

It seems to your committee that an investigation by the Court of Claims is necessary before intelligent action can be had upon the case, and the committee report herewith a resolution referring the case to the court for a finding of facts, and recommend its passage.

WILLIAM C. FORSYTHE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2912.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 2912) increasing the pension of William C. Forsythe, adopt the following Senate report and recommend the passage of the bill:

This soldier was a private in Company K, Seventy-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and also a musician in Company C, One hundred and seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served out a year. He is now drawing a pension of \$6 a month, for partial inability to earn a support by manual labor, under the new law.

The committee deem this amount inadequate under the circumstances, as he is very poor and wholly dependent, and accordingly recommend the passage of this bill.

RACHEL KERN.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3141.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3141) granting a pension to Rachel Kern, having carefully considered the facts in the case, adopt the accompanying Senate report (No. 1050) as their own, and respectfully recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1050, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3141) granting a pension to Rachel Kern, having had the same under consideration, beg leave to submit the following report:

Rachel Kern was the foster mother (and aunt) of one James M. Allen, late a corporal in Company D, Twelfth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and who was drowned in the Pamunky River, Virginia, in 1864. Although she was a poor woman, she cared for and supported said Allen from the time he was 5 years old, when his mother died, until he reached that age when he was able to go to work.

She then became dependent upon him, and he continued to live with her and support her from the time he commenced learning the trade of a blacksmith until June 8, 1861, when, as the record shows, he was enrolled as a private in Company D, Twelfth Pennsylvania Reserve Corps (Forty-second Pennsylvania Infantry). During his service in the Army he sent her money at various times. He never had any home, from the time of his mother's death, other than that given him by Mrs. Kern. She is now 78 years of age, too old to perform manual labor, and is dependent upon an almost penniless widowed sister for support.

She never presented a claim to the Pension Bureau, as her case did not come under any existing law.

Among the papers on file with the Committee on Pensions will be found a petition of citizens of Harrisburg, Pa., to the effect that they are well acquainted with Rachel Kern, foster mother of James M. Allen, and that they know to their certain knowledge that she acted as such, and that she is in need of a pension; also a letter from Hon. J. D. Cameron, United States Senator from Pennsylvania, stating that he is acquainted with some of the persons signing the petition, and that they are reputable and prominent citizens of Harrisburg, where he resides; also the affidavit of Rachel Kern, the claimant for a pension, and the affidavits of Mary Kern, James R. Thomas, Ellis Updegrove, William G. Walters, George C. Fager, and Susannah Williams, corroborating the facts above set forth in this report.

Also a communication from the War Department (Record and Pension Office) giving the military record of James M. Allen, showing that he was "drowned in the Pamunky River June 4, 1864, while on his way home."

Your committee believe this to be a meritorious and deserving case, and recommend the passage of the bill.

OLIVER P. SILVEY.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PICKLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 877.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 877) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Silvey, having carefully considered the facts in the case, respectfully report:

Claimant served from January 11, 1862, to July 15, 1865. He was pensioned from date of discharge for disease of lungs, and is now drawing \$12 per month under the general law. In October, 1892, he applied for increase, and also for additional pension on account of rheumatism. November 17, 1894, his claim for increase was rejected on the ground of no increase, and the claim for rheumatism was rejected because he was not disabled by rheumatism at the time of filing. The evidence shows that he is now incapacitated for the performance of manual labor. This bill passed the Senate December 15, 1896, and your committee adopt the Senate report (No. 1121) thereon, and respectfully recommend the passage of the same.

[Senate Report No. 1121, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The claimant was a musician in Company D, Forty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. He is at the present time drawing a pension at the rate of \$12 per month for disease of the lungs, resulting from exposure at the siege of Vicksburg, June 13, 1863. An application for increase on account of aggravated condition of the lung trouble, for which pension was originally granted, and also rheumatism and disease of the left leg resulting from the service, was subsequently rejected by the Pension Bureau.

The record in the case discloses the fact that the claimant is in very bad physical condition. Affidavits on file with the committee, signed by six prominent citizens of Stevensville, Mont., who have known the claimant for five years or more, show conclusively that the claimant is not physically able to perform manual labor.

Under the circumstances, your committee believe that a pension of \$20 per month will be commensurate with his disabilities, and accordingly recommend that the bill do pass.

SARAH R. FRARY.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3361.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 3361) granting a pension to Sarah R. Frary, adopt the following report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill:

Jedediah C. W. Frary, who was the husband of the beneficiary of this bill, enlisted September 16, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service September 19, 1862, for three years as a private in the First New England Cavalry New Hampshire Volunteers. The records fail to show how long he served in that organization or when he was discharged therefrom. He enlisted February 10 as a private in Company H, Eighteenth New Hampshire Infantry, and was honorably discharged therefrom May 6, 1865. His service in this organization was a little less than ninety days in duration, and as the records do not show the length of his service in the former organization, his widow has technically no legal title. She is, however, 74 years of age and destitute of means of support aside from her own daily labor, which she is no longer able to perform, and unless relief be afforded by Congressional action must soon go to the poorhouse.

Your committee consider this a proper case for Congressional relief, and recommend the passage of the bill.

EMILY E. ATHERTON.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3370.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3370) granting a pension to Emily E. Atherton, report the bill back with a recommendation that it do pass. The following is from the Senate report in this case, which is adopted:

Emily E. Atherton is the widow of Benj. T. Atherton, captain of Company C, First Maine Heavy Artillery.

The soldier enlisted as first sergeant on July 21, 1862, and was discharged September 11, 1865, as captain. The records of the War Department show that he was treated during the months of May, June, July, and August, 1864, for chronic diarrhea and typhoid fever. A surgeon's certificate, dated Annapolis, Md., September 30, 1864, states that he suffered from debility as the result of typhoid fever. In December, 1864, he was treated for intermittent fever.

He filed a claim for pension June 27, 1867, and was allowed \$5 per month from September 11, 1865, for intermittent fever. An assistant surgeon and a late captain certify that he contracted chills and fever while with his regiment at Fort Stanton during the summer of 1865. The evidence shows that he continued to suffer from malarial poisoning and chronic diarrhea, and his pension was increased to \$9 from June 17, 1887, and to \$13 from February 19, 1890.

The soldier died May 4, 1894. His attending physician, Dr. R. L. Grindle, who is said to be honest and upright and to stand well in his profession, testifies that the soldier died of disease of kidneys, which was caused by dilatation of the heart due to a derangement of the capillary circulation of the liver and spleen, placing extra work on that organ, and that the abnormal condition of the liver and spleen was due to the malarial poisoning.

The widow applied for pension under the general law June 5, 1894. This claim was rejected on the ground that kidney disease was not a result of pensioned causes. Appeal was taken to the Secretary of the Interior, who returned the papers to the Pension Office for the opinion of the medical referee as to whether kidney disease could be accepted as a result of malarial poisoning. The medical referee stood by his former action and said that there was no connection between the disease of kidneys from which soldier died and the diarrhea for which he was pensioned. The question seems to be one of pathological sequence, and whether the opinion of the attending physician who saw and treated the claimant during his sickness and for years before, or that of the medical referee, who never saw the claimant, shall be allowed to determine whether this soldier died from causes originating in the service.

Your committee having certain knowledge of the high professional standing and integrity of character of Dr. Grindle, the attending physician, and desiring to give the benefit of the equity of the claimant, therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

MARGARET CUSTER CALHOUN.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2954.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2954) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Custer Calhoun, have considered the same, and respectfully report as follows:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 813, this term, and the same, fully setting forth the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 813, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2954) granting a pension to Margaret Custer Calhoun, have examined the same, and report:

The military record of Lieut. James Calhoun is as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, April 27, 1896.

Statement of the military service of James Calhoun, late of the United States Army, compiled from the records of this office.

He served as private and sergeant of Company D, Twenty-third Infantry, from February 22, 1865, to October 24, 1867, when he was discharged, having been appointed second lieutenant Thirty-second Infantry July 31, 1867; transferred to Twenty-first Infantry, April 19, 1869; unassigned, October 29, 1870; assigned to Seventh Cavalry, January 1, 1871; first lieutenant, January 9, 1871; killed in action, June 25, 1876.

SERVICE.

He joined the Thirty-second Infantry in December, 1868, and served therewith at Camp Grant and in the field, Arizona, to July, 1869, and with the Twenty-first Infantry in Arizona to February, 1870; on leave of absence to October, 1870; awaiting orders to January, 1871; en route to regiment with recruits to February, 1871; on duty with Seventh Cavalry in Kentucky to July, 1871; attending a court of inquiry in his case in Arizona to November, 1871; en route to and with his regiment in Kentucky to July, 1872; in North Carolina to March, 1873; en route to and with the Yellowstone expedition to September, 1873; at Fort A. Lincoln, Dak. (on Black Hills expedition from June to September, 1874, and at Fort Seward, Dak., from March 23 to April 17, 1876), to May 17, 1876, and on Sioux expedition until June 25, 1876, upon which date he was killed in action with Sioux Indians on Little Big Horn River, Montana.

W. P. HALL, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The claimant under this bill is the widow of Lieutenant Calhoun and the sister of the late General Custer. Lieutenant Calhoun had an honorable military record, covering a period of nine years, at the end of which he was massacred by the Indians at the battle of Little Big Horn. Not only did the claimant lose her distinguished brother, General Custer, and her husband, Lieutenant Calhoun, in that terrible slaughter, but she also lost three brothers and a nephew. She has only one brother left, and he is a confirmed invalid.

Mrs. Calhoun is supporting herself by manual labor, bravely struggling to obtain a living under conditions imposed upon her in consequence of the loss of husband, three brothers, and one nephew in one of the most terrible massacres that history records.

The bill under consideration proposes to increase claimant's pension from \$17 to \$30 per month. Your committee are unanimously of opinion that this is a case in every way meritorious, and therefore report the bill favorably, with a recommendation that it be promptly passed.



ESTHER BROWN.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3252.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3252) increasing the pension of Esther Brown, have considered the same and report:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1151, this session, and the same fully setting forth the facts is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 1151, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3252) granting a pension to Esther Brown, have examined the same and report:

The bill proposes to increase petitioner's pension from \$8 per month, which she now receives, to \$12 per month.

The papers in the case show that said petitioner is now pensioned under the act of January 29, 1887, as the widow of James Brown, late a captain Company C, Mormon Battalion Volunteers, Mexican war, and that said officer served in this organization in the rank stated from July 14, 1846, to July 16, 1847, at which date his regiment was mustered out. The evidence in the case proves that the claimant was married to the deceased about 1842 and remained his lawful wife until his death in 1863, and that she has since been his widow. As a widow of a survivor of the Mexican war, she draws a pension of \$8 per month, and after the act of January 5, 1893, became effective she applied thereunder for the \$12 rate, but was denied same because the said act was held to include only the survivors, although there existed in her case all the conditions, save sex, necessary to devolve title.

She was "wholly unable to perform any manual labor, and in such destitute circumstances that the sum of \$8 per month is [was] insufficient to provide him [her] with the necessaries of life." In 1893 the claimant made oath that such was her condition, and such, apparently, it still is. She is 82 years of age and can not long enjoy the bounty of the Government, and as Congress by enacting the measure of January 5, 1893, recognized the urgency of relief in the cases of such survivors as might be wholly unable to labor, and in such destitute circumstances as to be unable to secure the necessaries of life, it impresses the committee that the exigency is equally as great where, as in this instance, there is added the subordination of sex and the burden of age.

In the cases, H. R. 4182, Georgiana C. Hull; H. R. 6037, Amanda Woodcock, and S. 149, Helen M. Jacobs, favorably passed upon this session by the House Committee on Pensions (in each the rate is \$12 and the service of the soldier in the Mexican war), precedents for indorsing this bill are found, and therefore the committee recommend its passage.

○

MRS. SARAH TOWNSEND.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2959.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2959) granting a pension to Mrs. Sarah Townsend, have considered the same, and respectfully report as follows:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1251, this session, and the same fully stating the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 1251, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2959) granting a pension to Sarah Townsend, have examined the same, and report:

Sarah Townsend is the widow of Noah Townsend, who served as a private in Capt. C. C. Coffee's Independent Company Florida Volunteers, from December 24, 1846, to January 8, 1848. The soldier claimed and was granted a pension of \$8 per month under the act of January 29, 1887, as a survivor of the Mexican war. This pension he drew up to the last day of payment before his death, October 24, 1891. After the soldier's death his widow filed a claim for widow's pension, which was rejected, on the ground that the soldier's service was not rendered in Mexico, on the coast or frontier thereof, or en route thereto.

The records of the War Department show that the soldier's service was rendered at Fort Brooks, Fla., during the Mexican war. It was made necessary by that war, and was recognized by the Pension Office as sufficient to confer title to pension on the soldier himself. Since title for the widow is conferred by the same law under which the soldier was pensioned, service which was sufficient to entitle him was also sufficient to give her title to pension.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass with two amendments: Amend by inserting the word "eight" before the word "dollars," in line 6, so as to make the rate \$8 per month. Also amend by inserting after name of claimant, in line 5, the following: "A private in Capt. C. C. Coffee's Independent Company Florida Volunteers."

SELENA MCKAY.

JANUARY 28, 1897. -Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1551.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1551) granting a pension to Mrs. Selena McKay, have considered the same and report:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1099, this term, and the same, fully setting forth the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 1099, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1551) granting a pension to Mrs. Selena McKay, of Suwannee County, Fla., after carefully reviewing the evidence on file in the Pension Bureau, and also that submitted to the committee, report as follows:

Mrs. Selena McKay is the widow of William McKay, who enlisted in Capt. C. C. Coffee's Company of Florida Volunteers (Mexican war), January 8, 1847, which company was mustered into service at Fort Brooks, Fla., January 26, 1847. He was honorably discharged January 8, 1848, having served the full term for which he enlisted.

The records of the War Department show—

“That Capt. Allen G. Johnson's Company Florida Volunteers, Mexican war (subsequently commanded by Captain Coffee), was called into service November 27, 1846 (letter of Secretary of War to Governor Moseley, of Florida), for the purpose of relieving the regular companies at Tampa Bay, as a garrison was needed there on account of the attitude of the Indians in southern Florida.”

The companies relieved had been sent to Mexico.

Mrs. McKay was married to the soldier William McKay in December, 1860, her maiden name being Selena Stanley. She was never divorced from him and lived with him constantly until his death, which occurred June 29, 1884.

On the 18th day of May, 1894, she filed an application for pension, under act of January 29, 1887, because of service of the deceased soldier, and was rejected by the Commissioner of Pensions on the ground that “claimant's husband was not in Mexican service sixty days, or on the coast or frontier or en route thereto.” The case was appealed to the Secretary of the Interior, who affirmed the ruling of the Commissioner.

There are on file the affidavits of several of deceased soldier's comrades in which they state emphatically that when the company was organized it was the understanding of each and every one who enlisted that they were enlisting in a company made up for Mexican service. It was some few hundred miles to Fort Brooks, where the company was mustered in, and when they arrived there the companies which they relieved had already proceeded to Mexico. After having drilled for some time, Captain Coffee notified his superior that his command was prepared to move on to

Mexico. He was advised to remain at Tampa Bay (Fort Brooks) to await orders to move forward. It is alleged by two comrades in their affidavits that Captain Coffee did actually receive orders to advance, but before a start was made the order was countermanded.

These affiants swear that they are now pensioned by reason of service in the company.

There is no doubt but that the United States recognized the service of the aforesaid company as being connected with the Mexican war, for bounty-land warrants were issued to the members of that command, which is evidenced by the issuance to William McKay of warrant 71685-160-47, Mexican service.

The widow, Selena McKay, is now 60 years of age, broken in health by reason of asthma and general debility, as is evidenced by medical testimony, and is absolutely unable to earn a support by manual labor. There are also on file statements of the county officials, which show conclusively that Mrs. McKay is without means of support, has no one upon whom she can depend, and has, in fact, been a charge on the county commissioners for some time past.

The object of this bill is to grant Mrs. McKay a pension because of the services of the deceased soldier, her relation to him, and her present physical and financial condition.

Your committee are of the opinion that the widow is entitled to relief because of the soldier's service, and recommend an allowance of \$8 per month, and that the bill be amended by adding the words "and rate her at eight dollars per month," and as thus amended we recommend the passage of the bill.

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MARGARET STONE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 947.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 947) granting a pension to Margaret Stone, have considered the same and respectfully report:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1230, this session, and the same, fully stating the facts, is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with the recommendation that it do pass.

[Senate Report No. 1230, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 947) granting a pension to Margaret Stone, have examined the same, and report:

Margaret Stone is the widow of Benoni Stone, who enlisted in Captain Pittman's company, First Regiment West Florida Militia, Florida war, May 6, 1837, and was discharged June 5, 1837. He claimed and was granted a pension of \$8 per month under the act of July 27, 1892, which pension he drew until the last pension day before his death, and his widow, this claimant, was paid the accrued pension from the date of last payment to the date of his death.

The widow filed a claim in her own right, which was rejected on the ground that though thirty days intervened between the dates of soldier's enlistment and discharge, and he was paid for thirty days' service, six days of that time was spent in traveling to and from the place of rendezvous, and that said six days should be deducted from the thirty days which he served and for which he was paid, leaving but twenty-four days, and that the widow is not entitled. This position was sustained by the Honorable Secretary of the Interior on appeal.

Your committee are of the opinion that this is clearly wrong. The soldier enlisted for the Florida war, served thirty days, for which he was paid, and was granted pension on account of said service. The widow is clearly entitled to pension, and the passage of the bill is recommended.

HENRY B. CONWAY.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LOUDENSLAGER, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2177.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2177) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway, have considered the same and report as follows:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1255, this session, and the same fully stating the facts is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 1255, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2177) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Conway, have examined the same and report:

The claimant, as shown by the records on file in his case, served in the Mexican war from June 22, 1847, to July 20, 1848. He was pensioned March 6, 1888, at the rate of \$8 per month, under the provisions of the Mexican war service-pension act of January 29, 1887, being disabled and dependent. He applied for an increase under the act of January 5, 1893, to \$12 per month, which was granted January 22, 1894. It is shown by medical evidence on file that the claimant is wholly disabled for the performance of manual labor; that he is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica, and general debility. There are several affidavits of neighbors of the claimant's on file, substantiating the above facts, and, in addition, that the claimant has no property or income of any kind except his pension, which is insufficient to provide him with the necessaries of life.

Your committee are of the opinion, under these circumstances, that there ought to be an increase of pension in this case, and therefore report the accompanying bill, with the following amendment:

Strike out the word "thirty," in line 7, and insert "twenty;" and as amended recommend the passage of the bill.

GEORGE W. FERREE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANDREWS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10040.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10040) granting an increase of pension to George W. Ferree, having considered the same, report as follows:

The soldier enlisted September 28, 1861, and was honorably discharged November 1, 1864. He is now pensioned at \$12 per month "for gunshot wounds of left hand and forearm, and for vertigo, result of sunstroke."

It appears that one of his applications for increase, although finally rejected, was submitted for admission for the following reasons:

Rheumatism, palpitation of heart, sunstroke, partial paralysis of right side, impaired hearing of right ear, impaired vision of right eye, headache (vertigo, result of sunstroke), prostration, and general debility.

Affidavits of reputable physicians and others show that the vertigo, resulting from sunstroke received while in the service and in line of duty, has developed into frequent and very severe attacks of true epilepsy; that he is totally unable to perform any manual labor, and that he frequently requires the aid of a physician, his family, and friends.

Your committee therefore urgently recommend the passage of said bill at \$30 per month.

OSCAR A. PALMER.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3177.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred Senate bill 3177, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1232, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3177) granting a pension to Oscar A. Palmer, have examined the same, and report:

Oscar A. Palmer, certificate No. 439283, enlisted in Company F, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1862, and was discharged June 21, 1865.

Original declaration filed April 24, 1888, alleging nervous affection of head, neck, back, and shoulders, and chronic diarrhea.

Pensioned at \$6 from date of filing for chronic diarrhea and resulting piles. Nervous affection reserved.

Capt. John E. Hill testifies as follows:

"That he was well acquainted with O. A. Palmer, who was a member of said Company F, One hundred and eleventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and who is now making application for pension; that on or about the 20th day of October, 1862, in the march from Crab Orchard to Danville, Ky., the march was a hard one and the result was a prostration of the said O. A. Palmer, so that he was unable to proceed with his company; and remembers well that he was placed with other sick men in a stable then used as a company hospital, after which he joined us at Bowling Green, Ky. His health was so shattered that he was incapable for duty, and did such light duty as he was able to perform. To the best of my knowledge, the claimant was affected with nervous and rheumatic diseases."

Captain Hill also testifies to incurrance of diarrhea; private Francis B. Olds, to incurrance of nervous trouble; Enoch L. Randall, also as above; Dr. L. G. Rhodes, to continuance of nervous troubles; Dr. G. A. Yates, to continuance during 1893 and 1894. "He was not in a condition to work half of his time." There is other evidence as to the above, and the office accepts chronic diarrhea, but rejects nervous prostration because of no pensionable disability.

Claimant is a preacher of the gospel and preaches when he can, but overwork causes him to break down and he is compelled to rest.

August 27, 1890, he is rated six-eighteenths for chronic diarrhea and six-eighteenths for nervousness and rheumatism. March 20, 1895, he is rated six-eighteenths for chronic diarrhea and three-eighteenths for nervous affections and resulting rheumatism.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

CLARK W. HARRINGTON.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

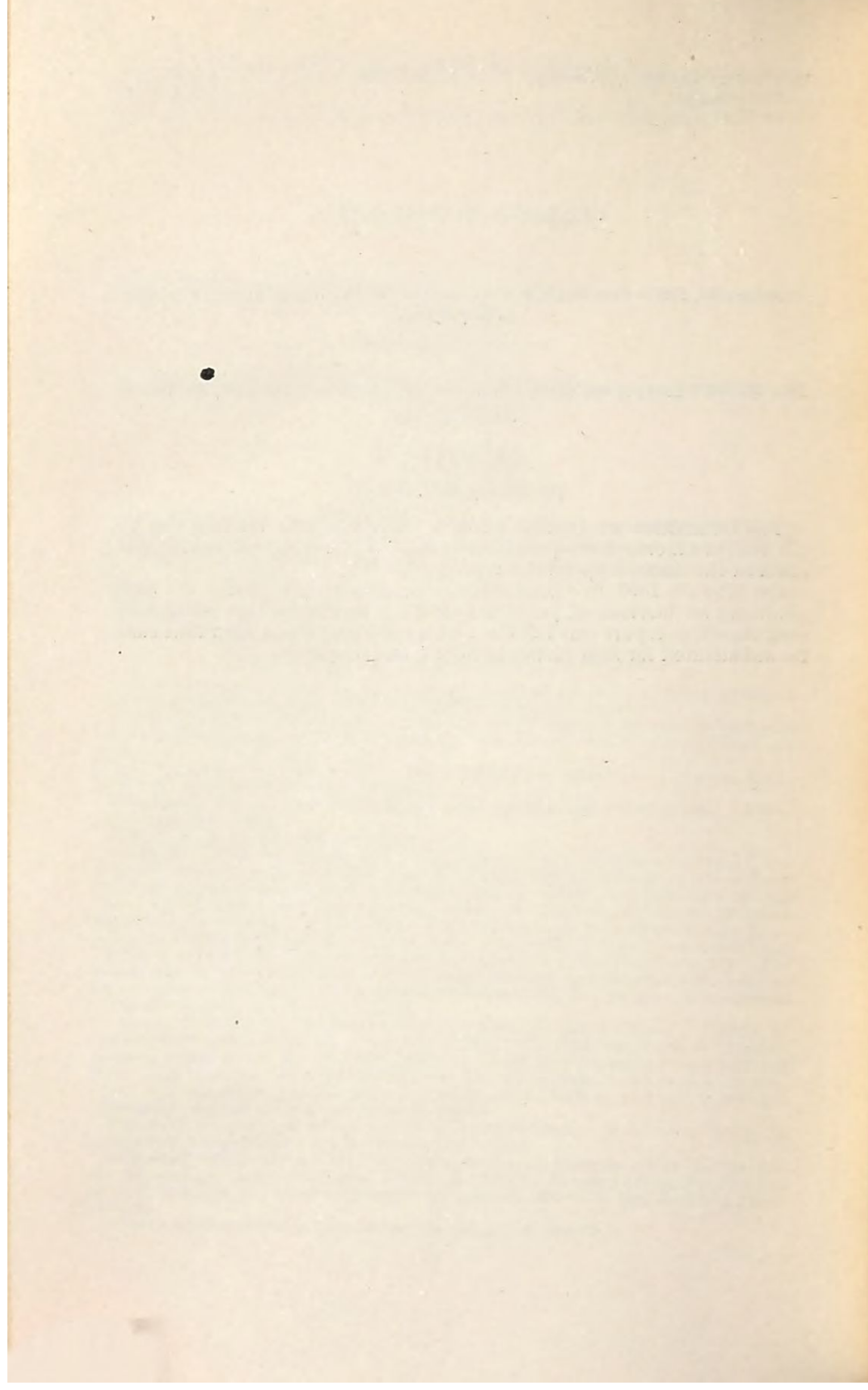
Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1647.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1647) to increase the pension of Clark W. Harrington, having considered the same, respectfully report:

On May 29, 1896, this committee reported favorably House bill 3805, granting an increase of pension to \$50 per month for this beneficiary, and therefore report this bill back with the recommendation that same be substituted for said House bill 3805, and do pass.



ALLEN PLACE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4852.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4852) granting a pension to Allen Place, having considered the same, respectfully report:

The report of the Third Auditor of the War Department says:

The name of Allen Place is borne as private on the rolls of Company A, Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, from April 18 to June 12, 1863. In service sixty days, with the remark "transferred."

The records of the War Department, so Colonel Ainsworth reports, fail to show the name of Allen Place on any rolls of the First Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

Capt. William V. McGee, of Company M, First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, testifies that he recruited claimant out of Company A, Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, about the 1st of June, 1863, and that he was immediately sworn into service and taken to Lexington, Mo., by affiant, and there the claimant and all the company drew clothing and were sent to Napoleon, Mo., and that he did service regularly as a soldier until about the 1st of September, 1863, when he took sick and was sent to hospital at Lexington, Mo., where it was affiant's understanding he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. The reason affiant remembers the facts so well is that affiant was arrested by Capt. Joab Woodruff, of Company A, Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and taken to St. Joseph, Mo., and held for violating orders in recruiting claimant from Woodruff's company. "My right to so recruit was finally decided by the governor of the State, and I then took claimant and my other recruits and reported with them at Lexington, Mo., the then headquarters of my regiment, where we were put on active duty at the post until about the 1st of August, when we were ordered to Napoleon." The company was not regularly mustered into the United States service until after claimant was discharged.

Maj. Joseph H. McGee, a prominent citizen of Gallatin, Mo., formerly State register of lands, testifies that he was major of the First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and was in Lexington, Mo., about August 1, 1863, when Company M of said regiment was ordered to Napoleon, Mo., and saw the company and knows that Allen Place was one of them. He had known Allen Place from childhood, and was well acquainted with him.

It is therefore clear that Allen Place did service with this company for nearly three months, in addition to his service in Company A, Fourth Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia.

The proof shows that Allen Place is now blind in the right eye and is afflicted with disease of heart and lungs, rheumatism, and neuralgia, and is wholly incapacitated for performing manual labor.

His application for pension was rejected at the Pension Bureau because of the failure of the War Department records to show that he served the requisite ninety days.

The committee believe he served nearly five months, and that his claim is meritorious, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment, adding after the word "Cavalry," in line 8, the words "at the rate of twelve dollars per month."

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WILLIAM SODEN.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany S. 3059.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 3059) granting a pension to William Soden, adopt the following Senate report and recommend the passage of the bill:

This soldier enlisted on the 17th day of April, 1861, for three months, in pursuance of the first call for volunteers, and served until the expiration of that enlistment, August 21, 1861, as a private in Company K, First Regiment Wisconsin Infantry Volunteers. He reenlisted in 1862, and served as a sergeant of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment Wisconsin Infantry from the 24th of July, 1862, until the 21st of June, 1865. He was captured at the battle of Mansfield, La., on the 8th day of April, 1864, and held in Camp Ford Prison, Texas, until May 17, 1865, when he was paroled; thence sent North and mustered out June 21, 1865. He served in the campaign against Vicksburg and in the operations in the Southwest. He was a good soldier with no blemish on his record.

He claims a pension by reason of deafness induced by his service, caused by it, and by reason of the results of malarial poisoning. The Pension Office rejected the claim upon the ground, as stated, that there was no disability since filing claim.

The proofs taken by different examiners of the Pension Office are abundant and ample to show that the claimant suffered from malarial fever while in the service, and that he contracted deafness in the same service, and during his imprisonment deafness was developed to a serious degree. He was in hospital by reason of sickness in 1863, and treated at different times. The testimony of numerous comrades and of his captain leaves no question of the genuineness of every claim made by this claimant. He is an upright and excellent citizen, a carriage maker, and now about 60 years old. The board of pension surgeons nearly six years ago found his hearing to be but one twenty-fifth with right ear and but eight twenty-fifths with left. They found him still marked with the effects of jaundice and malarial fever. Why he was not pensioned on these proofs your committee fail to understand.

There can be no doubt of his right to pension. He was a good soldier, and your committee think the bill should pass as proposed, especially as he seems to have been entitled to pension since 1890, and this bill will pension him only from its passage.

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CAPT. JOHN H. MULLEN.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3445.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 3445) to increase the pension of Capt. John H. Mullen, adopt the following from the Senate report and recommend the passage of the bill:

John H. Mullen enlisted October 7, 1861, as a private in Company B, Twelfth Connecticut Infantry. He was promoted to corporal, sergeant, sergeant-major, second lieutenant, first lieutenant and adjutant, and captain, with which rank he was mustered out and honorably discharged August 12, 1865. He participated in every action in which his regiment was engaged during his entire service, and was wounded in side at the battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864. It appears that he had a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in March and April, 1862, again in 1873, and again in 1891. He believes that such rheumatism caused disease of heart, but he is unable to furnish satisfactory evidence of origin and continuance of rheumatism or disease of heart.

W. H. Lincoln, M. D., of Wabasha, Minn., testifies that on October 13, 1893, he found claimant suffering from embolism of the left femoral artery. The embolism was undoubtedly from the heart, and the result of rheumatic heart disease. Collateral circulation sufficient to nourish the limb could not be established, and he was compelled to amputate the limb at the upper third of the thigh October 18, 1893. The heart disease and the loss of his leg totally incapacitate him for manual labor. The examining board at Wabasha, Minn., March 18, 1896, rated him thirty-six eighteenths for loss of leg, and twelve eighteenths for disease of heart. If he could establish his disabilities as of service origin he would be entitled to \$45 per month. He can not do so, however, and is now pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month, which is his only means of support for himself and wife and four children.

In view of his helplessness and need, and the probability that his helplessness is due to causes which originated in the service, your committee is of the opinion that this man should be pensioned at total of the rank which he earned during nearly four years of hard service. It is therefore recommended that this bill do pass.

EDWARD BOYLE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee on the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9521.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9521) granting an increase of pension to Edward Boyle, having considered the same, respectfully report:

This soldier enlisted August 26, 1858, and served as a private in Company D, Sixth United States Infantry, until August 26, 1863, when he was honorably discharged. He reenlisted January 20, 1865, and served in Company A, Third Veteran Reserve Corps, until December 4, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

He was pensioned at \$4 from April 4, 1879, and \$8 from October 5, 1880, for hemorrhoids and disease of rectum. This was increased to \$12 from September 6, 1882, but reduced to \$8 from December 4, 1885.

Dr. Hood, medical referee, certified October 31, 1884:

The appellant has by direction of the Honorable Secretary been subjected to reexamination, with purpose of determining right to existing (\$12) rating. The certificate of the Concord, N. H., board, herewith, does not, it would seem, warrant reduction.

The above-named board, October 22, 1884, rated him two-thirds of third grade for piles and fissure of rectum.

The board at Manchester, N. H., May 6, 1891, rated him six-eighths for disease of rectum, six-eighths for hemorrhoids, and ten-eighths for varicose veins of both legs.

The testimony shows that this man is so afflicted with rheumatic stiffness, in addition to the other disabilities, that he is often unable to fasten his shoes, and is incapacitated for manual labor.

In view of the facts the committee recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

LAURA BARNES.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3472.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3472) granting a pension to Laura Barnes, submit the following report:

The proposed beneficiary in this bill is Laura Barnes, the widow of Thomas J. Barnes, who served as a corporal in Company K, Sixth United States Infantry, from April 18, 1865, to November 3, 1866, and who died September 5, 1877, of consumption, claimed to have been contracted while in service on the Western plains. There is some evidence in the record showing death to have occurred from disease contracted in the service, but not sufficient, in the judgment of the committee, to establish the claim. The widow is in poor health and without means for support. Her claim for pension under act of June 27, 1890, was rejected on the ground that the soldier had a previous service in the Confederate army.

The House has already passed H. R. 8271, known as the "Pickler bill," which authorizes the pensioning of this class of claimants. In obedience to the policy thus declared by a large majority of the House, the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

MRS. CATHERINE G. LEE.

JANUARY 28, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BLACK, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1933.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1933) entitled "A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Catherine G. Lee," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass without amendment:

The records of the Pension Bureau show that the deceased soldier served three terms of enlistment in the Virginia line under Colonels Lynch and Howard in the Revolutionary war, and that he participated in the engagements of Haw River and Guilford Court-House. He died February 24, 1835. He and his widow were both pensioners.

The daughter, Mrs. Lee, is 87 years old, and dependent upon friends for support.

These facts and the claimant's relationship to the deceased soldier are vouched for by the gentleman who introduced the bill in the House.

The claimant's post-office address is Chap, Va.



EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO MAJ. GEN. HENRY W. SLOCUM.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CUMMINGS, from the Committee on the Library, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9898.]

The Committee on the Library, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9898) providing for the erection of an equestrian statue to the late Maj. Gen. Henry W. Slocum, have considered the same and beg leave to report as follows:

General Slocum was a native of the State of New York and graduated from the United States Military Academy in the class of 1852. After serving four years in the First United States Artillery he resigned to follow the legal profession. He was a member of the legislature of New York in 1859, from the county of Onondaga, and of which county he was the treasurer in 1861. This latter office he resigned to take command of the Twenty-seventh New York Volunteers, May 21, 1861. He commanded that regiment at the battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where he was severely wounded. August 9, 1861, he was promoted to be brigadier-general of volunteers, and assigned to the command of the second brigade of Franklin's division. On the 7th of May, 1862, he was assigned to the command of the first division of the Sixth Army Corps. July 4, 1862, he was promoted to major-general of volunteers, and in October, 1862, was assigned to the command of the Twelfth Army Corps. April 4, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Department of Mississippi, with headquarters at Vicksburg. In August, 1864, he was relieved of the command of the Department of Mississippi and assigned to the command of the Twentieth Army Corps.

November 11, 1864, he was assigned to the command of the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps, which were designated the left wing of Sherman's army, and which wing he commanded on the march from Atlanta to the sea. At Goldsboro, N. C., the Fourteenth and Twentieth corps were organized by the President as the "Army of Georgia," to the command of which General Slocum was assigned, and which he held until the troops were mustered out of the service in June, 1865, when he was again assigned to the command of the Department of Mississippi, which he held until he resigned from the service September 28, 1865. After returning to civil life General Slocum represented the Third district of New York in the Forty-first and Forty-second Congresses of the United States, and later was a Representative at large from the State of New York in the Forty-eighth Congress.

General Slocum was one of the most successful officers in the Union

Army, advancing by regular grades from the command of a regiment to that of an army, possessing the confidence and good opinion of his commanders and the country. He was equally fortunate in commanding the respect and confidence of his countrymen in civil life. He performed the duties of every position upon which he entered with distinguished ability. He was the representative soldier of the Empire State, and one of the most distinguished in the Republic.

Your committee recommend that the bill be passed.



JOHN G. POWERS.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2375.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 2375) granting an increase of pension to John G. Powers, refer to the following Senate report, and recommend the passage of the bill:

The soldier served in the Twenty-third Iowa Infantry, Company G, from August 15, 1862, until July 26, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. He has been pensioned for disease of lungs and dyspepsia since 1877, the present rate being \$17. A claim for increase and rerating was rejected January 22, 1894. He filed another application July 20, 1894, for pensioned causes and resulting disease of respiratory organs, stomach, and digestive organs, liver, bowels, and kidney troubles, resulting in general debility. There is abundant evidence of origin, prior soundness, and continuance of the pensioned causes. The fact that he is pensioned now for those disabilities and has been pensioned for some time shows that he is entitled to a higher rate if his physical condition warrants.

In 1891, when examined by the local board, he is rated twelve-eighteenths for disease of heart. "Action of heart feeble and rapid, mitral regurgitation; area of cardiac dullness increased one-half; tenderness over region of heart. The lung trouble complained of we believe to be secondary to heart disease." The board gives no rate for dyspepsia, while in former examination he was rated twelve-eighteenths therefor.

In 1893 no rating is given, but heart trouble is described.

In September, 1894, the local board reported as follows:

"We find the tongue slightly coated. Abdominal viscera tender upon pressure, but more especially over region of stomach. No material enlargement of liver. The man complains of pain after eating and vomits at times. Posterior pharynx inflamed with some mucus patches. He evidently has bronchitis. Auscultation and percussion reveal area of cardiac dullness increased. Apex beat to the right and upward, impulse strong, with but one single sound and regurgitancy. Circulation quick and labored. He complains of pain at the neck of the bladder. There is also enlargement at the point of the prostate gland and a frequent desire to urinate."

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.

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GEORGE W. WALTON.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3196.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3196) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walton, having considered the same, adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1185, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3196) granting a pension to George W. Walton, have examined the same, and report:

The bill proposes to increase to \$30 per month the pension of George W. Walton, late a private of Company I, Second United States Light Artillery, Company G, Seventh Maryland Infantry, and a sergeant of Company C, Third Veteran Reserve Corps. The petitioner now receives \$12 per month by certificate 727589, under the act of June 27, 1890.

A brief history of petitioner's service and disability appears in his letter hereto attached (Exhibit A), made a part of this report.

The records of the War Department show that Mr. Walton entered the service February 4, 1861, under a three years' enlistment in the Regular Army, and that very shortly after expiration of said term of service he entered the volunteer forces and honorably served therein until August 1, 1865, thus covering the entire period of hostilities.

It is shown by the files of the Pension Bureau that in August, 1865, the same month of his discharge, he filed an application for pension for disability due to exposure. This application was renewed in 1888, and a supplemental declaration filed, setting forth specifically the basis of his claim, and since said date considerable testimony has been filed tending to corroborate his allegation as to having contracted rheumatism, disease of heart, and diarrhea while in the service; medical examinations by boards of United States surgeons in 1888 and 1891 disclose a ratable degree of disability from each of said diseases, but favorable action on the pending general-law claim is indefinitely suspended, because of petitioner's inability to meet the requirements of the Pension Bureau as regards origin and continuance to 1888; and so long as these requirements stand this claim may be practically regarded as rejected.

During 1862-63 this soldier was a prisoner of war for about twelve months, and to the hardships and exposure to which then subjected he reasonably attributes his alleged disabilities; further, the hospital records show him treated for diarrhea and also for fever while yet in the service, and the history of the case affords all the conditions necessary for the development of rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, although his transfer to the Veteran Reserve Corps was because of epilepsy.

Taking into consideration the fact that this petitioner immediately asserted title to pension (having filed in 1865), that his allegations are partly corroborated by the hospital records, and fully borne out by the general history of the case, your committee is of the opinion that the disabilities claimed for had their origin in the service and in line of duty. However, the lapse of time, the roving life of the

petitioner, and long separation from, and in some instances death of, former associates, render it impossible for him to now establish his claim under the general law.

As to the rate of pension proposed in this bill, reliance is placed upon the certificate of Dr. Dalby, attending physician (made in March, 1894, Salt Lake City, Utah), which shows petitioner a man of 76 years of age and wholly incapacitated for manual labor by reason of chronic rheumatism. Dr. Gardiner, same post-office address, testified similarly in March, 1894, and expressed the opinion that Mr. Walton would never again be able to perform manual labor. It will thus be noted that if the rheumatism were of conceded service origin, the rate called for by this bill would be only commensurate with the existing degree of disability; and, indeed, if said disability were conceded due to the service, a large amount of arrears would be due petitioner upon allowance under the general law.

Considering the long and faithful service of this soldier, his year's experience in rebel prisons, his prompt assertion of right to pension, his present age and deplorable physical condition, and the fact of very many precedents of favorable action in claims presenting features less strong than this, your committee recommend the passage of this bill.

EXHIBIT A.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, *April 2, 1896.*

Hon. FRANK J. CANNON, *United States Senator,*
 Hon. ARTHUR BROWN, *United States Senator,* and
 Hon. C. E. ALLEN, *Member of Congress,*
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have a claim on file in the Pension Office, at Washington, for a pension as an invalid since 1863 or 1867, and have from time to time furnished all the additional evidence I have been able to find, but the witnesses from whom the Commissioner seems to desire evidence are dead.

I enlisted on the 4th of February, 1861, in Chatham street, New York City, and was examined by a regular board of physicians and surgeons. Thirty-five of us were examined on that day, and of that number only five were passed and finally accepted, who were sent over to Governors Island, New York Harbor.

In the month of April, 1861, I was assigned to the Second United States Artillery and sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., and after the sieges we crossed over and took possession of Forts Barancas, Warrington, and Wolsey, and the navy-yard. Shortly after that we had a battle, known as that of "Melton River," in which I was taken prisoner of war, and held as such for thirteen months in Andersonville.

At the time I was captured my weight was 190 pounds, while at my release I weighed but 130 pounds, and could not walk without the aid of two canes.

I was finally sent to the headquarters of my regiment, which was at Fort McHenry, Baltimore, Md., and remained there until the expiration of my term of service, which was on February 4, 1864. On the 27th of February, 1864, I enlisted in Company G, Seventh Regiment Maryland Volunteers, to serve three years, or to the conclusion of the war.

My health became so impaired from the effects of my prison life that, after the hard marches and hard fighting from the "Wilderness" to the front of Petersburg, I was taken so bad with malarial fever, and was sent to Emory Hospital, in Washington. From there I was transferred to Company E, Third Veteran Reserve Corps, known as the "Invalid Corps," from which I was discharged in August, 1865, by General Orders, No. 116, Adjutant-General's Office.

On January 17, 1865, at Augusta, Me., while holding the rank of sergeant, my claim was filed in the Pension Department as No. 85779. From this you can readily see that the fact of my being transferred to the "Invalid Corps" is *prima facie* evidence that my disability occurred while I was in the Army.

I am now in my eightieth year; was 45 when I enlisted, and was in perfect health. I am unable to do any manual labor, and have only the very little which I am able to earn. I have a small home here in Salt Lake, but, having to pay \$13 a month interest on the same, I am fearful that if something is not soon done for me I will lose my home, and my wife and myself thrown on the cold resources of an uncharitable world.

If you can do anything with the old claim I trust you will do so at your earliest convenience. If not, I hope you will try to get me a pension by special legislation.

Hoping to hear soon from you, I remain, obediently,

GEO. W. WALTON.

JOHN J. SHOCKEY.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2672.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2672) granting a pension to John J. Shockey, having considered the same, adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, as follows, and recommend the passage of the bill without amendment:

[Senate Report No. 1193, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

This soldier was a musician and band instructor in the Fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served about a year during the late war. Through some technicality, most probably while with the regiment (it was not near a mustering camp) he was never regularly mustered into the service, and consequently is ineligible for pension under any general law.

It appears from the evidence that claimant while with the regiment contracted chronic diarrhea and rheumatism, and has been a sufferer therefrom ever since.

Under these circumstances your committee recommend that this bill be passed as amended.



ELLEN O'HARA.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2992.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill S. 2992, having considered the same, adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1248, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2992) granting a pension to Ellen O'Hara, having had the same under consideration, report as follows:

Claimant is the widow of John O'Hara, who was a sergeant in Company A, Tenth New York Volunteer Infantry, and served about eighteen months during the late war. The soldier died in 1884, leaving his widow, this claimant, wholly dependent upon herself for support.

She made application for a pension under the old law (claim No. 357498), and her claim was rejected on the ground that she was unable to furnish evidence that the disease of lungs from which her husband was alleged to have died originated in the service of the Government.

This widow is wholly dependent on her own exertions for her support. Her case is meritorious. Your committee recommend the passage of the bill when amended by adding at the end of the bill these words: "and pay her a pension of eight dollars a month."

WILLIAM G. ALSPACH.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2994.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having had under consideration the bill (S. 2994) granting a pension to William G. Alspach, adopt the following from the Senate report and recommend the passage of the bill:

This soldier was a private in Company F, Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served something over a year. He was a pensioner at \$6 a month from December 18, 1889, for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum. Afterwards, on September 1, 1891, his pension was increased to \$12 a month under the new law. It seems, however, that in 1896 his entire claim was rejected.

Your committee believe claimant is entitled to a pension under the general law, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill.



AMOS L. HOOD.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3190.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3190) granting a pension to Amos L. Hood, having considered the same, adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill.

SENATE REPORT.

This soldier was first pensioned June 9, 1887, for catarrh and deafness, the rate at the time being fixed at \$14 per month. The rate of pension was afterwards increased to \$25 per month, and still later to \$27 per month. Subsequently, on the report of a special examiner, the claimant was dropped from the pension roll for the alleged reason that his deafness existed prior to his enlistment, and could not, therefore, have been contracted in the line of duty; and this action was affirmed by the Secretary of the Interior. Claimant insists that the rulings of the Commissioner of Pensions and the Secretary of the Interior were erroneous, and furnishes evidence in support of his claim.

Giving him the benefit of the doubt, your committee recommend that the bill be passed.

JESSE O. DAVY.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3103.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 3103) granting a pension to Jesse O. Davy, adopt the following from the Senate report, and recommend the passage of the bill:

Claimant served nearly two years as a private in Company B, Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and in Company E, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. His application for pension has been rejected by the Pension Bureau, although he has furnished a large amount of evidence showing general debility, partial deafness, and several other ailments.

This seems to be a close case, but giving the soldier the benefit of the doubt, your committee recommend the passage of this bill.

○

ALLEN BUCKNER.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3324.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 3324) granting an increase of pension to Allen Buckner, adopt the following from the Senate report, and recommend the passage of the bill:

Allen Buckner enlisted in Illinois on the 28th day of August, 1862, as major of the Seventy-ninth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, and served in that capacity until the 1st day of January, 1863, when he became colonel of the regiment. In this capacity he served until June 20, 1865, when he was honorably discharged.

On May 9, 1863, he was wounded at Rockyface Ridge, Georgia, by a minie ball, which entered his right side just above the hip bone, passing downward and backward to the left, coming out on the dorsal ilium about 4 inches from the vertebral column. For this he was granted a pension June 12, 1865, at the rate of \$10 per month, which was increased September 30, 1867, to \$22.50 per month, and again increased May 21, 1873, to \$30 per month, which rate he has enjoyed ever since.

At the battle of Murfreesboro, during the last days of December, 1862, and the first days of January, 1863, while in command of the regiment, he was compelled to sleep between two rails, with the rain pouring down upon him. He had only a rubber blanket for a covering. The result was a severe inflammation of the eyes, as indicated by the regimental surgeon's report. This difficulty has increased until now the man is blind in one eye, and it is impossible for him to see more than a few inches with the other. He applied for an increase because of this increased disability, and because of his inability to earn a support by manual labor. The reports of the various examining boards have found that the condition of his eyes is as stated. This disability can be better appreciated by reference to the report by Dr. Joseph W. McKee, hereto attached and marked Exhibit A. The claimant asked for an increase of pension in 1891 because of this new disability, and the Commissioner rated the new disability at \$15, making a total of \$45; but as there was no intermediate grade between \$30 and \$50 which would include this case, the Commissioner could not under the law increase the pension beyond the rate he was then drawing—i. e., \$30.

Since then this man's condition, as evidenced by the various reports on file with the papers in the Pension Bureau and with this committee, is such as to justify an increase of his pension. It is shown beyond doubt that the man is wholly incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and his eyes are in such condition as to necessitate the constant aid of someone in piloting him about.

The wound in his side is of such a nature as makes it impossible for him to sit down for more than a few minutes at a time. He can not ride in a conveyance or on a horse, and is barely able to hobble about.

He has nothing with which to support himself but the small pension which he now draws, and has no one upon whom he can depend for assistance. He was a brave soldier, as is evidenced by a statement from Brig. Gen. R. W. Johnson, under whose command Colonel Buckner served for a long time. This statement is hereto attached and marked Exhibit B, and is made a part of this report.

After giving due consideration to the foregoing facts, your committee is of the opinion that the claimant ought to be rated at \$50 per month, and recommend the passage of the bill.

EXHIBIT A.

PHYSICIAN'S AFFIDAVIT.

STATE OF MISSOURI, *County of Jackson, ss:*

In the pension claim of Col. Allen Buckner, late of 79th Illinois Infantry Vol.

Personally came before me, a notary public in and for the aforesaid county and State, Joseph W. McKee, a citizen of Kansas City, Jackson Co., Mo., whose post-office address is 329 Rialto B'ld'g, Kansas City, Mo., well known to me to be reputable and entitled to credit, and who, being duly sworn, declares in relation to the aforesaid case as follows:

That he is a practicing physician, and that he has been acquainted with said soldier for about seven years, and that he has treated him (Col. Allen Buckner) for chronic inflammation of both eyes and eyelids. The eyelids had been thickened, affecting the mucous membrane lining the lids. This had been so severe and of such long standing that it caused cicatricial contraction and incurvation of the eyelids, thus turning the eyelashes inward against the cornea and eyeball. The constant rubbing against the cornea caused frequent ulceration of it and cloudiness of the cornea.

This long-standing disease is liable to produce destructive inflammation of the cornea and cause partial or total blindness in both eyes. He (Col. Allen Buckner) is totally disabled from all manual labor.

The foregoing statement was written by me, and I did not use and was not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement, or recital prepared or dictated by any other person, and not attached as an exhibit to this testimony.

He further declares that he has been a practitioner for 12½ years, and that he has no interest, either direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

JOSEPH W. MCKEE, M. D.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 25th day of November, A. D. 1896, and I hereby certify that the affiant is a practicing physician in good professional standing; that the contents of the above declaration, &c., were fully made known to him before swearing, including the words erased and the words added, and that I have no interest, direct or indirect, in the prosecution of this claim.

[SEAL.]

JAMES G. YOUNG,
Notary Public, Jackson Co., Mo.

EXHIBIT B.

Copy of statement written by Gen. R. W. Johnson.

This is to certify that Col. Allen Buckner, commanding the Seventy-ninth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, served under my command for some time during the war. This regiment was a fighting regiment, and the gallant Buckner was always at its head. I do not remember ever having seen a braver or more gallant man than Buckner, and I could always find him if I sought the post of danger. During the war he was afflicted with sore eyes, but he never left his regiment on that account, nor do I believe any cause short of death would or could have induced him to leave his gallant regiment under the command of another. Several times he had, temporarily, the command of his brigade and he always handled it with ability.

I was in the habit of referring to him as my fighting colonel. He deserves well of his country for the faithful, brave, and gallant service he rendered it in the great rebellion, which he did so much to suppress.

R. W. JOHNSON,
Brig. Gen., U. S. A., late Brig. Gen. Vol.

JOEL W. GIBSON.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2097.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2097), granting an increase of pension to Joel W. Gibson, having considered the same, report:

This soldier's correct name is Joel W. Gibson. He served nearly two years in the late war as a corporal in Company F, One hundred and twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now pensioned at the rate of \$45 a month for loss of leg, chronic diarrhea, and disease of rectum. His ailments have increased as he grows older, and the amount named in the bill is not too much under the circumstances.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill be amended by substituting the letter "W" for "M" as the middle initial of claimant's name, in line 6, and, as so amended, that the bill pass.

Also amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joel W. Gibson."

FRANKLIN ANDREWS.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2908.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 2908) granting a pension to Franklin Andrews, adopt the following Senate report, and recommend the passage of the bill:

SENATE REPORT.

This soldier filed an application for pension under the act of June 27, 1890, alleging pensionable disabilities, but the same was rejected by the Pension Bureau in March, 1896, on the ground of no ratable disability from the alleged causes shown.

The evidence in the case, giving the claimant a liberal showing, would seem to your committee to be sufficient to reverse the finding of the Pension Bureau and to warrant the granting of a pension. This bill is accordingly recommended for passage.



REBECCA GILBERT.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2993.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2993) granting a pension to Rebecca Gilbert, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate, and, in view of a long line of precedents in such cases, recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

[Senate Report No. 1235, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2993) granting a pension to Rebecca Gilbert, having had the same under consideration, report as follows:

Claimant is the widow of the late William Lester, who served over a year in the Mexican war as a sergeant of Company E, Fifteenth United States Infantry, and also nearly a year in the late war as a lieutenant of Company C, Twenty-first Missouri Volunteers. He was killed at Shiloh.

It appears from the records that claimant was pensioned from the date of her husband's death until April 18, 1865, when she remarried. Pension was also granted to minor children, under the general law, until they arrived at the age of 16. She was divorced from her second husband a number of years ago, and is now and has been wholly dependent. She is in great need and is now old.

Under these circumstances your committee recommend that the bill be passed.



JAMES M. DENNISON.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2995.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (S. 2995) granting a pension to James M. Dennison, adopt the following Senate report and recommend the passage of the bill:

SENATE REPORT.

This man served over three years as a private in Company F, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and seems to be unable to furnish the necessary evidence to enable the Pension Bureau to act favorably on his application for pension under the general law. His claim is for chronic diarrhea, scurvy, and general debility. His case is meritorious, and your committee therefore recommend the passage of this bill.



WILLIAM HULSIZER.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3145.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3145) to increase the pension of William Hulsizer, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

[Senate Report No. 1220, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

This soldier served nearly four years in the late war as a private in Company G, Sixty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and is now drawing a pension of but \$6 a month for disease of rectum. A pension board some years since, upon examination of claimant's physical condition, recommended that he be pensioned at the rate of \$26 a month for heart disease, liver disease, disease of rectum, and hernia, but claimant is unable to furnish sufficient evidence that these diseases were contracted in the service, although your committee from the records in the case, believe they were.

MARY BEMUS.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5619.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5619) granting a pension to Mary Bemus, having carefully considered the same, respectfully report:

Franklin Bemus served in Company F, Ninth New York Volunteer Cavalry, from September 7, 1864, to June 1, 1865. He claimed pension under the general law for deafness, and was pensioned therefor at \$27 when he died.

On September 22, 1859, he was married to Esther McIntyre, with whom he lived until about April, 1866, when he left her and went west for the purpose, as alleged, of securing a home. He never returned, and in 1868 he was married to this claimant, having told her and her father that he had been previously married but was divorced from his first wife.

The first wife in 1871 instituted proceedings to secure a divorce, but hearing, from what she considered reliable sources, that soldier was dead, she dropped the suit for divorce and was married to T. S. McCutcheon, with whom she has lived ever since as his wife.

She says she considers herself the lawful wife of McCutcheon, and that she has no title to, and makes no claim for, pension as the widow of Bemus.

Claimant lived with soldier as his wife and was treated and recognized as such, and bore him ten children, several of whom are under 16 years of age. Her claim under act of June 27, 1890, was rejected on the ground that she is not the legal widow of the soldier, which was technically correct.

No one else is pensioned or pensionable on account of the service of this soldier except claimant and her minor children, and she was entirely innocent in her marriage, living with soldier as his wife for twenty-seven years, and was left by his death with four of his children under 16 years of age, and no means of support for herself and them except her own labor.

In view of these facts the passage of the bill is recommended.

HENRY SCHAFER.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2909.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2909) granting an increase of pension to Henry Schafer, submit the following report:

This soldier is now drawing a pension of \$6 per month for gunshot wound of right foot received in battle. The Senate Committee on Pensions, after an examination of the evidence, conclude that this pension is not as large as it should be on the facts disclosed by their investigation. Your committee concur in this conclusion and recommend the passage of the bill.



TO IMPROVE POTOMAC FLATS FOR PARK PURPOSES.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MEREDITH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9770.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, having in charge the bill (H. R. 9770) providing that the Potomac Flats shall be reserved and improved for park purposes under the name of the Potomac Park, having duly considered the same, recommend that the same do pass.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Washington, December 18, 1896.

SIR: The Commissioners recommend the dedication of the reclaimed area formerly known as the Potomac Flats, together with the tidal reservoir, as a public park for the recreation and pleasure of the people, proposed in H. R. 9512, entitled "A bill declaring the Potomac Flats a public park, under the name of the Riverside Park," which was referred to them by your committee for their views, but are of the opinion that it would be more appropriate to give the reservation the name of Potomac Park instead of that mentioned in the bill, and so recommend.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS,
President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.

Hon. J. W. BABCOCK,
*Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,
House of Representatives.*



WIDOW OF THE LATE SAMUEL F. MILLER.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COX, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1582.]

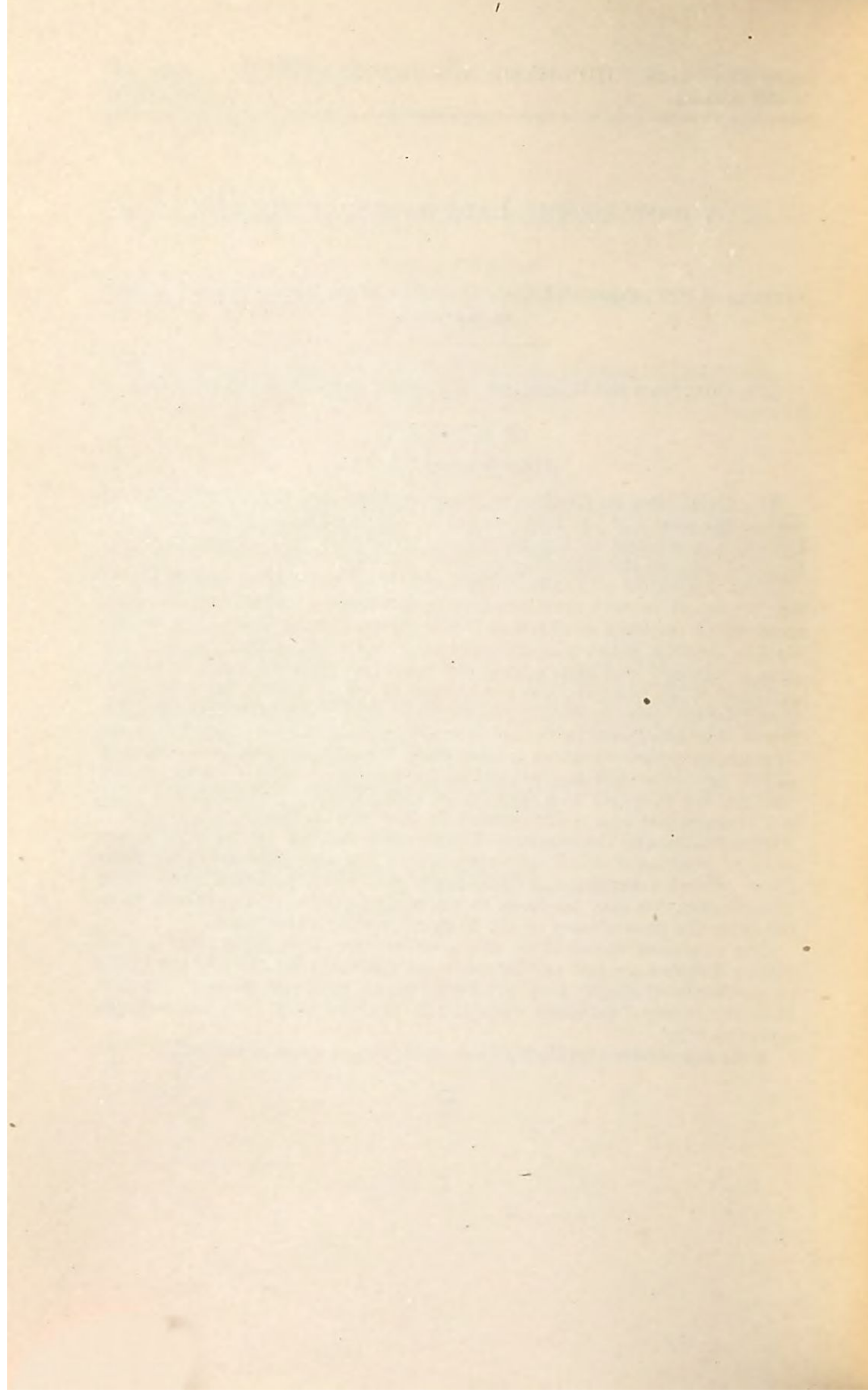
The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1582) to pay to the widow of the late Samuel F. Miller, a Justice of the Supreme Court, a sum equal to the balance of his salary for the year in which he died, submit the following report:

That the widow of the late Justice Miller was left at the death of her husband in very straitened circumstances. Unlike many gentlemen who have been elevated to the bench of the highest court in the nation, Justice Miller was obliged to rely upon his salary for the support of himself and family, and this resource, with the large expenses incident to his position, was too limited to permit him to lay aside anything for his own declining years or for his family after his decease. His widow has the title to an unpretentious house on Massachusetts avenue, on which there is a mortgage for \$10,000, nearly its market value, and on which the annual taxes amount to \$300. She is now renting the property to a member of this House, furnished, at a very low rent, in order to realize money for her own support.

The Justices of the Supreme Court are excluded by the proprieties of their position from all opportunities of earning income other than their official salaries; and this ought to be so, in order that their whole attention may be given to the responsible duties devolved upon them by the incumbency of the high office which they hold.

The expenses incident to the position are very great, and a wise policy dictates a spirit of liberality, to the end that the highest order of professional ability may not be debarred from the office by the fear that the family dependent upon the incumbent may after his decease come to want.

Your committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill.



SALLY HARDMOND.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SNOVER, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany S. 1122.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1122) for the relief of Sally Hardmond, have had the same under careful consideration, and adopted Senate report thereon (No. 720) as containing a full statement of the facts in connection with the claim, and recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

In line 5, between the word "Treasury" and the word "not," insert "belonging to the Freedman's Bureau, not otherwise appropriated, and if there be no money in said fund not already appropriated, then out of any moneys in the Treasury.

In line 5 strike out the word "Boywell" and insert the word "Bagwell."

Senate Report No. 720, Fifty-fourth Congress, First Session.

Mr. BURROWS, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT:

[To accompany S. 1122.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred Senate bill 1122, have had the same under consideration and report it back to the Senate with a recommendation to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Martha A. Bagwell, executrix of Sallie Hardmond, deceased, the sum of \$4,840, being the balance due said Sallie Hardmond on account of her personal services as a nurse in the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Lands, district of Virginia, and for rent of her dwelling house in the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, and for one house hired by her and used for the purposes of said Bureau, and for money expended by her in aid of said Bureau.

And the committee further recommend that the bill as thus amended pass.

Your committee reach this conclusion not only from a careful examination of the documents on file with the committee, but it seems this case has once received the favorable action of the Committee on Claims of the Senate, and the report then made, hereto attached, is adopted by your committee as containing all the material facts in the case and made a part of this report.

The committee also recommend that the title of the bill be so amended as to read, "A bill for the relief of Martha A. Bagwell, executrix of Sallie Hardmond, deceased."

[Former report of the Committee on Claims of the Senate.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1639) for the relief of Sallie Hardmond, having had the same under consideration, beg to submit the following report:

The claim of petitioner in this case is set out in her memorial, of which the following is a copy:

IN THE MATTER OF THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF MRS. SALLIE HARDMOND.

To the Congress of the United States:

The petitioner, Mrs. Sallie Hardmond, respectfully represents that she is a citizen of the United States, and was formerly a resident of the city of Richmond, in the State of Virginia, but is now domiciled in the city of Washington, District of Columbia. That for many years prior to and during the late war of the rebellion she resided in said city of Richmond, Va., where she was engaged in business as a midwife and

professional nurse, and was in that capacity employed by many of the best families in the State, earning, by means thereof, a comfortable living, her wages averaging from \$75 to \$100 per month.

That as a result of her labors as aforesaid she succeeded in accumulating some little real estate in said city of Richmond, as also a small amount of money.

That among other pieces of real estate acquired by her as above stated was a certain lot improved by a commodious dwelling of twelve rooms.

That during the spring of 1866 Gen. Orlando Brown, Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees of the United States, and having charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in the said city of Richmond, requested your petitioner to open the said dwelling owned by her, and above referred to, for the use and benefit of the refugee freedmen and their families who might come into said city from the surrounding country, and that accordingly, in compliance with his request as aforesaid, your petitioner so opened her said dwelling on the 1st day of April, 1866, and used the same for the exclusive benefit and accommodation of such freedmen and their families from that time continuously to the 1st day of April, 1872.

That her said action was taken with the approval and sanction of General Brown, who repeatedly sent to her at said house large numbers of indigent old men, women, and children, ranging from 75 to 135 in number; that such persons were sent by General Brown to your petitioner during the entire period that he was in charge of said Bureau, and all of whom were cared for by your petitioner at her own expense, and for which care and attention and occupancy of her premises she was constantly assured by General Brown that she would be paid whatever was just and proper.

Your petitioner further represents that during the spring of 1869 she found that her said house was not of sufficient size to accommodate the large number of refugees sent to her as aforesaid, and she was therefore compelled, in order to provide for these people, to secure a neighboring building, and in consequence of this necessity she rented a dwelling house from one Mrs. Mary Baily, on the 1st day of April, 1869, at a monthly rental of \$40, agreeing with Mrs. Baily that she would be personally liable for the rent thereon, and which house she occupied continuously, in connection with her own, for the purpose aforesaid, from the time of its rental to the 1st day of April, 1872.

That of the rent due and owing to the said Mrs. Baily for the use of said house she paid \$160, and agreed to be personally responsible for the balance.

That the rental of this latter building was approved by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city, who furnished the house with some few bedsteads and some little bedding for the benefit of the inmates.

That during all of said period from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1872, your petitioner, at her own expense, furnished all the supplies for the maintenance of said home, with the exception of some few rations issued to her by General Brown, and paid all the current expenses of the home, including the wages of certain additional nurses she was forced to employ, and which cost her in the aggregate the sum of \$2,230.

That finding she had not sufficient means to meet the above liabilities, your petitioner was compelled to mortgage her own house, above referred to, in order to secure the necessary funds for this purpose.

That in addition to the above your petitioner devoted her entire time and attention during the period mentioned to the care of the home and for the benefit of the said refugees quartered in the same.

That, with the exception of \$140, paid to your petitioner on account of her personal expenses, she has received no compensation of any nature whatever on account of her large expenditures, the occupancy of her premises, or for her individual labor.

Your petitioner further represents that during the month of July, 1880, she presented a claim based upon the above facts to the Secretary of War for settlement under section 2034, Revised Statutes United States, but her attorney, finding that the claim did not come within the provisions of said section, withdrew the same from the War Department on the 12th day of August of that year, and on the 13th of that month filed the same with the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department for adjudication, and who, on the 24th of September of the same year, rejected the claim upon the ground that while "her patriotism and her devotion to her race are worthy of the highest commendation, Congress alone has the power to say what should be the fitting reward. No executive officer has power to acknowledge as a public indebtedness a moral duty not coupled with a legal liability. Her claim is not within the jurisdiction of the accounting officers."

The Auditor bases his decision upon the fact that, there being no contract between your petitioner and the officers of the Bureau of Refugees, he has no jurisdiction, although he recognizes the equity of the claim as stated by his language quoted above.

This decision was approved by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury on the 13th of May, 1881.

A few weeks later your petitioner presented certain additional evidence to the Third Auditor and applied for a rehearing, which was denied by that officer on the

1st of June, 1881, his decision being affirmed by the Second Comptroller June 27, 1881. (See decisions with the papers now before the committee.)

Finding herself without remedy through the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, your petitioner respectfully prays that your honorable body will consider her claim arising as above recited, the items composing which are here stated in detail.

For the use and occupancy of her private dwelling, from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1872, six years, at \$420 per year.....	\$2, 520
For cash paid Mrs. Mary Baily for four months' rent of her dwelling, leased by your petitioner, at \$40 per month.....	160
For liability incurred by your petitioner for thirty-two months' rent of last-named house, at \$40 per month.....	1, 280
For cash expended by your petitioner on account of purchase of provisions, medicine, wages of nurses, etc.....	450
For cash borrowed by your petitioner and expended by her for provisions, medicine, etc., for the benefit of said refugees, and secured by mortgage upon her house as aforesaid.....	1, 780
For personal service as nurse and general manager of said home from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1872, six years, at \$40 per month.....	2, 880
Total.....	9, 070
Credit by cash.....	140
Balance.....	8, 930

In support of her claim as above your petitioner respectfully requests your attention to the following affidavits:

First. That of Gen. Orlando Brown, late Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees of the United States in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, in the city of Richmond, during the greater portion of the time said home was conducted, who testifies as to the truth of your petitioner's statement that she conducted such a home as by her described; that he gave his sanction thereto by issuing, at various times, rations for the support of the home; that your petitioner was paid but a very small amount on account of her claim, explaining that this failure to pay her in full arose from the fact that the irregular character of the expenditures prevented his so doing; that your petitioner's work was a worthy one, and should be suitably rewarded.

Second. Affidavit of Dr. J. J. De Lamata, late brevet lieutenant-colonel and surgeon, United States Volunteers, and who was a medical director of the Freedmen's Bureau in the city of Richmond during the time your petitioner conducted the home as aforesaid, and who testifies to the truth of your petitioner's allegations, and further to the value of her services as a nurse, which he places at not less than \$50 per month, and still further to the value of her house occupied by her for said home as aforesaid, and which he states to be \$35 per month.

Third. To the affidavits of Patrick O'Brien, late issuing clerk for said Bureau in said city; B. C. Cook, late agent of the bureau in that city; William Ward, late recruiting sergeant, United States Army, stationed in that city, and to an additional affidavit of Dr. De Lamata; all of [which] corroborate the statements of your petitioner and support the affidavits of General Brown and Dr. De Lamata, and further establish the value of your petitioner's personal services.

Fourth. To the affidavits of John H. Taylor, Edward Devport, and Henry C. Cox, former citizens of the city of Richmond, establishing the value of your petitioner's personal services and the rental value of her property used by her as aforesaid.

Fifth. To the affidavits of Martha A. Bagwell and T. Norris, corroboratory of your petitioner's allegations and of the previous affidavits.

Your attention is further invited to a series of letters and certificates from various persons further corroborating your petitioner and establishing the value of her personal services.

These affidavits will be found with the papers now before the committee.

Your petitioner believes she has fully established the equity and justice of her claim for compensation as stated in the above account, and that the same will be recognized by your honorable body, and in duty bound will ever pray.

Respectfully submitted.

SALLIE HARDMOND.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
City of Washington:

Personally appeared before me, a notary public for the city and district aforesaid, Mrs. Sallie Hardmond, well known to me, who, being duly sworn, says she believes all the facts stated in her above petition to be true.

[SEAL.]

S. A. TERRY,
Notary Public.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 6, 1889.

In support of the material facts stated in this memorial petitioner submits sundry affidavits. Among the number are included those of Gen. Orland Brown, late Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees of the United States, having charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in the city of Richmond, covering a portion of the time for which services are claimed; also that of Dr. J. J. De Lamata, late brevet lieutenant-colonel and surgeon, United States Volunteers, who was a medical director of the Freedmen's Bureau in the city of Richmond during the time petitioner conducted the home referred to in memorial; also, that Patrick Obrien, late issuing clerk for said Bureau in said city; also, those of B. C. Cook, late agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in said city of Richmond, and William Ward, late recruiting sergeant, United States Army, stationed in said city; also, affidavits of John H. Taylor, Edward Devport, and Edward C. Cox, formerly prominent citizens of the said city of Richmond; also sundry other affidavits.

From the testimony it is conclusively shown that from the spring of 1866—about April 1 until about the 1st of April, 1872—a period in all of about six years, the petitioner, Mrs. Sallie Hardmond, who was during all that time the owner of a certain lot in the city of Richmond on the corner of Leigh and Adams streets, on which was a commodious dwelling house, also owned by her, of—feet in width by 60 feet in length, and containing twelve rooms, together with an outhouse on the same lot containing some four rooms, opened said house and outhouse so owned by her for the use, occupation, and benefit of refugee freedmen and their families who might come to said city of Richmond from the surrounding country; that the said house and outhouse were so used by such freedmen and their families continuously and exclusively from about the 1st day of April, 1866, until the 1st day of April, 1872.

It appears from the testimony, furthermore, that during said time, and from time to time while General Brown was in charge as aforesaid, he repeatedly sent to her at said house large numbers of indigent old men, women, and children, ranging from 75 to 135 in number; that during the whole period of six years aforesaid it is further clearly shown by the testimony the petitioner, Sallie Hardmond, had charge as superintendent and matron of all of said freedmen and their families, and that during all that time she gave her exclusive attention and time to the care of said freedmen and their families, incurring during the time considerable expense in providing for the same.

It is further clearly shown by the testimony that during the spring of 1869 the said house, by reason of the increased numbers of freedmen, became insufficient in size to accommodate the large numbers of refugees sent to her, and that in order to afford sufficient accommodations she was compelled to, and did, in order to properly provide for these people, rent a neighboring building from Mrs. Mary Baily, at a monthly rental of \$40, she agreeing with Mrs. Baily at the time that she would be personally liable for the rent thereof; that this house was secured on the 1st day of April, 1869, and which house she also occupied continuously in connection with her own for the purposes aforesaid—that is, for the care of refugee freedmen and their families—up until the 1st day of April, 1872; that petitioner paid Mrs. Baily for and on account of rent due and owing to her for the use of said house \$160, agreeing to be personally responsible for the balance, and she is now responsible, and ever since has been, for the same, but the same remains unpaid by reason of the inability of petitioner to pay the same.

It further appears from the testimony that the rental of this latter building was approved by the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau in that city at that time, in this manner and to this extent—they furnished the said house with some few bedsteads and some little bedding for the benefit of the inmates.

It appears that during all of said period, from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1872, petitioner, at her own expense, furnished all the supplies for the maintenance of said home, with the exception of a few occasional rations issued to her by General Brown, and that she paid all the current expenses of the home, including the wages of certain additional nurses she was compelled to employ and did employ, and which she alleges—although the proof on this point is not very clear or full—cost her in the aggregate the sum of \$2,230.

It appears from the petitioner's testimony, which is corroborated, that in order to meet her liabilities in connection with the care of said home, she mortgaged her house above referred to in order to secure the necessary funds for such purpose.

It further appears that, with the exception of \$140 paid to petitioner on account of her personal services in connection with said home, she has received no compensation of any nature whatever, either on account of her own services personally or for the use and occupancy of her premises, or expenditures incurred by her, or for individual services.

The only point upon which there is room for controversy in respect of either the moral or legal obligation of the United States to pay petitioner for moneys expended, for her services, and the reasonable use of her premises is as to whether all this was done in pursuance either of direct orders in the first place from the Government, represented by the officers in charge of the Freedmen's Bureau, or by approval from

time to time by acts and declarations upon their part sufficient to create a liability upon the part of the Government.

Mrs. Hardmond herself testifies that during the spring of 1866 Gen. Orlando Brown, assistant of the Bureau of Refugees of the United States, and having charge of the Freedmen's Bureau in the city of Richmond, requested her to open the said dwelling, owned by her and above referred to, for the use and benefit of the refugee freedmen and their families who might come to the said city from the surrounding country, and that she did open and carry on the same in pursuance of his request. She further testifies that General Brown repeatedly sent to her at said house, as such assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, large numbers of indigent old men, women, and children. The affidavit of Gen. Orlando Brown is submitted, in which he states that after the close of the late civil war he was appointed assistant commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, and assigned to duty in charge of the affairs of said Bureau in the State of Virginia; that his headquarters were at Richmond; that subsequently he was appointed acting assistant adjutant-general for said Bureau, and that in the one or the other of these positions he remained in charge of the affairs of said Bureau for the said State of Virginia until the summer of 1869.

"That during all this time [and your committee now quote from his affidavit] I remember that Mrs. Sallie Hardmond had an establishment in Virginia, which she conducted and managed herself, which was in a measure auxiliary to said Bureau, and I believe that many indigent and helpless freedmen were sent to her home by the Bureau officers of the district, and that the said Sallie Hardmond never received compensation for but a small part of her services.

"I remember that I ordered an issue of rations and clothing for the inmates of her home, and in this manner gave my sanction and approval to the work in which she was engaged. Why I did not order full compensation for her labors and reimbursement for her expenditures I do not now distinctly remember, but believe the reason to have been that the irregular nature of the service performed and the irregular mode of expenditure prevented my doing so."

General Brown then goes on to state in his affidavit (the affidavit being dated July, 19, 1880) as follows:

"At this time, after reading the affidavits of Surgeon De Lamata, Captain Cook, and Mrs. O'Brien, and recalling to my mind as clearly as possible all of the circumstances, I fully believe that the labor performed by Mrs. Hardmond was necessary to prevent suffering, and that she was encouraged in such labors by the officers of the Bureau, and that she might reasonably expect that her labors and expenditures had their approval and sanction, and that she would receive compensation therefor.

"This affiant would further state that I have carefully read the affidavit of Surgeon De Lamata, and believe the facts are in the main as herein set forth."

General Brown concludes his affidavit with the statement "that he has no interest whatever in the claim set up by Mrs. Hardmond, and that he earnestly hopes that she will receive adequate compensation for her services."

This affidavit, it will be observed, gives much strength to the statement of Surgeon De Lamata.

In subsequent certificate of Gen. Orlando Brown, made for use before the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department, dated October 8, 1880, returning the papers referred to him for report, he said:

"Concerning the claim of Sallie Hardmond, proprietor, matron, nurse, etc., of the freedmen's home in Richmond, Va., October 8, 1880. Respectfully returned with the statement that while I had the disposition to do everything in my power to aid Mrs. Hardmond, it was impossible for me to state that I employed her or any other person. The quartermasters, surgeons, and other officers employed and made out the pay rolls for all persons employed. I so ordered them to employ, and approved their rolls when made out and their payment, but never made out the pay rolls myself. That I ordered the employment of Mrs. Hardmond I do not doubt, as her name appears on the rolls. Why it was left off I am unable to state at this time.

"I see but one way for Mrs. Hardmond to obtain her pay. Let Dr. De Lamata make out an affidavit that she performed the service under his orders, and I will indorse thereon my affidavit of approval and that such service was necessary. It appears to me that some evidence of this character would place the matter in the best possible shape, as it can truthfully be done."

Attached to the above certificate of General Brown is the certificate of Surg. J. J. De Lamata, then surgeon in chief of the Freeman's Bureau, etc., for the district of Virginia, which is as follows:

"I have perfect recollection that the employment and expenditures of Mrs. Sallie Hardmond, as stated by her, were made with the approval of Gen. O. Brown, commissioner Bureau at Richmond, Va., and that she is justly entitled to the pay for services and expenditures as rendered and claimed, and should have been long since paid.

"J. J. DE LAMATA, M. D.,

"Late Surgeon in Chief of Freedmen's Bureau, etc., for District of Virginia."

On April 26, 1877, Surg. J. J. De Lamata addressed a letter to O. L. Pitney, esq., then connected with the Treasury Department, in which he said:

"I have the honor to state that I have known Mrs. Sallie Hardmond for more than ten years. I established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in Virginia (its medical department) and remained in control of it until its close. The general condition of all freedmen especially was a part of my trust. I take pleasure in saying that during all the years the Bureau and its medical department were in operation in Virginia she aided me greatly by giving her personal services and contributing of her own means toward the care and aid of freedmen and women. She was, before our armies entered Richmond, considered one of the best female nurses in the city, as I have been told by many physicians, and know from my own observation. She gave up this well-paying business to aid the poor of her color, and as I have stated, gave for this purpose much of her means.

"There were some claims outside of the above for which she had promises of pay, as was certainly but just. These means she had, as I supposed, vouchers for, but by a fire lost them. Her husband, who, a worthy man, aided her in her generous efforts, is now sick and not able to aid himself. She can not at the present time get her vouchers renewed and secure pay thereon. She is in the city (Washington) with no means, willing and most anxious to do something. I most earnestly urge that within your power you will aid her to employment.

"I certify fully to her character and industry and doubt not she would render good service.

"I know there is no one of her race more worthy of consideration. I shall be most happy to hear that her claims are recognized.

"I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

"J. J. DE LAMATA, M. D.,
*"Late Lt. Col., Surgeon, Medical Director East Virginia,
 and Medical Director Bureau of Freedmen, etc., during its existence.*

"P. S.—I give my titles simply to let you know that I am acquainted with what I say in regard to her efforts for her race.

"J. J. D."

The affidavit of J. J. De Lamata, M. D., as above, to which reference is made doubtless in the affidavit of Gen. Orlando Brown, is one of date July, 15, 1880, the same date as that made by General Brown, and your committee give the same in full as follows:

"In July, 1865, I took charge of the medical department of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, district of Virginia, as surgeon in chief. I had not occupied the position long when I was informed by Gen. O. Brown, assistant commissioner district of Virginia, that Sallie Hardmond was on duty in the Bureau as an assistant in cases of indigent freedmen, and authorized me to add to her duties anything I judged necessary in connection with the medical department.

"On investigation I learned that she was in fact a nurse under the order of General Brown, to be assigned to any of the numerous cases of indigent freedmen, which naturally appeared in the relations between the bureau and the indigent freedmen. I also learned that she had long been a highly esteemed nurse among the leading families of Richmond, physicians of eminence in the city stating to me that she was far superior as a nurse to anyone within their knowledge in the city, and had been in constant demand at \$40 to \$50 per month, and expressed their deep regret that she had given up her usual business to assist her race in the various calls to duty among the indigent of her class.

"I at once engaged her for additional duties under my orders, which arrangement General Brown, the assistant commissioner, approved.

"Between her two positions she was constantly occupied, night and day, doing more than twice the service of an ordinary hospital nurse, and in a far superior manner, and a duty far more exhausting in its character.

"It was well understood between General Brown and me that her services were of great value and should be liberally paid for.

"On account of the double duty she was performing it happened that she did not get on the hospital roll of nurses, owing most likely to the fact that she was believed to be on General Brown's roll of employees.

"General Brown, having suddenly left without completing many matters, Mrs. Hardmond never got her pay. She had not pressed the matter, owing to the fact that she had laid up some means as a nurse before the close of war and was not in immediate need.

"Since the close of the Bureau she has been making urgent efforts to secure her just pay and for which she has at all times been in pressing need, but without success.

"As she lost all her property at Richmond, when under Government control, by fire, for which she has made continuous claim without success, she the more needs that justice should be done her who did such valuable service, as it drew upon her the enmity of so many leading persons in the South who were served by her before

and during the war as nurse in their families, for the reason that she gave up her position as nurse to favor the North in its efforts for her freed race.

"It appears to me that justice should be done her at once; she is very needy; she is old and dependent, and justice long delayed would give some light and comfort to her declining life.

"As an officer who knows well the value of her services, and has been surprised at the long delay in recognizing them, and knowing her pressing needs, I earnestly entreat that her case, at least to the extent of paying her for her valuable services, may be favorably considered at once.

"J. J. DE LAMATA, M. D.,
*"Late Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, Surgeon in Chief
 of Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands."*

In a subsequent affidavit of Dr. De Lamata, of date April 27, 1881, he, among other things, made the following statement:

"I had frequent interviews with General Brown in regard to the disabled colored people and their care, and although at this distance of time I can not recollect our conversations, I know I always got the impression that the expenses of the whole or a part of inmates at her home were a matter charged to the Bureau, and that she was receiving pay for her services. I was greatly surprised when I learned that she had not been so paid, and that all such pay was refused her. To reduce the whole of the above to a point, I will say that my knowledge of the powers of General Brown and of his relations with Mrs. Hardmond and her home, and of all my conversations with him in regard to the helpless and indigent, led me to the belief that Mrs. Hardmond's home was a recognized part of General Brown's provisions for the destitute, and that she was being properly paid for her expenses and services; and I knew that if she had not been paid, which I believe is a fact, that she has a good claim to a large amount for said services and expenses. I need give no better proof for my belief that Mrs. Hardmond's home was a Bureau institution than the fact that I gave supplies to it from the medical stores at the Bureau, visited it myself for inspection, and sent Bureau medical officers there to attend the sick, which I should not have done had I not considered the home so much a branch of the Bureau as to bring it under my supervision.

"JACOB J. DE LAMATA, M. D.,
*"Late Medical Director of Bureau of Refugees,
 Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, District of Virginia."*

In another certificate required of Dr. De Lamata by the Pension Office, he, on May 12, 1880, gave the following:

"I hereby certify that I was medical director of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, from the organization of the Bureau for the district of Virginia and West Virginia, until its close, and that during this period Gen. O. Brown was commissioner of said Bureau. I knew that he was sending persons almost continuously to be cared for by Mrs. Sallie Hardmond; I know, also, that the persons so sent were indigent persons for whom the Bureau's care was required, and that it was the understanding that she would be paid for these and other services rendered under the order of General Brown.

"(Signed officially as above.)"

W. F. G. Garnettsin, an attorney at law, of Richmond, Va., submits the following certificate, dated Richmond, February 24, 1877:

"This is to certify that I know Mrs. Sallie Hardmond was for a number of years subsequent to 1865 superintendent of the asylum for the colored poor, situated at the corner of Leigh and Adams streets, in the city of Richmond; that she contributed largely from her private means; that for expenses incurred by her for the asylum for provisions and even for medical attendance, judgments were obtained against her, in consequence of which her personal property was sold, and her house and lot mortgaged and afterwards sold. These facts came to my knowledge as counsel for the adverse parties.

"To all whom it may concern, this is most respectfully submitted.

"W. F. G. GARNETTSIN."

The following certificates are also submitted and were used in the Auditor's Office:

"RICHMOND, VA., February 24, 1877.

"GENTLEMEN: We, the undersigned, beg leave to state that we were inmates of Mrs. Sallie Hardmond's home for the poor colored people. Some of us were in the house for several years, and know that the inmates numbered from fifty to one hundred. In addition to those residing in the home, large numbers of the country people coming to Richmond to obtain rations from the Freedmen's Bureau were sent by the officers of the Bureau to obtain lodging and refreshments while in the city.

"N. BANKS.

"RICHARD FORRESTER.

"I once made a professional visit to an institution, corner Adams and Leigh streets, known as the old people's home.

"I. H. WHITE, M. D.

"I visited a patient in the old people's home some years ago.

"N. H. DAVIS, M. D.

"This is to certify that Mrs. Sallie Hardmond did keep the old people's home at the corner of Adams and Leigh streets, Richmond, Va.

"WM. FORRESTER.

"JAMES TURNER.

"A. T. COOLEY.

"St. Philip's Church, Richmond, Va."

Also the following certificate:

"RICHMOND, VA., February 26, 1877.

"We hereby certify that we have known Sallie Hardmond for fifteen years. She has frequently assisted us as nurse, not only in attendance upon lying-in women, but also as hospital nurse.

"We consider her in either capacity as well qualified.

"These conjoined to an excellent character for honesty and fidelity render her a valuable member of society, and the community here who know her regret her loss.

"JAMES BEALE, M. D.

"Dr. VAIDEN.

"Dr. DEANE.

"Dr. WELFORD.

"Dr. CUNNINGHAM."

Mrs. Elizabeth Deyber, late clerk in the office of the assistant commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau at Richmond, Va., makes the following affidavit:

"WASHINGTON, D. C., June 8, 1880.

"I have known Mrs. Sallie Hardmond well and favorably for a number of years.

"She was first introduced to my notice in the month of October of the year 1866, by Dr. J. J. De Lamata, at that time medical director of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the State of Virginia. I was employed as a clerk in the office of the assistant commissioner of that Bureau, located at Richmond, Va. My mother was sick with illness that terminated her life on the 21st day of October, 1866. Dr. De Lamata, who was the attending physician of my mother, who had, with me, her only child, been driven from home by the misfortunes of war and the burning of her house, sent to my assistance, as nurse for my mother, about a week previous to her death, Mrs. Sallie Hardmond, saying that she was employed by the Bureau to nurse and look after freedmen. I therefore believe that Mrs. Hardmond is entitled to the relief which she seeks, and take pleasure in giving this testimony in her behalf. I believe her to be a truthful and estimable woman, and hope that she may receive the justice I believe she merits.

"Mrs. ELIZABETH DEYBER."

Dr. De Lamata certifies to Mrs. Deyber as follows:

"I know Mrs. Deyber well, and have so known her for years, running back to 1865; all of her statements are true. I have more than covered them in the statements I have furnished Mrs. Hardmond. Mrs. Deyber is a highly respected and truthful lady, and her statements deserve the highest consideration.

"J. J. DE LAMATA, M. D."

Hon. Henry C. Cox, a member of the legislature of Virginia, makes the following statement, under date of January 26, 1887:

"I, Henry C. Cox, being sworn, do say that, being long a resident of Virginia and a member of the legislature, I knew Sallie Hardmond, of Richmond, and her work, both before and during her connection with the Freedmen's Bureau at that place. I was aware of her services as a general nurse in connection therewith, and also of the occupation of her own house, as well as that of another larger one, for purposes of the Bureau. Her own house was a three-story and basement one, and was worth at least \$25 per month for the purposes to which it was applied. The other used by her and hired was fully of the value of \$40 per month, the sum paid by her out of her own funds therefor during the period of some six years.

"This service began by her about the spring of 1866, and continued without intermission until the period of the breaking up of the Bureau, which was nearly or quite six years subsequent. The work in which she was engaged always seemed to me to be one of great necessity and absolutely essential to the good of the race, especially during the period named.

"HENRY COX."

Edward Devport, on the 19th of January, 1877, made the following affidavit:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

"City of Washington:

"Edward Devport, the deponent, being sworn, says that in the matter of the claim of Sallie Hardmond for services rendered as nurse at Richmond, Va., and the employment of her property, as well as that hired by her, for use of the indigent of the Freedmen's Bureau, he was personally well acquainted with her and her work; that he kept a hotel a few squares from her, and was in the habit of directing persons to her; that for fifteen years prior to the date of the commencement of her work, viz, April, 1866, deponent had known her well in the capacity of nurse; that the buildings used by her were of the full value claimed by her; that deponent considered the sum of \$25 per month for her own dwelling (which was a three-story and basement house, and worth \$2,600) was a proper charge, and the additional property hired by her for the purpose was of the full value as paid, viz, \$40 per month. This continued for a period of six years, from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1872; that deponent knows of her spending in said matters a sum near \$3,000 of her own funds, saved up by her in the practice of her profession in previous years, which was among the first families in Virginia.

"EDWARD DEVPORT."

John H. Taylor, of Washington, formerly of the city of Richmond, Va., makes the following affidavit, dated July 1, 1880:

"DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

"City of Washington:

"Personally appeared before me, a notary public in and for the District and city aforesaid, John H. Taylor, now of Washington, formerly of Richmond, Va., who, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith that he resided in the city of Richmond from 1841 to 1868; that he has known Mrs. Sallie Hardmond over twenty years; that she was esteemed as a worthy, honest, and respectable woman, and enjoyed a high character as a nurse for waiting on mothers during and after their confinement, and was called into the best families in Richmond. My wife was engaged in the same business, and I have reason to know that they realized from their business about \$10 a week. Have often seen her house on Adams street, between Leigh and Clay streets. It is quite a large house of two stories and a basement, and also an out-house with rooms therein. This house she opened for the accommodation of refugees, by what authority is not known to me, but I have seen quite a large number of refugee freedmen there under her care and superintendence. I do not know how long her house was used for this purpose, but would fix the value of the rent of said house at not less than \$35 per month. I know that Mrs. Hardmond before purchasing the said house and lot rented the same for \$40 per month. I have no interest whatsoever in the claim of Mrs. Hardmond, and further this affiant saith not.

"JOHN H. TAYLOR.

"Sworn and subscribed before me this 1st day of July, 1880.

"A. G. HEYLMUN, *Notary Public.*"

It further appears to your committee that Mrs. Hardmond, the petitioner, after various efforts to secure pay from the officers of the Bureau, did, in July, 1880, present a claim, based on the facts stated in her memorial, to the Secretary of War for settlement, under section 2034 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, but her attorney, finding that the claim did not come within the provisions of said section, withdrew the same from the War Department on the 12th day of August of that year, and on the next day, August 13, 1880, filed the same with the Third Auditor of the Treasury Department for adjudication. The claim was rejected on the 24th of the following September, as stated in his decision, upon the following ground:

"Her patriotism and her devotion to her race are worthy of the highest commendation, but Congress alone has power to say what should be the fitting reward. No executive officer has the power to acknowledge as a public indebtedness a moral duty not coupled with a legal liability. Her claim is not within the jurisdiction of the accounting officers, and is therefore disallowed."

The Auditor, it seems, based his decision upon the fact that there was no contract between the petitioner and the officers of the bureau of refugees, and while he recognized the equity of the claim, as is fully indicated by his language, he decided that he had no jurisdiction. This decision was approved by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury on the 13th of May, 1881, and a few weeks later petitioner presented certain additional evidence to the Third Auditor, and applied for a rehearing, which was also denied on the 1st of June, 1881, and the decision of the Second Comptroller affirmed June 27, 1881. Finding herself without remedy through the accounting officers she has come to Congress.

In this connection Hon. John S. Williams, late Third Auditor of the Treasury, on

January 24, 1889, addressed the following communication to Hon. George W. Crouse, Member of the House of Representatives:

"DEAR SIR: When I took charge of the Third Auditor's office I found a claim in favor of Mrs. Sallie Hardmond that I wanted to allow because of its merits, but was prevented from doing so for want of jurisdiction. I told the old colored woman to go to Congress, and that I believed it would grant her relief. I have seen much of her in the last three years, and I am confirmed in the belief that she is an honest, good old woman who tells the truth, and it does seem to me you would be doing a proper thing to report a bill for her relief.

"Yours, very truly,

"JOHN S. WILLIAMS."

In view of all the circumstances, as hereinbefore fully detailed, your committee are of the opinion that while there was no direct, specific contract between the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau and Mrs. Hardmond, that there was such an approval and recognition of the use of her premises for the care and maintenance of indigent freedmen as to lead her to believe, as stated in the affidavit of Gen. Orlando Brown, that she was in the service of the Government, and entitled to receive and would receive fair compensation, not only for the use of her premises, but for moneys properly expended in care of the indigent and sick freedmen and for her personal service as superintendent, matron, and nurse, and in this view it is the opinion of your committee the Government should pay Mrs. Hardmond for the use of her premises as follows:

Twenty-five dollars per month for the use of her own premises for a period of six years, amounting in all to the sum of.....	\$1, 800
Also the further sum of \$160 shown to have been paid out by her to Mrs. Baily for the use of the premises rented by her.....	160
Also the further sum of \$40 per month for her personal services in connection with the care of said indigent freedmen for a period of six years from April 1, 1866, to April 1, 1872, in all.....	2, 880
Total	4, 840

The affidavit of Martha A. Bagwell is as follows:

"That she was well acquainted with Sallie Hardmond for thirty years last past, and knows of her claim for rents of property in Richmond, Va., for hospital purposes in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau from 1866 to 1872, inclusive; also her services as nurse; that she was well acquainted with the buildings used and paid for by Sallie Hardmond, the claimant. The value of her own buildings was fully \$25 per month, and that for which she paid rent out of her means and from her own pocket was fully \$40 per month; and both buildings were necessary for the work she had engaged to do for the freedmen's necessities.

"She further says she was present day by day and month by month aiding her in this work, and she knows of her own knowledge of the officials of the Freedmen's Bureau using and continuing to use and occupy said buildings during all the period stated, and they repeatedly assured the claimant in her hearing that she should be reimbursed and fully paid all of her expenses, both for her own house and the buildings she hired for the purpose, and for her services."

In reference to moneys advanced by Mrs. Hardmond, the testimony is very vague. She herself states that during the time she borrowed cash and expended the same for provisions, medicine, etc., for the benefit of said refugees, securing the same by mortgage upon her house to the amount of \$1,780, and that she also expended cash on account of the purchase of provisions, medicines, wages of nurses, etc., in addition, \$450; in all, \$2,230.

The only evidence your committee is able to find in support of this are some general statements in the affidavits of witnesses that they know she mortgaged her premises and obtained money, and used it in connection with the home, and the specific statement of Edward Devport, who kept a hotel a few squares from her house, and was in the habit of directing persons to her; that, to use his own language, "deponent knows of her spending in said matters (in connection with the care of the freedmen) a sum near \$3,000 of her own funds, saved up by her in the practice of her profession in previous years, which was among the first families of Virginia."

Your committee do not think the testimony in regard to money advanced is sufficiently explicit to justify a claim further than to the extent of \$140, admitted to have been received.

Your committee therefore report back the bill (S. 1639) with the following amendment and recommend its passage:

Strike out in line 6 the following words: "Eight thousand nine hundred and thirty," and insert in lieu thereof the following words: "Four thousand eight hundred and forty."

BROWNELL & CO.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8284.]

The Committee on Claims, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 8284) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the sum of \$400 to Brownell & Co., Dayton, Ohio, in remission of penalty imposed by the Light-House Board, have had the same under consideration and report it back with the recommendation that it pass.

There is no statutory enactment warranting the Light-House Board to remit penalties imposed by the terms of their contracts, and while there is no lawful provision precluding the Secretary of the Treasury from remitting penalties of this character, under a regulation of the Light-House Board, approved by the Department, the Secretary has waived his discretion to enforce forfeitures accruing under contracts. This has compelled contractors upon whom penalties have been improperly imposed to resort to special legislation to recover.

September 10, 1895, a contract was entered into by Brownell & Co. and Major Adams, light-house engineer at Detroit, Mich., the latter representing the Government, for the construction of two boilers, boiler attachments, and whistle valves and attachments, the consideration being \$1,490, delivery to be made within ninety days.

It was stipulated that the contractors should forfeit \$10 per day for each and every day's delay in completing and delivering the boilers, etc., after the date of the contract's execution.

It was further provided that the boilers should be subjected to a rigid inspection, to be made by the party of the first part or its agent or agents.

Brownell & Co. contracted with Carnegie & Co., of Pittsburg, for the steel necessary to construct, and the Pittsburg firm, under date of September 28, 1895, requested that inspection of the material be made according to law.

Under date of October 1, 1895 (Exhibit A), Major Adams, in a letter to the Light-House Board, Washington, D. C., says:

I have, therefore, the honor to request that the Supervising Inspector-General, James A. Dumont, Washington, D. C., be requested to have the steel intended for the construction of our boilers regularly tested and marked, as required by the marine laws, at the earliest possible date.

Captain Millis, secretary of the Light-House Board, replied to Major Adams under date of October 5, 1895 (Exhibit B), that the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, General Dumont, after being advised of the specifications of the contract, directed Assistant Inspector Daugherty, at Pittsburg, to inspect the material.

November 16, 1895, more than a month afterwards, Major Adams was advised by Brownell & Co. that inspection had not been made, that their time was short, and that the Government should hasten inspection. This official (Exhibit C) communicated this information to the Light-House Board, whose secretary, Captain Millis, under date of November 18, 1895 (Exhibit D), replied in the following vague and unsatisfactory way:

The Board informs you that the contract requires that samples of the boiler sheets be tested as required by law and that the results of the test be furnished to the Light-House Board. The Board, therefore, has no special instructions to give.

Major Adams, under date of November 20, 1895 (Exhibit E), replied as follows:

The date for the expiration of the contract for the construction of two fog-horn boilers by Brownell & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, is December 9, 1895, and it would seem to me advisable that inspection of the steel plates be made at as early a date as practicable. As this inspection is to be made under the direction of the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, it was hoped that the Board would expedite matters, and it was with this end in view that my former letter was written. As there are now only nineteen days, including Sundays and holidays, or fifteen working days, remaining before the expiration of the contract, it appears to me a great injustice to a reputable manufacturer to expect the terms of the contract, when the cause of the delay is entirely occasioned by one of the inspectors appointed by the Government to pass upon the sheets; I therefore deem it no more than right to grant an extension to the contract.

It will be seen by the following circumstance that the Light-House Board added to the delay already occasioned through the nature of its own correspondence. Captain Millis, under date of October 5, 1895, had advised Major Adams, at Detroit, that the Supervising Inspector-General had directed the necessary inspection, admits under date of November 23, 1895 (Exhibit F), that his misleading letter of November 18, 1895, was due to the fact that the Board's action in requesting the Inspector-General to make the investigation had been overlooked.

An attempt is made to condone the Pittsburg inspector's delay by saying that the service in question "is not required by law of the Inspector-General's Department and is performed as a courtesy to the Board." In other words, the Government, through the secretary of the Light-House Board, Captain Millis, had advised that inspection would be by General Dumont, and when the contractors complained of delay upon his part, the same Government officer insists that such service is only performed as a courtesy and that he is not compelled to act upon the request of the Light-House Board.

Secretary Millis, writing to Major Adams, attempts to mitigate the delay in inspection by reference to the Revised Statutes (Exhibit G), which, it seems, confine the Inspector-General's Department to the Merchant Marine.

Brownell & Co. and the Carnegie Company remained insistent in their request that inspection be made as per first advice from the Light-House Board, and that it be done at once.

It develops that Mr. Daugherty, of the Inspector-General's Department, did, as a matter of fact, make the inspection, but his report did not reach the Light-House Board until December 2, seven days before the expiration of the contract, whereas the contractors, as before stated, had advised the Government early in October that they were ready for inspection. The work was rejected, which made replacement necessary, but the material was again ready for inspection December 5, 1895, only two days later, and after acceptance was ready for shipment to Brownell & Co., the boiler makers, December 7.

By reason of these continued delays Brownell & Co. were not enabled to fulfill their contract within the time specified. It will be noticed that fifty-two days elapsed from the time the first steel plates were ready for inspection to date of shipment, and it is perfectly proper to assume that twelve days were more than sufficient to replace those rejected.

In the judgment of the committee the contractors would have fulfilled their part of the contract in abundant good time had it not been for these delays of the Government officers and the misapprehension which they created between one another.

EXHIBIT A.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER NINTH AND ELEVENTH DISTRICTS,
Detroit, Mich., October 1, 1895.

SIRS: In connection with the construction of two boilers by The Brownell & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, under contract, they have just sent me a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy.

I have, therefore, the honor to request that the Supervising Inspector-General, James A. Dumont, Washington, D. C., be requested to have the steel intended for the construction of our boilers regularly tested and marked, as required by the marine laws, at the earliest possible date.

Our specification requirements are not less than 54,000 pounds and not more than 60,000 pounds to the square inch.

Respectfully,

M. B. ADAMS,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Light-House Engineer.

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

THE CARNEGIE STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED,
Cincinnati, Ohio, September 28, 1895.

DEAR SIRS: Referring to your order, No. 1363, covering marine steel plates, would advise that the Supervising Inspector-General at Washington, D. C., will not authorize the inspection of the material called for unless requested by the head of the Department ordering it. Please, therefore, take up, with your patron, immediately the matter of securing such request on James A. Dumont, the Inspector-General.

Awaiting your reply, we remain,
Yours, truly,

THE CARNEGIE STEEL CO., LIMITED,
W. H. D. TOTTEN, Jr.,
Sales Agent.

THE BROWNELL & Co.,
Dayton, Ohio.

EXHIBIT B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., October 5, 1895.

SIR: Referring to your letter of October 1, 1895, the Board informs you that instructions have been sent by the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service to assistant inspector, Mr. Daniel J. Daugherty, at Pittsburg, Pa., to inspect the material for The Brownell & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, to be used in the construction of the two fog-signal boilers for which they have made contract.

Please furnish the assistant inspector with a copy of the specifications at the earliest practicable date.

The Supervising Inspector-General has been informed that the contract provides that the expense connected with this inspection will be paid by the contractors.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILLIS,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Maj. M. B. ADAMS, U. S. A.,
Engineer Eleventh Light-House District, Detroit, Mich.

BROWNELL & CO.

EXHIBIT C.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER NINTH AND ELEVENTH DISTRICTS,
Detroit, Mich., November 16, 1895.

SIRS: I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter received by me from The Brownell & Co., in regard to the inspection of the steel plates required in the construction of the two fog-signal boilers now being constructed for this establishment under formal contract.

I have the honor to ask instructions in this regard.

Respectfully,

M. B. ADAMS,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Light-House Engineer.

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

THE BROWNELL & CO.,
Dayton, Ohio, November 15, 1895.

DEAR SIR: We inclose you a copy of a telegram we have just received from The Carnegie Steel Company, in regard to the steel for your light-house boilers. We thought probably you could get the inspectors to hurry their inspection, as our time is getting very short, and we are anxious to get them completed in time. The Carnegie people, in their last letter to us, claim that they have been waiting for the inspector to come and test the steel, and possibly a letter from you would hurry them up. Anything you could do to hurry them up will be very much appreciated by

Yours, very respectfully,

THE BROWNELL & CO.,
 Per J. B. JOHNSON.

Maj. M. B. ADAMS,
Major of Engineers, United States Light-House Board, Detroit, Mich.

[Telegram.]

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 15, 1895.*

THE BROWNELL & CO.,
Dayton, Ohio:

Order 1363 delayed by inspection. Will ship as soon as possible.

W. H. D. TOTTEN, Jr.

EXHIBIT D.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 18, 1895.

SIR: Your letter of November 16, 1895, together with a copy of a letter from The Brownell & Co., relating to the inspection of the steel plates required in the construction of the two fog-signal boilers now being constructed for the Light House Establishment, has been received.

In reply the Board informs you that the contract requires that samples of the boiler sheets be tested as required by law, and that the results of the test be furnished to the Light-House Engineer.

The Board, therefore, has no special instructions to give.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILLIS,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Maj. M. B. ADAMS, U. S. A.,
Engineer Eleventh Light-House District, Detroit, Mich.

EXHIBIT E.

OFFICE OF ENGINEER, NINTH AND ELEVENTH DISTRICTS,
Detroit, Mich., November 20, 1895.

SIRS: Acknowledging the receipt of the Board's letter dated November 18, 1895, in answer to my letter of November 16, 1895, I have the honor to inform the Board that the date for the expiration of the contract for the construction of the two fog-signal boilers by The Brownell & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, is December 9, 1895, and it would seem to me advisable that the inspection of the steel plates be made at as early a date as practicable. As this inspection is to be made under the direction of the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service it was hoped that the Board

could expedite matters, and it was with this end in view that my former letter was written.

As there are now only nineteen days, including Sundays and holidays, or fifteen working days, remaining before the expiration of the contract, it appears to me a grave injustice to a reputable manufacturer to expect a fulfillment of the terms of the contract when the cause of delay is entirely occasioned by one of the inspectors appointed by the Government to pass upon the sheets.

I therefore deem it no more than right to grant an extension to the contract of such time as is necessary to properly complete the work after the receipt of these plates by the firm.

Respectfully,

M. B. ADAMS,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A., Light-House Engineer.

The LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C.

EXHIBIT F.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington D. C., November 23, 1895.

SIR: Your letter of November 20, 1895, relative to the inspection of the steel plates required for the two fog-signal boilers for which The Brownell & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, is under contract, has been received.

In making the draft of the Board's letter of November 18, 1895, the previous action in the case was overlooked.

As stated in the Board's letter of October 5, 1895, the Supervising Inspector-General, upon request of the Board, instructed the assistant inspector at Pittsburg, Pa., to make the inspection. This service is not required by law of the Inspector-General's Department, and is performed as a courtesy to the Board.

It is not clear from the information available that there has been delay on the part of the local inspector in complying with his instructions, and the Board would not be warranted in taking further action until it may appear, upon careful inquiry, that the local inspector is responsible for the delay.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILLIS,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Maj. M. B. ADAMS, U. S. A.,
Engineer Ninth and Eleventh Light-House Districts, Detroit, Mich.

EXHIBIT G.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
Washington, D. C., November 27, 1895.

SIR: The Board is in receipt of your letter of November 25, 1895, relative to the inspection of steel for fog-signal boilers, and stating that the contractors for the boilers, The Brownell & Co., Dayton, Ohio, are not, in your opinion, responsible for the delay in procuring the steel, but that the responsibility rests partly, at least, with the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat Service.

In reply, the Board informs you that since it is evident from your letter that a misapprehension exists as to the functions of the Supervising Inspector-General of the Steamboat-Inspection Service, it is deemed proper to make this clear. By reference to the Revised Statutes it will be seen that the duties of that service are confined by law to the merchant marine.

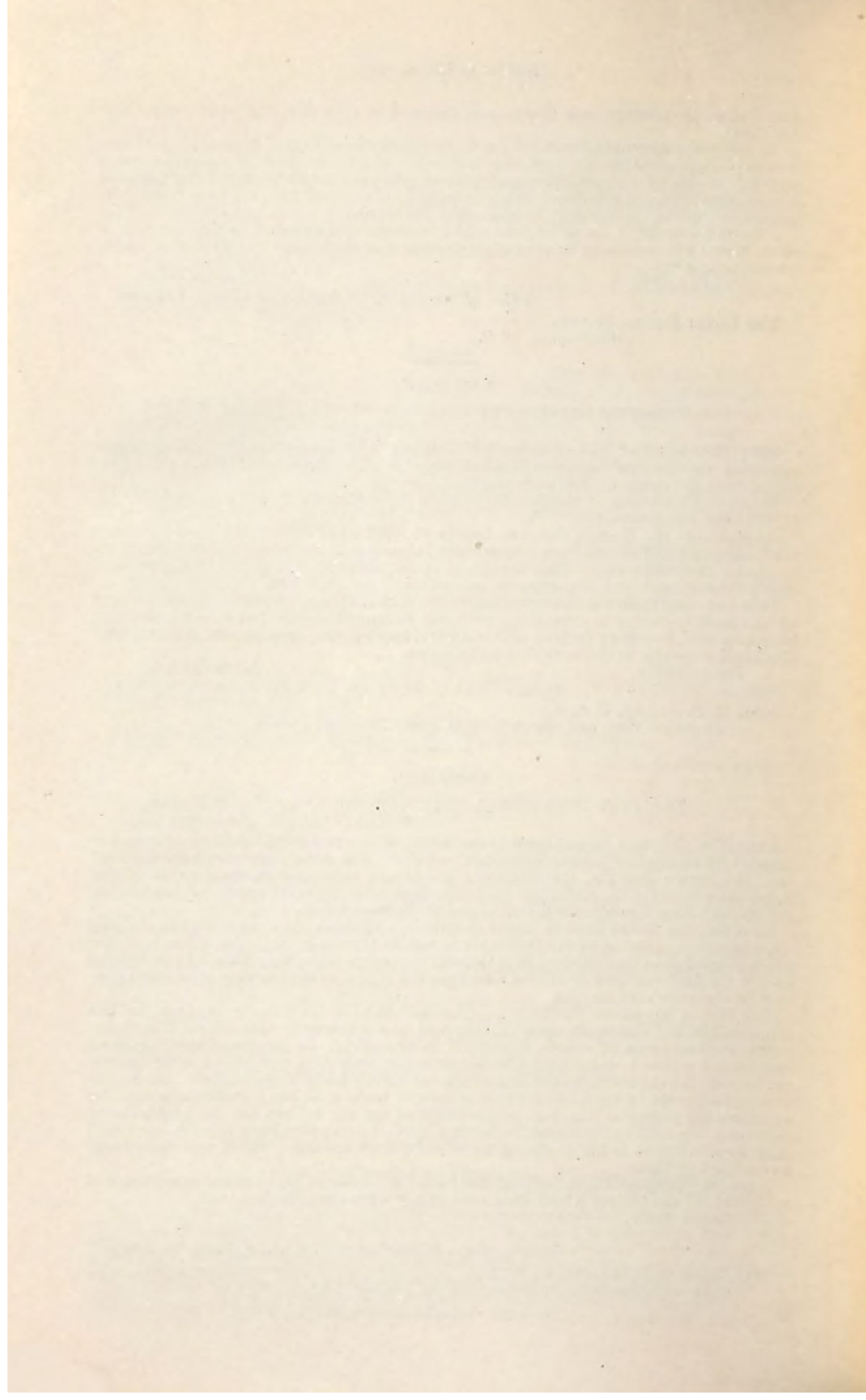
The test of the plates for the fog signal boilers to be built under contract by The Brownell & Co. was made upon request and as a courtesy to this office. The light-house engineer was, of course, warranted in accepting the results of these tests as facts upon which to determine whether or not the material conformed to the specifications of the contract, for the execution of which he is responsible. The Supervising Inspector-General has nothing whatever to do with the question of accepting or rejecting material which it is proposed to use for boilers for the Light-House Service. He can not, therefore, be justly regarded as responsible for any delay which may be attributed to his declining to consider such question, which was improperly submitted to him.

Upon the information submitted, the Board is unable to approve the acceptance of material for the boilers which does not comply with the specifications.

Respectfully,

JOHN MILLIS,
Captain, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Engineer Secretary.

Maj. MILTON B. ADAMS, U. S. A.,
Engineer Eleventh Light-House District, Detroit, Mich.



LIEUT. SAMUEL HOWARD.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7270.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7270) to restore Lieut. Samuel Howard to his proper rank, have considered the same and report it back, and recommend that the bill be amended as hereinafter indicated, and as amended it do pass.

The facts in the case are set forth in the following report made in the Fifty-second Congress:

[House Report No. 2166, Fifty-second Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8799) to restore Lieut. Samuel Howard to his proper rank, have had the same under consideration and report it back with the recommendation that it do pass. The records of the Treasury Department show that Mr. Howard was appointed a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Marine Service on February 19, 1869; promoted to a second lieutenant on July 20, 1870; ordered for examination for promotion to a first lieutenant on January 14, 1876, and, failing to make, within a most insignificant fraction, the percentage required by regulations to retain his grade, was dropped from the service on April 23, 1876. Under those regulations "any officer failing to pass the standard required for promotion will be given a second examination, when, if he shall again fail, he will be considered out of the line of promotion."

This privilege of a second examination was denied to Mr. Howard; and herein alone is ground for interference by Congress in his case. But when it is understood that he rendered, as an officer of the Navy, valuable service to his country throughout the war, and that on the special occasion of the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac* he volunteered to pilot the *Monitor*, upon the refusal of the Baltimore pilot to conduct her, was accepted by Lieut. J. L. Worden, her commander, and did actually pilot her during that ever-memorable fight, the reason for such interference becomes even more apparent, and the duty of doing justice is rendered even more obligatory, if possible.

It is true that on the 23d of May, 1876, he again received a commission as third lieutenant, and was promoted to his present grade (of second lieutenant) on October 16, 1883. But while this appointment and promotion are some scant reparation for his having been dropped from the service, they are arguments, too, why that dropping should never have occurred, and why he should not have failed to receive the rank which this bill provides for him, and which he would have received had he not been dropped.

Your committee will not believe that a grateful country will consent to have an old "sea dog," who understands thoroughly the great business of sailing her ships under the most difficult circumstances, aye, and of fighting them, too, when necessary, with conspicuous gallantry and judgment, supplanted by those whose chief qualification it is that they can reach a higher standard than he in the mathematics and can excel him in the fancy examinations of the Regulations by a one-hundredth.

Your committee append to this report a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, written in approval of this bill.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 26, 1892.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, transmitting bill H. R. 8799, authorizing the President "to restore Lieut. Samuel Howard to his proper rank as a first lieutenant of the Revenue-Marine Service, and to place him on the list with the rank and pay

of a first lieutenant," and requesting to be furnished such suggestions as may be deemed proper touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

Respectfully replying thereto, I would state that the records of this Department show Mr. Howard to have been appointed a third lieutenant in the Revenue-Marine Service February 19, 1869; promoted to a second lieutenant July 20, 1870; that he was ordered for examination for promotion to a first lieutenant January 14, 1876, and failing to make the minimum percentage required by regulation to retain his grade, he was, on the 23d of April, dropped from the service.

On the 23d of May, 1876, he again received a commission as third lieutenant and placed at the foot of the list of officers of that grade, and was promoted to his present grade October 16, 1883. His age (now 71 years) and the infirmities incident thereto having rendered him unfit for active duty, he was, on July 7, 1890, placed "waiting orders."

Lieut. Howard as an officer of the Navy rendered valuable service to the country during the war, and especially in the part he bore as a volunteer on board the *Monitor* during her engagement with the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, and is well deserving of any consideration Congress may see fit to show him.

The copy of the bill is herewith returned.

Respectfully, yours,

CHARLES FOSTER, *Secretary.*

Hon. GEORGE D. WISE,

*Chairman Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
House of Representatives.*

The committee also append to this report the following affidavit of Lieutenant Howard:

Lieutenant Howard, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on March 8, 1862, the *Congress* and *Cumberland* were destroyed by the *Merrimac*. I was at the time attached to the gunboat *Amanda* (barque), acting volunteer, Lieutenant Goodwin commanding, then lying in Hampton Roads.

At the time of the *Merrimac's* appearance, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Goodwin, commanding the vessel I was attached to, was on shore at Fortress Monroe. At 5 p. m. he came on board and reported the *Monitor* coming up the bay, and said that he was going down the bay to meet her. I asked permission to go with him, which was granted. We met the *Monitor* off Willoughby Spit Lightship and gave Lieutenant Worden the first news of the destruction of the *Congress* and *Cumberland*.

Lieutenant Goodwin remained on board until the *Monitor* came to anchor off the U. S. S. *Roanoke*. Lieutenant Worden then went on board and reported to the commanding officer, who ordered him to proceed to the *Minnesota*.

The pilot who brought the *Monitor* in refused to take her any farther, stating that he was a Baltimore pilot and knew nothing about the Roads. I then offered my services as pilot, was accepted by Lieutenant Worden, and remained on duty during the engagement between the *Merrimac* and *Monitor*.

When Lieutenant Worden was wounded he was taken to his cabin, turning over the command of the *Monitor* to Lieut. S. D. Green, who ordered the *Monitor* to Fortress Monroe.

I put the vessel on her course and told the quartermaster to keep her so and went to the cabin and informed Lieutenant Worden what great destruction of property would happen if the order was carried out. He said that he had given Lieutenant Green charge of the vessel and to see him. I did so, and upon my representations and urgent request the course was altered for the *Minnesota*. Had the *Monitor* gone to Fortress Monroe as first ordered the *Merrimac* would have captured or set fire to the *Minnesota* and captured the large fleet of merchantmen then in the Roads with army stores, which amounted to many millions of dollars.

SAMUEL HOWARD,
Second Lieutenant, United States Revenue Service.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of December, 1896.

[SEAL.]

THOMAS K. WALLACE,
Notary Public, District of Columbia.

Amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause down to and including the word "lieutenant," in line 8, and insert the following:

That the President be, and is hereby, authorized to commission Second Lieutenant Samuel Howard, now on the permanent "Waiting Orders" list of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service, a first lieutenant on said list, with the pay of that grade provided by law for officers on permanent "Waiting Orders."

As amended, the committee recommend the passage of the bill.

MICHAEL D. SCANNELL.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6754.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6754) granting an increase of pension to Michael D. Scannell, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Soldier served from February 9, 1865, to September 20, 1865, as a private of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, when honorably discharged.

He is now pensioned at \$12 per month under the general law for piles contracted in service.

The testimony filed with the committee shows this soldier now totally blind, and is nearly destitute of property and has a large family to support.

From these circumstances the committee recommend the passage of the bill after being amended by striking out all of the printed bill after the word "of," in line 4, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Michael D. Scannell, late a private of Company C, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, at the rate of thirty dollars per month."

Also amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Michael D. Scannell."

D. W. SNIDER.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 5507.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5507) for the relief of D. W. Snider, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Daniel W. Snider enlisted April 17, 1864, and served as corporal, Company H, Fiftieth Enrolled Missouri Militia, until March 25, 1865, when he was relieved.

He filed claims for pension under the general law and under the act of June 27, 1890, for injury to left leg and resulting varicose veins, incurred in service, but his claims were rejected on the ground that the War Department records failed to show him to have been in United States service, but only in a State organization.

The testimony shows he served as claimed for ten months and incurred the injury as alleged, and that he is now suffering with an ulcerated leg, asthma, piles, and is blind in one eye and deaf in one ear.

The committee therefore recommend the passage of the bill, after being amended by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel W. Snider, late a corporal of Company H, Fiftieth Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of twelve dollars per month.

Also, amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Daniel W. Snider."



LOUISE E. PERKINS.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3339.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3339) granting a pension to Louise E. Perkins, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

[Senate Report No. 1229, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3339) granting a pension to Louise E. Perkins, have had the same under consideration, and beg leave to report as follows:

Louise E. Perkins is the widow of Bishop W. Perkins, who enlisted as a private in D Company of the Eighty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteers, on the 2d day of August, 1862, and was honorably discharged and mustered out of the service April 30, 1866. During his period of enlistment he was transferred to Company C of the Sixteenth Regiment United States Colored Infantry, of which company he was made captain, and was mustered out of the service with that rank, April 30, 1866. This soldier had held the rank of sergeant, lieutenant, adjutant, and captain. The record shows that he was always present for duty with his command except when he was detailed for special service. From August 31, 1865, to February 28, 1866, he was on duty as acting assistant adjutant-general of the post at Chattanooga, Tenn.

During the time when this soldier was on duty with his original company, part of the regiment was ordered to duty at Clarksville, Tenn., where a company of mounted infantry was organized of which company this soldier was an active and faithful member. The work of these mounted infantrymen was difficult, arduous, and dangerous. They served as a cavalry scout for all the region 'round about. They were necessarily often and dangerously exposed, not only to the enemy but to hardships occasioned by inclement weather and malarial atmosphere. It was during this period that the soldier contracted that dreaded camp disease known as chronic diarrhea, which grew upon him and remained with him until the time of his death, which occurred June 20, 1894, in the city of Washington, from the effects of his old army complaint.

His widow, the said Louise E. Perkins, made application for pension on or about the 30th day of November, 1895 (number of claim 625112). Her claim was rejected on the ground that the disease of the brain from which it is alleged the soldier died "can not be accepted as due to chronic diarrhea."

It appears from the testimony that soon after the disease of diarrhea attacked this soldier during his army service, he became troubled with extreme derangement of his digestive functions. While at times his bowels were troublesome from diarrhea a reaction would occur, going to the opposite extreme of constipation; indigestion following, in a malarial atmosphere, headache of a severe and painful character resulted, and that trouble likewise followed him to the hour and minute of his death. And the difficulty with the Pension Bureau appears to have been to determine whether or not the extreme pain in his head shortly before his death was the

result of diarrhea contracted during his military service. That is the only point in the case.

Your committee have very carefully examined the testimony upon that point and are clearly of the opinion that, while from the standpoint of a physician's technical education, and under the strict rules of interpretation adopted by the Pension Bureau, some importance might attach to the query as to whether the "effusion in brain, cause of death, could not have had any pathological connection with the attack of dysentery for which he is shown to have been treated," the proof is clear that from the beginning the disease of dysentery or diarrhea, and these extreme headaches, with continuous derangement of digestive functions, continued apparently as manifestations of the same original disease to the end. A number of witnesses were examined, persons who were acquainted with the soldier during the time of his service and all along during the period of his life afterwards, and they, without exception, agree that the symptoms above named were apparent continuously with brief intervals during all of that time.

The witnesses further testify that the habits of life of this soldier were good; that he was not addicted to intemperance or to any vicious habits of any character whatever.

The writer of this report served in the same regiment with the deceased soldier, and personally knows the nature of his service, and has been acquainted with him, more or less intimately, during all the years intervening between that time and the day of his death. He is also acquainted with a number of the witnesses who have testified in the case and knows them to be persons of high character and wholly disinterested in every statement. Bishop W. Perkins enlisted as a private; by reason of his merits as a soldier, his intelligence and general good character as a man he rose from the ranks to sergeant, lieutenant, adjutant, and captain, and after returning to civil life he held several important offices of trust. He was probate judge and district judge for many years in Kansas. He was elected from that State to the Congress of the United States, in which body he served four terms, and was afterwards appointed by the governor of the State to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the death of Senator Plumb.

This soldier would have been entitled at any time after his muster out to a pension, but he was one of those patriotic men that did not feel like asking the Government to support him or to supply any part of his support as long as he was able to help himself. Several of the witnesses testify that he was frequently advised to apply for a pension, but that he always refused for the reason above given. His widow, the said Louise E. Perkins, is in limited circumstances, with but meager means of support.

In view of all these facts and circumstances in this case, the committee believe that his widow is justly entitled to the pension for which she asks, and therefore recommend the passage of the bill when amended by striking out the word "thirty" and inserting "twenty," in the seventh line.

JOSEPH McCUNE.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1473.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 1473) increasing the pension of Joseph McCune, report:

This man served in Company A, Sixth Michigan Cavalry, from August 11, 1862, to June 21, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He is pensioned under the general law at \$17 per month for rheumatism and resulting disease of heart, and disease of eyes. He is totally blind, and the Pension Office holds—the medical branch—that his total blindness is due to optic nerve atrophy, and can not be accepted as due to the sore eyes shown in service.

He is pensioned for disease of eyes as of service origin and his loss of sight is due to disease of eyes. There is no evidence of vicious habits and no evidence of any cause for his blindness aside from disease of eyes, which has been admitted to be of service origin.

The passage of the bill is therefore recommended, with an amendment striking out the words “from and after the passage of this act,” in line 8.

BRIDGE ACROSS SABINE RIVER.

JANUARY 29, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PRICE, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3303.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3303) entitled "An act to authorize the construction by the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railroad Company of a bridge across the Sabine River, between the States of Louisiana and Texas," submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass.

Attached hereto is a letter from Brigadier-General Craighill, Chief of Engineers, which is made a part of this report.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS,
UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 14, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to return herewith a letter, dated the 10th instant, from the Senate Committee on Commerce, inclosing for the views of the War Department thereon S. 3303, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session, "A bill to authorize the construction by the Kansas City, Shreveport and Gulf Railroad Company of a bridge across the Sabine River between the States of Louisiana and Texas," and in reply to its reference to this office I beg to say that the bill makes ample provision for the protection of the navigation interests, and I know of no objection to its passage by Congress so far as those interests are concerned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. CRAIGHILL,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Engineers.

Hon. DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

WIDENING THE LOCKS OF THE ERIE CANAL.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Printing, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 504.]

The Committee on Printing, having had under consideration the resolution (House Res. No. 504) to print as a House document the report of Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, upon House bill 7775, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, providing for widening the locks of the Erie Canal, in the State of New York, with accompanying diagrams, recommend that the same be agreed to.

The Public Printer estimates the cost under this resolution at \$185.

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LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL, HOG ISLAND SHOAL, RHODE
ISLAND.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. R. 4978.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was
referred the bill (H. R. 4978) for the establishment of a light and fog-
signal station on or near Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode
Island, beg leave to submit the correspondence from the Treasury
Department showing the necessity of this legislation, and recommend
that the bill do pass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., May 21, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee,
of May 20, 1896, inclosing H. R. bill No. 4978, "for the establishment of a light and
fog signal on or near Hog Island Shoal, Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island," and asking
suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

In reply, I beg leave to say that the matter was referred to the Light-House Board
for consideration and report.

The Light-House Board replies that it recommended, on page 62 of its annual
report for 1895, that the light vessel now at Hog Island Shoal be replaced by a light-
house, at an estimated cost of \$35,000; that it further recommended, in its estimates,
which are printed in the current Book of Estimates, on page 179, that an appropri-
ation of this amount be made therefor.

The Board, therefore, has no objection to the passage of this bill.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, POINT ARENA, CALIFORNIA.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9949.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9949) entitled "A bill to provide a life-saving station at or near Point Arena, Mendocino County, in the State of California," beg leave to submit the information received from the Treasury Department showing public necessity for this legislation, and recommend that the bill do pass.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your reference, of the 13th instant of bill H. R. 9949, "To provide a life-saving station at or near Point Arena, Mendocino County, in the State of California," and asking for suggestions touching its merits and the propriety of its passage.

In reply, I have to state that the matter was referred to the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service for report, which has been received and is herewith transmitted, with my concurrence.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., January 15, 1897.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your reference for report of the letter of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, dated the 13th instant, transmitting bill (H. R. 9949) "to provide a life-saving station at or near Point Arena, Mendocino County, in the State of California," for suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

In reply, I would respectfully submit the following extract from my report made to you yesterday on a communication from the Committee on Commerce of the Senate transmitting bill S. 3320, which is identical in terms with the bill upon which you now request report:

"Point Arena is not far from midway between the two nearest life-saving stations—the Humboldt Bay station, on the north, and the Point Reyes station, on the south—which are nearly 200 miles apart, and is the most dangerous place upon this stretch of coast. The dangers are chiefly due to the fact that the point is the extreme western limit of land, and vessels sailing along the coast, having to change their courses off this headland, approach it to bring the land in sight by day or the light located upon it by night, and are in danger of being brought within the influence of the strong inshore current and the heavy swells which prevail there. The records of this office show that since the year 1886 12 disasters have occurred in this immediate vicinity, in which 15 lives were lost, and property to the amount of \$436,800 out of \$485,600 involved, 7 of the vessels being total losses.

"The interests of commerce and humanity would be subserved by the passage of the bill."

Respectfully, yours,

S. I. KIMBALL,
General Superintendent.

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

○

LIGHT-HOUSE, CAPE FEAR RIVER, NEAR WILMINGTON, N. C.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2906.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2906) for the establishment of a light-house at the pitch of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C., make a favorable report thereon, respectfully refer to the Senate report, and recommend that the bill do pass with an amendment:

In lines 5, 6, and 7, strike out the words, "which sum is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated."

[Senate Report No. 824, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2906) for the establishment of a light-house at the pitch of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C., make a favorable report thereon.

The bill was referred to the Treasury Department, which Department reports as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 25, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee of April 22, 1896, inclosing Senate bill No. 2906, "For the establishment of a light-house at the pitch of Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N. C.," with request for suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

In reply I have to say that this bill upon receipt was referred to the Light-House Board for examination and report.

The Board replies that it has recommended the establishment of this light-house in its last six annual reports, and that it renewed it on page 107 of its Annual Report for 1895. The Board further states that it recommended that an appropriation of \$70,000 be made for this purpose on page 181 of the current Book of Estimates, and that it sees no objection to the passage of the bill in question..

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE,
United States Senate.

LIFE-SAVING STATION, FORT GRATIOT, MICH.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2782.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2782) to establish a life-saving station at or near Fort Gratiot, Mich., beg leave to refer to the Senate report on said bill, and recommend that the bill do pass.



EFFICIENCY OF THE POSTAL SERVICE.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BURTON, of Missouri, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 4808.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4808) to increase the efficiency of the postal service, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

That sections 2, 3, and 4 be stricken out, and that the bill as so amended do pass.

There are many violators of the laws governing the postal service who escape prosecution because of the inability of the inspectors of the Post-Office Establishment to procure their arrests. Under the present law the inspectors are not authorized to arrest offenders, but are compelled to procure warrants and the service of United States marshals or their deputies. In many instances it is absolutely necessary that the offenders should be arrested immediately upon discovery, otherwise they make their escape. The bill as recommended confers upon the inspectors the same powers of arrest as are now possessed by United States marshals and their deputies and the sheriffs and their deputies in the several States.

This will enable the inspectors to arrest without warrant upon reasonable suspicion justified by the facts and circumstances surrounding the case, but will not relieve them from liability for arrests made without reasonable care. The efficiency of the postal service will be greatly promoted by the passage of the bill as recommended.



CAPT. JOHN W. DODD.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HARDY, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3491.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3491) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd, have considered the same and respectfully report as follows:

Said bill is accompanied by Senate Report No. 1231, this session, and the same fully stating the facts is adopted by your committee as their report, and the bill is returned with a favorable recommendation.

[Senate Report No. 1231, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3941) granting an increase of pension to Capt. John W. Dodd, having examined the same, together with the accompanying papers and evidence, beg leave to submit the following report:

The claimant, John W. Dodd, is a resident of Indianapolis, Ind. Has resided in that city for the last forty years. He is now 77 years old. He is without property or means of any kind and has no income or source of income except the sum of \$12 per month, which he is now drawing under the general Mexican pension law. He has applied to the Commissioner of Pensions for an increase of his said pension and his application was rejected, as appears from the letter addressed to him by the Commissioner on December 23, 1896. He was a captain of Company A, Fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, during the Mexican war, having enlisted in 1846, and having served until the close of the war, in 1848, when he was honorably discharged. He is married, has a wife dependent upon him, and also a paralytic son who is totally helpless, together with a family of grandchildren, who are also without means and dependent upon him for support.

The evidence shows that he is now afflicted, and has been for the past three years a sufferer from epileptic fits. He was compelled to give up his former employment, being totally incapacitated from any sort of labor, and requiring at regular intervals the care of a third person. Neither he nor his wife have any means of support except as above stated.

Two physicians of the city of Indianapolis, Dr. O. S. Runnels and Dr. John M. Kitchen, who have treated him and been acquainted with him for many years, make the following statement in regard to his mental and physical condition:

"Captain Dodd has been a sufferer from hemorrhoids and persistent constipation, more or less pronounced, ever since his discharge from the Army at the close of the Mexican war, and the trouble in recent years has become very troublesome. He has also been a great sufferer from nasal catarrh. During the last three years he has had epilepsy, the attacks occurring regularly every three weeks, rendering him unconscious and wholly helpless for days thereafter, necessitating the care of a third person the greater portion of the time, and compelling him to give up all kinds of employment. Captain Dodd is now in his seventy-seventh year and his wife is in her seventy-fifth year, and in view of his advanced age and debilitated physical

condition it is wholly improbable that he will ever be able to earn a living for himself and family."

This is the sworn testimony of physicians who are of the highest standing in their profession, and the facts to which they testify are certified to by a large number of petitioners well known in Indiana, among whom are Gen. Lew Wallace, Gen. George F. McGinnis, Governor Matthews, and Thomas Taggart, mayor of the city of Indianapolis. The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Senator from Indiana, also certifies to his long personal acquaintance with the claimant and his personal knowledge of his dependent and helpless condition.

Your committee know that there are various precedents in the past action of the committee and the Senate for the relief prayed for in the bill. We think, from the facts before us, that this measure is one of real merit and that the relief sought is just and necessary. We therefore recommend the passage of the bill.



DISTRIBUTION OF CERTAIN CANNON.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CATRON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8042.]

The Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8042) authorizing and directing the distribution of certain cannon in the Territory of New Mexico abandoned by the Confederate forces, submit the following report:

When the invasion of New Mexico by the Confederate forces under General Sibley from Texas was stopped and those forces defeated and driven back, they buried 8 pieces of bronze cannon at Albuquerque and 12 pieces at Santa Fe. The 8 left at Albuquerque have since been dug up. The location of the 12 at Santa Fe is well known.

These cannon are not borne on any returns of the Government. They are entirely abandoned by all public authority, but no one has the right to dispose of them. The bill proposes to dispose of them to certain cities in New Mexico and Texas and to certain educational institutions and Grand Army posts in New Mexico. It is in accordance with the wish of the people of New Mexico. It protects the United States from all costs and expense.

The committee recommend its passage.

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LIGHTED BEACONS AT LYNN HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7778.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7778) entitled "A bill establishing gas buoys in Lynn Harbor, Massachusetts," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment.

This measure is recommended by the Treasury Department, as shown by the correspondence herewith submitted.

The committee recommend the following amendment:

In line 4 strike out the words "gas buoys" and insert the words "lighted beacons."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, D. C., April 17, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee, of April 4, 1896, inclosing H. R. bill No. 7778, for establishing gas buoys in Lynn Harbor, Massachusetts, with request for suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

This matter had already received consideration at the instance of the Senate Committee on Commerce, when that committee was informed that the matter had been referred to the Light-House Board for examination, and that the Light-House Board replied that it was unable to approve of the establishment of gas buoys in that harbor. The Board, however, suggested that the plan would meet its approval if it was so amended as to provide for the establishment of four lighted beacons instead of the establishment of gas buoys.

It is suggested that the bill in question be amended in accordance with the recommendations of the Light-House Board.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9703.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9703) to provide for light-houses and other aids to navigation, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass with amendments:

The correspondence from the Treasury Department herewith submitted shows that this legislation is important.

The committee recommend the following amendments:

In line 6 strike out the words "four thousand five hundred dollars."

In line 8 strike out the words "three thousand five hundred dollars."

In line 10 strike out the words "seven thousand dollars."

In lines 12 and 13 strike out the words "fifteen thousand dollars."

In line 15 strike out the words "two thousand dollars."

In line 17 strike out the words "ten thousand dollars."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., December 22, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee, dated December 19, 1896, inclosing H. R. bill No. 9703, providing for light-houses and other aids to navigation at Cape San Blas, Egmont Key, Apalachicola Bay, St. Joseph Point, Choctawhatchee Bay, and Key West, Fla., and asking suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

This matter was referred to the Light-House Board which reports that the estimates submitted by the Board included items for each of the points referred to. The Board therefore knows of no reason why the bill should not pass.

Respectfully, yours,

W. E. CURTIS, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., January 14, 1897.*

SIR: Referring to my letter of December 21, 1896, in response to certain proposed aids to navigation in the Seventh light-house district, west coast of Florida, I have to state further for the information of your committee that all the estimates submitted by the Light-House Board received the careful scrutiny of that Board before the lists were compiled, and that only such works as, in the opinion of the Board, were

required by the urgent demands of commerce were included. The fixed aids recommended by the Board for the Seventh district are as follows:

Cape San Blas light station, Florida: Completing the removal of this station to Blacks Island	\$4, 500
Egmont Key light station, Florida: Building a light-keeper's dwelling at Egmont Key light station, Florida.....	3, 500
Apalachicola Bay range light station, Florida: Reconstructing the front beacon of Apalachicola bay range light station, Florida.....	7, 000
St. Joseph Point light station, Florida: Establishing a light station at or near St. Joseph Point, in St. Joseph Bay, west coast of Florida.....	15, 000
Choctawhatchee Bar, Florida, range lights: Establishing range lights to mark the channel over the bar, entrance to Choctawhatchee Bay.....	2, 000
Key West light-house and buoy depot, Florida: Repairing wharf and buildings of the depot at Key West, Fla.....	10, 000

The brief notes accompanying these estimates explain the necessity in each case. It should be added that each of the above recommendations is based upon the recommendations and estimates of the local district officers which have been received from time to time.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.



LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL, MAUMEE BAY, NEAR TOLEDO,
OHIO.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1969.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1969) making an appropriation for a light and fog signal station at or near terminus of what is known as the Straight Channel, in Maumee Bay, near Toledo, Ohio, beg leave to submit the correspondence from the Treasury Department favoring this legislation, and suggesting certain amendments, and recommend that the bill do pass with amendments.

Amend by striking out all of lines 3, 4, 5, and including the word "station" in line 6, and insert the following words: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish a light vessel with a fog signal."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, D. C., May 27, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee of May 26, 1896, inclosing H. R. bill No. 1969, "making an appropriation for a light and fog signal at or near the terminus of what is known as the Straight Channel, in Maumee Bay, near Toledo, Ohio," with a request for suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

In reply, I beg leave to say that this matter was referred to the Light-House Board for examination and report.

The Board, after having considered the matter at its session of May 4, 1896, found itself unable to recommend the construction of a light-house at the entrance to Maumee Channel at the present time, but instead decided to take the proper measures for placing a light vessel with a fog signal at this point until the completion of the channel improvements.

It is therefore suggested that the bill in question be so amended as to appropriate \$25,000 for the construction of a light vessel for this purpose.

Respectfully, yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

FOG-SIGNAL VESSEL AT SAN FRANCISCO BAR,
CALIFORNIA.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of
the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CORLISS, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce,
submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8111.]

The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8111) entitled "A bill for establishing a fog-signal vessel at San Francisco Bar, California," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with an amendment:

The correspondence from the Treasury Department herewith submitted shows that this legislation is important.

The committee recommend the following amendments:

Strike out all of lines 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and including the word "power" in line 9, and insert the following words: "That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish a light vessel with a powerful fog signal."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, April 20, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from your committee, dated April 15, 1896, inclosing a copy of H. R. bill No. 8111 for establishing a fog-signal vessel at San Francisco Bar, California, and asking suggestions touching the merits of the bill and the propriety of its passage.

In reply, I beg leave to say that this bill, upon receipt, was referred to the Light-House Board for examination and report.

The Board replies that a light vessel with a powerful fog signal would be a valuable aid to navigation at this point.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE, *Acting Secretary.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE,
House of Representatives.

ELIZABETH P. WETHERS.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7894.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7894) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Wethers, having considered the same, respectfully report:

The claimant is the widow of John W. Wethers, who served as a private in Company C, Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry (Van Horn's battalion) during the late war of the rebellion. He contracted disabilities during his service, for which he claimed pension and which claimant alleges caused his death February 14, 1886; but the Pension Bureau rejected her claim on the ground that the death cause was not of service origin, after special examination.

Claimant alleges that the rejection was brought about through the enmity of Dr. Joshua Thorn, who was surgeon of the regiment and who was on bad terms with her late husband.

From the testimony in the case your committee is satisfied that her husband's death was due to his military service, and recommend the passage of the bill after being amended as follows:

Insert the words "late a" immediately before the word "private," in line 5.

Strike out the word "such," in line 8, and insert "the usual" instead thereof.

Strike out all after the word "child," in line 9.

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Wethers."

MRS. MILLIE WITHINGTON.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 82.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 82) granting a pension to Millie Withington, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Millie Withington is the mother of Lewis L. Fisher, who served from about August, 1861, to February, 1863, in Company E, Second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, when honorably discharged. He contracted a fever in the service and remained in bad health after discharge, but his death, which occurred July 4, 1866, was due to an accident, and hence his mother was not entitled to pension under existing laws.

She is a widow; is now nearly blind, has no earning ability, and is almost helpless; is now 77 years of age, has no one to aid or support her, and has no available property of any kind.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill, and recommend that the title be amended, so as to read "Granting a pension to Mrs. Millie Withington."

JOHN N. BRUCE.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9520.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9520) granting an increase of pension to John N. Bruce, having considered the same, report:

Soldier enlisted August 14, 1862, and served as sergeant, Company D, Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, until December 8, 1863, when promoted as first lieutenant of Company C of same regiment, and as first lieutenant until February 22, 1865, when promoted to be captain of Company E, same regiment, and as captain until July 8, 1865, when honorably discharged.

In his declaration for pension, filed September 26, 1879, he alleged:

At Fishers Hill, Virginia, September 22, 1864, he was injured on left side of head from concussion of a shell, paralyzing the muscles and destroying the hearing of left ear; that October 19, 1864, at battle of Cedar Creek, Virginia, he was wounded on top of head by a musket ball, causing concussion of brain, rendering him senseless, and a second ball struck him in left instep. A third ball entered his throat $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to left of median line and 2 inches below the lower jaw, passing inward and upward, fracturing the jaw slightly. It emerged 1 inch to left of median line, just below jawbone. About June, 1865, while on duty at Savannah, Ga., his eyesight began to fail him, which he attributed in a great measure to gunshot wound of head and throat and the neuralgic pains resulting therefrom. At Borlesville, Md., about March, 1863, he was attacked by diarrhea, preceded by dyspepsia, and at Washington, D. C., July, 1863, was attacked by intermittent fever.

He is now pensioned at \$12 per month for intermittent fever, chronic diarrhea, piles, gunshot wound of scalp, throat, and left ankle, and resulting neuralgia. His claim for rheumatism, impaired vision, loss of teeth, and double hernia was rejected as not being result of pensioned causes.

The board at Manchester, N. H., March 11, 1896, rated him ten-eightieths for chronic diarrhea, six-eightieths for piles, twelve-eightieths for double inguinal hernia, eight-eightieths for wound of throat, six-eightieths for rheumatism, and six-eightieths for intermittent fever, making thirty-eightieths for pensioned causes, and eighteen-eightieths for hernia and rheumatism, which are not accepted as due to service by the Pension Bureau.

There seems to be no good reason why this soldier's claim for increase was not granted to at least \$30 per month at the Pension Bureau.

In addition to the disabilities for which soldier was rated by the examining board, he is suffering from impaired vision, partial deafness, rectal paralysis, and gunshot wound of left ankle, and we therefore recommend the passage of the bill with an amendment striking out of line 6 the words "Bruse, of Manchester, New Hampshire," and inserting the name "Bruce" in lieu thereof.

Also, amend the title of the bill so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John N. Bruce."

JOHANNA C. HAFT.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9838.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9838) for the relief of Johanna C. Haft, having considered the same, respectfully report:

This beneficiary was married in Germany in 1871, to Frederick Sonne-
man, who was ordered into the army in the Franco-German war, and
was in a battle and she heard he was killed. He did not return and
she came to this country. In 1872 she went to work as housekeeper for
John Haft, and in 1874 was married to him. He died in 1894, leaving
her in destitute circumstances and with two children under sixteen
years of age dependent on her, so that she is compelled to work at pick-
ing cranberries, or anything she can get to do, in order to support her-
self and the soldier's children. She has never heard anything from her
former husband since she heard that he was killed in battle in the
Franco-German war, more than twenty-five years ago, yet her claim
was rejected on account of her inability to furnish absolute proof of his
death.

Your committee believe that they are justified in presuming the death
of her former husband, and therefore recommend the passage of the
bill, after being amended as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, and substitute the following:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to
place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension
laws, the name of Johanna C. Haft, as widow of John Haft, late a private in Com-
pany C, Forty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, and pay her a pension of twelve dol-
lars per month and the usual allowance for minor children.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Johanna
C. Haft."

HENRY O. BRIGGS.

JANUARY 30, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6896.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (H. R. 6896) granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Briggs, report thereon as follows:

This soldier had an honorable service and is now a pensioner under the general law at \$8 per month for shell wound of left arm and resulting weakness of same. This is the only disability he has been able to establish as due to service, but he suffered the fracture of his right leg from the falling of a tree in February, 1866, and has been compelled to have the leg amputated. Vicious habits are not a factor, and he is clearly entitled to \$12 per month under act of June 27, 1890, and the passage of the bill is recommended with the following amendments:

In line 5 strike out "forty-five" and insert in lieu thereof "twelve."

In lines 8 and 9 strike out "This act to take effect from its passage."

A. V. BLOODGOOD.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8302.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8302) granting an increase of pension to A. V. Bloodgood, having considered the same, respectfully report:

Abram V. Bloodgood of Company H, One hundred and fifty-second New York Volunteer Infantry, served from September 4, 1862, to May 16, 1865, and was honorably discharged. He was wounded in the left arm in battle, claimed and was granted pension therefor, and was receiving \$8 per month when, in September, 1894, he was granted a pension of \$12 per month under the new law. He claimed under the general law for malarial poisoning resulting in rheumatism, but it was rejected on the ground of "No record in War Department, no medical testimony showing treatment in service or at discharge, and testimony filed not deemed sufficient to connect said disability with service. Rheumatism alleged as result of malarial poisoning, reject; not incurred in service." He has attempted to prove that he incurred malarial poisoning in the service and that rheumatism resulted therefrom, but has not succeeded in satisfying the Pension Office. He was treated while in the service, besides his wound, for debility, typhoid fever, severe cold and sore throat, and coryza. He is now totally disabled, principally by rheumatism, and is so helpless that he can neither feed nor dress himself alone. His left arm and leg are entirely helpless.

Your committee believe he should be provided for, and recommend that the bill be amended by striking out the word "fifty," in line 7, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirty," and that as amended it do pass.

JOHN J. BREWER.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BAKER, of Kansas, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7335.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7335) granting a pension to John J. Brewer, having considered the same, respectfully report:

This soldier enlisted as second lieutenant of Company A, First Tennessee Infantry (afterwards Company A, Tenth Tennessee Volunteer Infantry), April 21, 1862, and was honorably discharged May 21, 1862.

About the 1st of May, 1862, he contracted a severe fever, which affected his head, and he was discharged by order of General Dumont. His health continued bad, and his eyes became affected about time of his discharge, and so continued until the autumn of 1863, when he went to Illinois and remained away from his home in Tennessee until the autumn of 1865, when he returned, and his eyes were then seriously affected, and continued to grow worse until 1867, when he became entirely blind.

The Pension Bureau rejected his claim for pension because he was unable to establish the condition of his eyes while absent from Tennessee from 1863 to 1865.

The proof shows this soldier now in destitute circumstances, with a large family of girls and an invalid wife.

In view of all the facts presented the committee believe that this soldier should have some relief, and recommend the passage of the bill, with the following amendments:

Strike out the word "formerly," in line 5, and insert "late second lieutenant."

Insert the words "First Tennessee Infantry, subsequently" immediately before the word "Tenth" in line 6.

Strike out all the printed bill after the word "rate," in line 7, and insert in lieu thereof "of thirty dollars per month."

Amend title so as to read, "A bill granting a pension to John J. Brewer."

JOHN H. LANEY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9763.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9763) granting an increase of pension to John H. Laney, having considered the same, report:

This soldier served in Company D, One hundred and fifty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was honorably discharged, and is now pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$12 per month for total inability to earn a support by manual labor.

Medical testimony shows him suffering from nasal catarrh, rheumatism, dirotic heart's action, and chronic synovitis of both knees, affecting him so severely as to compel the use of a crutch and cane in walking, and he is entirely unable to do any manual labor. His age is 73.

The amount received is inadequate to maintain him and those dependent upon him, and the committee recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

GEORGE R. GRUBAUGH.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7789.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7789) granting a pension to George R. Grubaugh, having considered the same, respectfully report:

This man served in Company F, Seventy-second Enrolled Missouri Militia from August 16, 1862, to January 31, 1863. He filed a claim for rupture incurred in the battle of Springfield, Mo., January 8, 1863, which was rejected in July, 1894, on the ground that the organization in which he served was not in the United States service. Evidence on file in the Pension Office shows that claimant was sound prior to his service; that he was actually in the battle of Springfield, Mo., and that when he returned home a few days thereafter he was ruptured. The passage of the bill is recommended with the following amendments:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out "who was wounded at the battle of Springfield, Missouri," and after the word "pension," in line 7, insert "at the rate."

BUSHROD W. MUSSELMAN.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. CROWTHER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 2958.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, having considered the bill (H. R. 2958) granting an increase of pension to Bushrod W. Musselman, report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass with an amendment striking out the word "thirty," in line 8, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

This soldier served from June 1, 1861, to July 7, 1864, when he was mustered out as first lieutenant Company F, Eighth Missouri Volunteer Infantry. He is pensioned at \$12 under act of June 27, 1890. He has alleged no disability of service origin, but is paralyzed and totally helpless, requiring the regular aid and attendance of another person.

JACOB SHERMAN.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LAYTON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8765.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8765) to pension Jacob Sherman, having considered the same, report:

This soldier served in Company G, Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged. He was pensioned under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month, for disease of eyes, but was dropped from the rolls August 14, 1893, on the ground of not being ratably disabled.

Proof filed with the committee shows that he is totally blind in one eye and the sight of the other weak and failing; that he is unable to earn his support by manual labor, and is in an utter state of destitution, surrounded by want on all sides, and he and his family dependent upon the charity of his neighbors and a post of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.



ELLEN WRIGHT.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3928.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3928) for the relief of Ellen Wright, having considered the same respectfully report:

Ellen Wright, formerly Ellen Gibbs, alleges that she served as a nurse in Judiciary Square Hospital, Washington, D. C.; Presbyterian Hospital, Georgetown, D. C.; Patent Office Hospital, Washington, D. C.; and Mansion House Hospital, Alexandria, Va., and that while so serving she contracted diseases from which she has suffered and by reason of which she has been disabled ever since. The records of the Treasury Department show her to have been paid for service in all except the first hospital, the payments covering the time from November 19, 1862, to March 2, 1863. No record has been found of her service in Judiciary Square Hospital, where she alleges that she served from September to November, 1862. The evidence shows that she had to leave the service on account of disability incurred therein, and that she has been disabled thereby ever since. She is now old and poor, beside being disabled by disease. Her husband, who was a carriage driver, was disabled by an accident some time ago, and she is now dependent on charity.

In view of these facts, your committee recommend the passage of the bill, with an amendment striking out the word "twenty," in line 5, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

Amend title so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Ellen Wright."

WILLIS BRADY.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10193.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10193) granting a pension to Willis Brady, submit the following report:

Willis Brady was a private in Company F, Fifty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry. His period of service was but fifty-two days. Soon after his enlistment and muster he contracted camp diarrhea and was taken to the hospital and then discharged. On account of the shortness of his term of service he is unable to prove his disease of service origin, as he was not acquainted with the members of his company.

He is now, as conclusively shown by the evidence submitted to the committee, without means, totally incapacitated for manual labor, and subsisting on charity. An application for pension under act of June 27, 1890, was properly rejected on account of the period of his service being less than ninety days. This presents the only question whether the soldier should live on the charity of his community or be moderately pensioned.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill carrying \$12 per month, a sum sufficient to reasonably support him for the few years yet remaining of his life. Eighty-five citizens petition for the pension to be granted him and vouch for his honesty and uprightness of character as well as his disability and need of the bounty of the Government.

CERTAIN HOMESTEAD LANDS IN FLORIDA.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BARNEY, from the Committee on the Public Lands, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9494.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9494) entitled "A bill concerning certain homestead lands in Florida," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do pass, with the following amendments:

Strike out the preamble and all after the enacting clause of the bill and insert the following:

That all persons actually occupying homesteads in good faith in any of the following-named counties, in said State of Florida, to wit, Alachua, Lafayette, Levy, Suwannee, Bradford, Baker, and Columbia, at the time of the storm on or about September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, are hereby granted the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the fallen timber on their homestead entries felled by said storm, and to devote the proceeds of such sale or barter to the improvement of their homesteads or support of themselves or their families.

It has been shown to this committee that in September, 1896, a severe hurricane swept over certain portions of the counties of Alachua, Lafayette, Levy, Suwannee, Bradford, Baker, and Columbia, in the State of Florida, felling a large percentage of the green timber and destroying the homes of many of the people living in its path, many of whom were homesteaders on lands of the United States; that the people generally throughout the country swept by the storm mentioned are in great distress and want, and grave fears are entertained for their safety if the fallen timber is not removed before spring, when fires invariably occur through the wooded portions of Florida; and it appearing that such fallen timber if not used will be burned or rendered useless by worms or decay, and the Secretary of the Interior having recommended that persons actually occupying homesteads in good faith in any of said counties be granted the right to sell or otherwise dispose of the fallen timber on their homestead entries felled by said storm, and to devote the proceeds thereof to the improvement of their homesteads or support of themselves or their families, your committee are satisfied that the first section of said bill should be enacted.

The second and third sections of the bill deal with distinct matters which would require further inquiry, and which we think could be better considered in a separate bill; hence we have omitted them in the proposed amendment.

ANNIE E. NOLAN.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2129.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the request of the Senate for a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (S. 2129) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Nolan, report the same back to the House with the recommendation that the House insist on its amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.



FREDERICK W. LAMB.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10118.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10118) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Lamb, having carefully considered the same, respectfully report:

Frederick W. Lamb enlisted July 20, 1861, as private in Company H, Seventh Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged March 28, 1862, on surgeon's certificate of disability for chronic rheumatism following typhoid fever.

He applied for pension February 16, 1878, for intermittent fever and congestion of the lungs, and was pensioned at \$4 from March 29, 1862, and at \$8 from May 5, 1880, for disease of left lung and sciatic rheumatism. His several claims for increase have been rejected by the Pension Bureau on the ground that he is pensioned commensurate with his disabilities due to service origin.

The board of examining surgeons, which examined him January 28, 1896, say:

Claimant is so disabled from heart disease, sciatica, and disease of nervous system as to be incapacitated for performing any manual labor.

Proof filed with the committee shows this soldier suffering from sciatic rheumatism, double inguinal hernia, caused, he says, by severe fits of coughing; disease of lungs, and one leg shorter than the other from rheumatism or paralysis, and is now unable to dress or undress himself without assistance. The disabilities of heart and nervous prostration which appear to have been the result of the chronic rheumatism for which he was discharged, have rendered him helpless, and now his mind has become affected and he is under guardianship.

From the facts presented, the committee recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.

T. F. MCGOURIN.

FEBRUARY 1, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MINOR, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 3942.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3942) to reimburse T. F. McGourin, late postmaster at De Funiak Springs, Fla., beg leave to submit the following:

The claimant was formerly, and during the year 1893, postmaster at De Funiak Springs, Fla., and while such postmaster, and in discharge of his official duty, he sent to the Post-Office Department registered mail money-order statement No. 1 for January 7, 1893, which statement contained vouchers of eleven postal notes, amounting to \$26.87. These vouchers were, it seems, never received by the Department, and hence no credit there ever given to the claimant.

Ample proof, however, has been made to your committee of the fact that said vouchers were transmitted as above stated, and the Post-Office Department admits that they were undoubtedly lost in transit between De Funiak Springs and said Department, and that the amount of \$26.87, as claimed in the bill, is justly due the claimant.

Your committee therefore recommend that the bill do pass.



MARTHA E. TEMPLETON AND EMMA T. WOOD.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10212.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10200) for relief of Mrs. Martha E. Templeton and Mrs. Emma T. Wood, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-third Congress (a copy of which is hereto attached and made a part of this report). Your committee adopt the said report as their own, and report herewith a substitute for the bill, sending the claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and recommend its passage.

[House Report No. 1512, Fifty-third Congress, third session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6729) for the relief of Mrs. Martha E. Templeton and Mrs. Emma T. Wood, submit the following report:

The claim embodied in this bill differs somewhat from ordinary claims for cotton captured during the rebellion. It is alleged that one Samuel Templeton was a planter in Louisiana, and that during the year 1863 he raised upon his plantation 30 bales of cotton, which he removed to what he regarded as a place of security, where the same was discovered and appropriated with other cotton by agents of the United States Quartermaster's Department. Subsequently the cotton was shipped to Cincinnati, where it was sold at public auction, and the proceeds thereof, amounting to between eight and nine thousand dollars, were covered into the Treasury. The said Templeton died intestate in the year 1872, and the claimants are his widow and daughter, his only heirs at law.

It appears from copies of correspondence that the assistant quartermaster who shipped the cotton subsequently became satisfied that it was wrongfully taken, that said Templeton was the lawful owner thereof, and that he was loyal to the Government, and he did what was in his power to have the wrong righted, but technical obstacles intervened and the matter passed beyond his jurisdiction, so that his efforts proved unavailing.

Compensation in whole or in part has never been made either to said Templeton or the present claimants.

It is manifest that if said Templeton was the owner of this cotton, and if he was also at the time it was appropriated a loyal citizen, then the taking was unlawful, and the present claimants have a just claim against the United States, at least to the extent of the proceeds of this cotton which reached the Treasury, and to that extent the United States may well be considered their trustee.

The practical difficulty about an immediate appropriation is that the proof is all *ex parte*, and it is not deemed judicious to appropriate so large a sum of money without some judicial determination of the facts.

But all the claimants ask is an opportunity to go into the Court of Claims to establish their rights, and this in all fairness ought to be accorded them.

Your committee therefore report a resolution as a substitute for the bill providing that this claim be referred for adjudication to the Court of Claims and recommend that the same do pass.

L. D. SUGG.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered
to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted
the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1373.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill
(H. R. 1373) for the relief of L. D. Sugg, having had the same under
consideration, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated
in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Forty-ninth
Congress, hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Your committee recommend the passage of this bill.

[House Report No. 3464, Forty-ninth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred House bill 10015, submit the
following report:

This claim has been before Congress by bill and petition for several sessions. The
claimant is L. D. Sugg, a farmer, who resided during 1863 and since that time in
Lincoln County, Tenn. It appears from the proof that he was a quiet, good citizen;
that he gave no encouragement to the rebellion, and when the Union Army arrived
in his country he went forward and took the oath of allegiance. The copy of the
oath is on file with the proof, and shows that it was taken by him July 27, 1863.
The schedule showing his losses is as follows:

17 head of horses	\$2, 550. 00
6 mules	780. 00
80 sheep	320. 00
5,700 pounds of bacon.....	712. 50
2,460 bushels of corn.....	2, 360. 00
630 cords of wood.....	3, 150. 00
6,000 pounds of beef	600. 00
78 tons of hay	1, 560. 00
7 tierces of lard (2,240 pounds).....	336. 00
Wagon and harness	300. 00
Total	12, 668. 50

It appears from the proof on file that a portion of this property was taken and used
by the Army before the claimant took the oath of allegiance, to wit, on July 13, 1863,
by Col. Robert Galbraith's command, First Middle Tennessee Cavalry, and other cav-
alry regiments. The remainder was taken during the month of November, 1863.
When the claimant took the oath of allegiance at Fayetteville, Tenn., on the day
named above, he was furnished with protection papers by the United States officer

in command there. This paper was such only as was given to loyal men, friends of the Union cause. It is in these words:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Fayetteville, Tenn., July 27, 1863.

A safeguard is hereby granted to L. D. Sugg, person and property, except forage. All officers, soldiers, and employees of this command are hereby required to respect the same.

By order of Col. Eli Long.

T. J. PATTIN,
Major and Provost-Marshal.

The claimant began proceedings to collect the money due him very soon after the war. The Quartermaster-General sent a special agent of the Department to the neighborhood to investigate the claim and make report. This agent took considerable proof and submitted his report. By some arbitrary rule, not set forth in any way, this agent reports that the claim should be reduced to \$5,500, if allowed. He thinks the value placed on the articles was too high, and without proof he makes this reduction. But he finds the proof insufficient on the question of loyalty, because, as he says, "claimant's loyalty is not certified by a United States officer in his application." He therefore recommends the rejection of the claim. This is manifestly unjust to claimant. It is true claimant, in his proof, says "he was opposed to secession at the outset, but after his State seceded he was with his State and people." Yet the proof is perfectly clear he did nothing and said nothing showing disloyalty. On the other hand, as set forth, he availed himself of the very first opportunity to take the oath of allegiance to the Union, and he studiously and faithfully observed it. Claimant says, in his affidavit on file in this cause, that "he was opposed to disunion, but when his State voted to leave the Union he acquiesced in that action," but that when he "took and subscribed to the oath of allegiance to the Government it was in perfect good faith, and was done voluntarily, in compliance with the general orders of the proper authorities made public at the time, and that he at no time took any part whatever in the war, and that he maintained said oath of allegiance in true faith at all times."

The proof shows claimant to be a man of probity, of character, and of perfect veracity. The committee have no doubt that injustice was done him by the Department in acting upon the report of the special agent and disallowing his claim for want of proof of loyalty. There might be some reason in finding him not loyal before July 27, 1863, the date of taking the oath by him, but certainly not subsequently to that time. It is not clear but that the Quartermaster-General acted upon the assumption that the proof did not show that the property was taken after the claimant took the oath. He bases his action upon the ground that the property may have been taken before claimant took the oath. The report of the special agent bears date November 18, 1878. Subsequent proof to this report, on file, shows that nearly all the property was taken in November, 1863, by the army of General Sherman, while en route from Vicksburg to Chattanooga. The time is clearly shown, and it being in November, it was nearly four months after he had taken the oath of allegiance.

The committee are clearly satisfied of the loyalty of claimant. He was unquestionably loyal after July 27, 1863, the day he took the oath, and when he received protection papers for himself and property from the United States officers in command in that section of country.

While the committee are also satisfied that claimant's loss was considerably more than \$5,500, yet, as stated, the special agent of the Department having placed it at that sum, it is adopted by the majority of the committee. The writer of this report thinks the whole amount should be allowed claimant.

Your committee therefore report the accompanying bill, H. R. 10015, and recommend its passage.

WARREN HALL.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 514.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 514) for the relief of Warren Hall, report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of the Senate Committee on Claims of the present Congress (a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report), and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 1273, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 514) for the relief of Warren Hall, having considered the same, report as follows:

This bill was before your committee in several Congresses. At each time it has been favorably reported by your committee and passed by the Senate. It has also been favorably reported by the House Committee on Claims. Your committee adopt the report made in the last Congress as a part hereof and recommend the passage of the bill.

The report is as follows:

[Senate Report No. 821, Fifty-third Congress, third session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1894) for the relief of Warren Hall, having considered the same, report as follows:

A bill similar to this was before your committee in the last Congress, and a favorable report made thereon, after which it passed the Senate. It has been favorably reported by the House Committee on Claims at this session, but so far no further action has been taken thereon. Your committee concur in the report made in the last Congress, adopt it as a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

The report made in the Fifty-second Congress is as follows:

"The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 789) for the relief of Warren Hall, after due consideration report as follows:

"This bill was considered by your committee in the Fiftieth Congress, and a favorable report made thereon, after which it passed the Senate. It was favorably reported in the House in the first session of the Fifty-first Congress, and also at this session. There are no new facts in the case. Your committee concur in the report made by Mr. Hoar in the Fiftieth Congress and make it a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill."

[Senate Report No. 2462, Fiftieth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 902) for the relief of Warren Hall, have considered the same, and respectfully report:

Warren Hall, the claimant, alleges that he is the son of a free woman, an Indian,

and that he was born in the city of Alexandria; that when a youth he was kidnapped in New Orleans, where he had gone as a race rider, and sold to a planter in Mississippi by the name of Roach, by whom he was treated until 1863 in some respects as a free man and in others as a slave. Hall further claims that during this period he was allowed to raise hogs and other stock, which he exchanged with Roach for cotton, and in this way he had accumulated some seventy-five or more bales of cotton. In the year 1863 sundry lots of cotton along the Mississippi were siezed by the United States troops to be used in the fortifications at Memphis. This cotton was sold at a later date and the proceeds placed in the United States Treasury. In this cotton thus taken, used, and sold were the bales Hall claims, which he had received in exchange for his hogs, by contract with Roach, and of which he was the lawful owner.

Hall endeavored to assert his right of ownership by application to the Quartermaster-General and by suit in the Court of Claims and in the Supreme Court of the United States, but without success, the courts holding that his condition in fact was that of a slave, and that in consequence he was incapable of making contracts or of acquiring property.

It would seem to your committee that under these facts injustice is done to Hall by enforcing the harsh rule of slavery in his case. If the story of his birth be true, he was by law freeborn and his mother was a free woman, and her legal status would determine his. His servitude, therefore, was the result of force and not of law. He was still a freeman, although unable to assert his freedom.

The bill under consideration is intended to refer the entire case to the Court of Claims, removing simply the bar of limitation and the hitherto insuperable bar of so-called "slavery de facto." Hall then would be allowed to prove his free birth, the contract with Roach, and his title to the property, if possible.

Some questions have been raised in the course of the investigation as to the good faith and genuineness of Hall's claim. All these questions would be passed upon by the court if the proposed statute be enacted, and the burden will be upon him to establish his title in all respects.

Your committee recommends, therefore, the passage of the bill with the following amendment: In line 8, after the word "trial," insert: "If it shall appear that said Hall was in fact freeborn, he shall be deemed to be entitled to all such rights as he would have had if he had continued a freeman, notwithstanding he may have been reduced to a state of slavery de facto by the operation of the laws of any State."



JOHN BRONDER.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany H. Res. 513.]

That this is a claim for stores and supplies furnished the Army of the United States during the late war by John Bronder, of Loudon County, Tenn. Claim stated at \$7,937.

The claimant filed his claim before the Commissioners of Claims under the terms of the act of March 3, 1871. The case was dismissed by the Commission for nonprosecution. The Commission required claimant to come with his witnesses to Washington City and testify orally before the Commissioners; and he was unable to comply with this rule.

If claimant has a just claim it ought to be paid, and there is no reason why the proper facilities should not be afforded him to establish its validity. The committee therefore recommend that the claim be referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the "Tucker Act," and report herewith a resolution to that effect and recommend its passage.

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CUMBERLAND FEMALE COLLEGE OF McMINNVILLE, TENN.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GIBSON, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 1623.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1623) for the relief of the Cumberland Female College of McMinnville, Tenn., report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of the Senate Committee on Claims of the present Congress, a copy thereof being hereto attached as part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[Senate Report No. 886, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1623) for the relief of Cumberland Female College of McMinnville, Tenn., have carefully considered the same, and submit the following report thereon:

There have been several favorable reports upon this case made by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives and by this committee in former Congresses. In the Fifty-second Congress the House committee recommended the payment of \$7,500 in satisfaction of the claim, and a bill to that effect was there passed. When it came to the Senate this committee recommended that the amount be reduced to \$2,500, and the House bill thus amended was passed. The House refused to concur in this amendment, and the difference was adjusted by a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, and their report was as follows:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 2122) for the relief of Cumberland Female College of McMinnville, Tenn., having met, after full and free conference have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments and agree to an amendment, as follows:

Strike out all after the word "appropriated," in line 6, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "The sum of \$5,000 for use and occupation of the college buildings and premises as a hospital during the years 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865 by the military authorities of the United States, and the same to be accepted and receipted for in full of all claims of the said Cumberland Female College against the United States;" and the House agree to the same.

JOHN W. DANIEL,
S. PASCO,
W. A. PEFFER,

Managers on part of Senate.

B. A. ENLOE,
W. J. STONE,
JOHN C. HOUK,

Managers on part of the House.

This report was adopted by the two Houses and was signed by the presiding officers and was sent to the President for his approval, but it did not reach him till the last day of the session and within an hour or less of the final adjournment, when

a large number of bills were awaiting consideration and action. Those of a public nature and of greater general importance had the preference, and when the last moment came the bill had not even been considered by the President, and was still unsigned.

The original claim was for \$10,000, and included claims for damage and injury to the buildings, furniture, and apparatus of the Cumberland Female College of McMinnville, Tenn., while the property was in the hands of the officers of the Union Army during the late war, as well as for the use and occupation of the buildings as a military hospital, and for other army purposes. The committee in its action has recognized the claim for the said use and occupation, and for any part of the property that was taken, disposed of, or consumed for army purposes, but has followed the course pursued in other and similar cases in rejecting all claims for damage, destruction, or injury for which the Government has not held itself liable.

The two Houses having recognized the claim to be just by their action in the past, the main question in the case is the amount that should be allowed. The sum of \$5,000 named in the bill was fixed by a conference between the two Houses, and, although it is larger than the amount recommended by the committee at the time, it was less than the amount the Houses had approved of upon the passage of the bill there. Both Houses subsequently accepted this settlement, and the committee are not in favor of reopening the question as to the sum to be paid in settlement of the claim.

As the bill is drawn it appears to recognize a claim for injury and damage to the property, and it is recommended that it be amended to conform to the views herein expressed as to the claims which are regarded and treated as valid.

The proposed amendments are as follows:

In line 6, after the word "occupation," strike out "damage and destruction" and insert "and consumption."

Insert after the word "property," in the same line, "for hospital and other army purposes."

In lines 11 and 12 strike out all after the word "States" to the end of the sentence. And when thus amended it is recommended that the bill do pass.

HEIRS OF CATHARINE GILLIN.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HURLEY, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10161.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10161) for the relief of the heirs of Catharine Gillin, having had the same under consideration, submit the following report:

That this is a claim for the proceeds of 19 boxes of tobacco taken from Mrs. Gillin during the late war by one Mr. Loomis, a Treasury agent. At the time of the taking of said tobacco Mrs. Gillin resided at Richmond, Va. Her husband died in 1868. She presented her claim to the Southern Claims Commission for adjudication. That Commission reported that—

The claimant was loyal to the United States Government, but there was no evidence that the tobacco was taken for the use of the Army; nor is tobacco a regular army supply for which this Commission is authorized to report in favor of compensation. The tobacco was taken possession of by one Mr. Loomis, a Treasury agent.

After this case was disallowed the Commissioner of Claims rendered the following decision:

Tobacco.—Until the act of March 3, 1865, tobacco was not furnished to the Army. Under that act it has been issued to those who use it, and charged to them on the pay rolls.

In the claims that have come before us, tobacco has not usually been regarded as a supply, and therefore has been disallowed.

Claims for tobacco alleged to have been taken and issued to the troops at Atlanta, Ga., under the order of General Sherman of September 8, 1864, are pending before us. The examination of them is still going on, and they will be reported upon hereafter.

After the capture of Atlanta, in September, 1864, General Sherman found that he was short of rations for his army, and that the soldiers were subject to many privations. To make his army contented, and, as far as possible, to make up to them for their usual rations, of which they were for the time deprived, he issued an order on the 8th of September, 1864, authorizing the chief commissary of subsistence to take possession of and issue to the troops all the tobacco in Atlanta, and give certificates thereof to the owners, to be accounted for in accordance with existing orders.

Pursuant to this order tobacco belonging to George J. Stubblefield was taken, and upon his making claim for payment the commissary department recommended, "As this tobacco was taken *by order of General Sherman* and issued to the troops *in lieu of other rations*, and as the loyalty of the claimant is clearly established," that payment should be made. This was approved by the Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, and the claim was paid.

The payment stands upon the ground that when an army is deprived of its usual rations the commanding general can, in his judgment, authorize an article not a supply to be taken and used for the time being as a supply and *in lieu of other rations*; and in such case the Government is bound to pay for it.

The Commissioners of Claims followed this precedent and allowed for tobacco when taken under General Sherman's order.

The Commissioners of Claims, under twelfth article of treaty of 8th May, 1871, between the United States and Great Britain, adopted the same principle. Hale's report to the Secretary of State, November 30, 1873, page 45, showing an award only when it was "allowed as an army ration."

Your committee, in view of the foregoing statement of facts, recommend the passage of the bill.

ESTATE OF CHARLES LABELL.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LESTER, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 514.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 633) for the relief of Charles Labell, of Pulaski County, Ark., have had the same under consideration and beg leave to report as follows:

Your committee are of the opinion that this claim should be referred to the Court of Claims for finding of fact, and report herewith a resolution to that effect, and recommend its adoption.

The claim is for stores and supplies furnished the Army of the United States during the late war. Claim stated at \$1,137.50.



MARK GUYTON.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8393.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8393) for the relief of Mark Guyton, submit the following report:

That this is a claim for services rendered by Mark Guyton, late a member of Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Claim is for pay from the 1st of March, 1865, to June 3, 1865; claim stated at \$49.60.

The records of the War Department show that Mark Guyton was enrolled March 19, 1864, and was mustered into service March 21, 1864, as a private in Company H, Seventy-fourth Ohio Infantry, to serve three years. He was discharged from service June 3, 1865, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 244, War Department, of May 20, 1865, on the ground of minority.

The Auditor for the War Department, under date of March 7, 1896, states that the records of his office show that the soldier was paid from March 19, 1864 (date of enlistment), to and including February, 1865. The soldier does not appear to have been paid subsequent to that date.

Your committee is of the opinion that the claimant should be paid for the services rendered, and report back the bill and recommend its passage.



THE PORTLAND COMPANY.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2538.]

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in a report from the Senate Committee on Claims of the present Congress, a copy being hereto attached as a part of this report.

The committee gave this claim a thorough examination the first session of the present Congress, in connection with House bill No. 7506, and made a favorable report thereon.

The reinvestigation of the claim by your committee leads them to the same conclusions as those reached by the Committee on Claims of the Senate, and they report back the bill and recommend its passage.

Senate Report No. 752, Fifty-fourth Congress, First Session.

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2538) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., have had the same under consideration, and submit the following report:

Your committee, considering the facts set forth in House Report No. 1248, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session, to be correct, adopt the same as a part of this report and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 1248, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7506) for the relief of the Portland Company, submit the following report:

The facts out of which this bill for relief arises will be found stated in House report from the Committee on War Claims of the Fifty-first Congress, hereto attached and made a part of this report.

The committee adopts as its report the report made by the committee of the Fifty-first Congress, and respectfully recommends the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 3363, Fifty-first Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12842) for the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., having had the same under consideration, beg respectfully to submit the following report:

On August 30, 1862, the Navy Department entered into contracts with the Portland Company, of Portland, Me., for the construction of the machinery, engines, and boilers for the two double-ender gunboats *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, the contract price in each case being \$82,000. By the terms of these contracts the machinery of the *Agawam* was to be completed and delivered to the Government by June 5, 1863, or within one month and a half from April 21, 1863, the date of receiving from the builders the hull of said vessel; while the machinery of the *Pontoosuc* was to be completed and delivered by July 5, 1863, or within one month and a half from May 20, 1863, the date of receiving the hull of said vessel from the contractors.

The records show that the machinery of the former—the *Agawam*—was not completed and delivered until November 30, 1863, or six months, lacking five days, after the time specified; while that of the *Pontoosuc* was not completed and delivered until April 14, 1864, or nine months and ten days subsequent to the date specified in the contract for completion and delivery.

It is claimed by the claimant, and there is some evidence before your committee tending to support the claim, that the contracts were entered into at the urgent request of prominent Navy officials, acting under instructions from the Navy Department, and in advance of the preparation of the working drawings and under what may be not improperly described as threats that unless the contracts were taken on the terms proposed by the Department, viz, of \$82,000 each, or \$164,000 for the two, the company would by the Department be placed on the blacklist, or in the category of those establishments not entitled to the patronage of the Department in the future; and still further, that a failure to accept the offer made by the Department to take

these contracts would result in a probability that claimant's shop would be taken possession of by the Department and operated exclusively for the Government work.

The claim is further made, and there is evidence tending to support the allegation, that a positive assurance was given to claimants before and at the time of entering into said contracts and as inducements moving thereto by Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief Engineer in the United States Navy, then Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, acting, it is claimed, under instructions and authority from the Department to the effect that the weight of the engines and boilers to be constructed for the double-enders *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* would be about the same, or at most not exceeding 15 per cent in weight of those of the *Paul Jones*, a vessel then constructed, and the weight and cost of which were well known to the Department and these contractors. The weight of the machinery and appliances of the *Paul Jones* was, at the time of entering into said contract, stated, known, and understood to be about 387,398 pounds.

It is further claimed that the working drawings of the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* were furnished by the Department for the different parts of the engines only as the work progressed, and it is alleged the great excess of weight over that of the machinery of the *Paul Jones* was not ascertained until after the materials were all ordered and much of the work was done. Furthermore, it was found when the engines were completed that they greatly exceeded in weight those of the *Paul Jones*—the former weighing over 600,000 pounds—the difference in weight being over 60 per cent of that of the *Paul Jones*, instead of not exceeding 15 per cent as per representations of Department officials, and thus adding largely to the cost both of the material and labor in the work of construction.

It is insisted by claimant that the delay in the completion and delivery of the machinery for these vessels in the one case, that of the *Agawam*, nearly six months, and in the other, the *Pontoosuc*, nine months and nine days, was not occasioned by any fault of the claimants but by that of the Navy Department, and that during such delay the price of labor and materials was abnormally advanced by reason of the war of the rebellion, and thus the cost to claimants of the construction of said machinery was largely increased. They allege, and the evidence on this point seems quite conclusive, that the actual cost to claimants in constructing this machinery for the two vessels named, not including any charge for condemned material or faulty workmanship, nor for the use of tools nor interest on money, and including only the actual cost of material and labor, with the single exception of the castings made by the company, which were estimated for, and in which there might have been, it is conceded, a small profit, was \$222,606.79. In addition, a claim for extra work not included in the foregoing statement is also submitted, amounting to the sum of \$1,219.37, making a total of actual money paid out of \$223,826.16. From this deduct the contract price of the two vessels, viz, \$164,000, leaving an excess of actual expenditure over contract price of \$59,826.16, while if to this should be added a claim on the part of claimants, which it is insisted—and not without considerable reason as to the principle upon which the claim is based, although your committee would consider the percentage of amount claimed as somewhat extravagant—should be considered as part of the actual cost of the vessels' machinery, estimated at 12 per cent of the whole amount, for proportion to general expenses in running the work, and which if allowed would amount to \$26,712, making a total loss to claimants, figuring in this manner and giving them the full benefit of their claim, of \$86,538.88.

This claim was submitted to Congress in connection with other similar claims, and on March 9, 1865, the Senate passed the following resolution:

“IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
“March 9, 1865.

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to organize a board of not less than three competent persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and determine how much the vessels of war and steam machinery contracted for by the Department in the years 1862 and 1863 cost the contractors over and above the contract price, and the allowance for extra work, and report the same to the Senate at its next session, none but those who have given satisfaction to the Department to be considered.”

Under said resolution the honorable Secretary of the Navy appointed a board, consisting of Commodore Thomas O. Selfridge, Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, and Paymaster C. H. Eldridge, which convened at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard June 6, 1865, and continued in session for more than six months.

The Portland Company, coming under the terms of said resolution, presented their claim to said board with the vouchers and the evidence in support of it.

See Senate Ex. Doc. No. 18, Thirty-ninth Congress, first session, p. 61, as follows:

The Board, after a critical examination of the bills of cost presented by the several contractors for vessels and steam machinery contracted for in the years 1862 and 1863, who have appeared and made sworn statements, has determined the excess of cost in

the several cases over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work to be as follows:

Engine and boilers for the wooden double-ender <i>Agawam</i>	\$40,433.73
Engines and boilers for the wooden double-ender <i>Pontoosuc</i>	40,433.73
Total.....	80,867.46

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS O. SELFRIDGE,
Commodore, and President of Board.
MONTGOMERY FLETCHER,
Chief Engineer.
CHAS. H. ELDRIDGE,
Paymaster.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

This investigation and report covered and included contracts for the construction of hulls and machinery of some twenty-six other vessels.

On January 31, 1866, this report was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate, which committee, on March 22, 1866, made a report thereon (No. 45, first session Thirty-ninth Congress), accompanying a bill for the payment of the awards thus made. In said report the committee say:

"From June till December last, the Board organized by the Secretary of the Navy, under the Senate resolution, composed of eminent officers of the Navy, was engaged in hearing evidence and investigating the claims of these parties. That investigation seems to have been fairly, carefully, and thoroughly made. It was by officers of the Department, and the award, which the committee believe to be substantially right, should be adopted as the basis of relief to the parties, and therefore the committee report the accompanying bill."

This claim was never presented, as will appear from the following communication of date May 19, 1890, from the Secretary of the Navy, to what is familiarly and commonly known as the "Marchand Board," organized under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 19, 1890.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th ultimo inclosing a bill (S. 473) "For the relief of the Portland Company, of Portland, Me.," and requesting such information as the records of this Department may afford relating to the claim of that company, "for work done and material furnished in the construction of the United States double-ender gunboats *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, as per report of Thomas O. Selfridge, commodore and president of Board, Senate Executive Document No. 18, first session Thirty-ninth Congress."

In reply I have to state that under date of May 25, 1865, in pursuance of the following resolution, passed by the Senate on the 9th of March of that year, viz:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to organize a board of not less than three persons, whose duty it shall be to inquire into and examine how much the vessels of war and machinery, contracted for by the Department in the years 1862 and 1863, cost the contractors, over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work, and report the same to the Senate at its next session. None but those who have given satisfaction to the Department to be considered."

the Secretary of the Navy appointed a board, of which Rear-Admiral (then Commodore) Thomas O. Selfridge was the presiding officer, to inquire into and determine the cost to the contractors, over and above the contract price and allowance for extra work, of the vessels and steam machinery contracted for by the Department during the years designated in the resolution.

The board completed its duties on the 23d of December, 1865, and submitted its report to the Department. After a careful search the original of this report can not be found upon the files, but the records of the Department show that under date of January 30, 1866, a copy of the record of the Board was transmitted to the Senate. The record was thereupon printed as Senate Executive Document No. 18, first session of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

It appears from the record of the Board (page 62 of the executive document referred to) that the excess in cost to the Portland Company under their contracts with the Department for the construction of the machinery of the wooden double-enders *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* was determined by the Board to be \$40,433.73 in the case of each vessel, or for both of the vessels \$80,867.46, the sum mentioned in the bill.

The records of the Department also show that the Department entered into contracts with the Portland Company, under date of August 30, 1862, for the construction

of the machinery of the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, the contract price in each case being \$82,000. With regard to payments under these contracts, the Bureau of Steam Engineering reports that all the payments were regularly made in the case of each vessel to the full amount named in the contracts, and that the bills for the steam trials, amounting to \$4,838.38 for the *Agawam* and \$2,564.21 for the *Pontoosuc*, were also paid in full.

In pursuance of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1867 (Stats. at Large, vol. 14, page 424), which directed the Secretary of the Navy "to investigate the claims of all contractors for building vessels of war and steam machinery for the same, under contracts made after the 1st day of May, 1861, and prior to the 1st day of January, 1864, and to report to Congress a tabular statement of each case, which shall contain the name of the contractor, a description of the work, the contract price, the whole increased cost of the work over the contract price, and the amount of such increased cost caused by the delay and action of the Government aforesaid, and the amount already paid the contractor over and above the contract price," the Department appointed a board, of which Commodore J. B. Marchand was the presiding officer, to examine the several claims presented; but it does not appear that the claim of the Portland Company on account of the construction of the machinery of the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc* provided for in the bill under consideration was presented or reported upon by this Board. The report of the Marchand Board is contained in Senate Executive Document No. 3, Fortieth Congress, second session.

Very respectfully,

B. F. TRACY,
Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. JOHN H. MITCHELL,
Committee on Claims, United States Senate.

As illustrating the statement, supra, as to the means employed by the chief engineering officer of the Navy Department, presumably under instructions from the Department, superinduced it is true, doubtless, by the pressing necessity growing out of actual and flagrant war, your committee beg to attract attention to the following extracts from the sworn testimony of Chief Engineer Benjamin F. Isherwood, given in the city of New York, November 6, 1873, in the case of *The Washington Iron Works*, for the use of George M. Clapp, v. *The United States*, then pending in the Court of Claims and growing out of a contract of even date with those now under consideration, for the construction of the double-ender gunboat *Lenapee* and which was one of the twenty-seven vessels, including the *Agawam* and *Pontoosuc*, contracted about the same time and under substantially similar circumstances:

Testimony of Benjamin F. Isherwood, late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

[Court of Claims of the United States. *The Washington Iron Works*, for the use of George M. Clapp, against the United States. No. 7169.]

NEW YORK, November 6, 1873—11 a. m.

Present for the United States, Samuel Huntington, esq.; for the claimant, Martin V. B. Bachman, esq.

BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD, being called by the claimant and sworn, testified as follows in response to the commissioner: My name is Benjamin F. Isherwood. I am a chief engineer in the United States Navy; am over 21 years of age; reside at 11 East Thirty-sixth street, New York City; have no interest, direct or indirect, in the claim which is the subject of this inquiry, and am not related, in any way that I know of, to the above-named claimant.

In response to Mr. Bachman:

I have been an engineer for about thirty years, and in the United States naval service as an engineer for about twenty-eight or twenty-nine years. Was in said service all of 1862 as Chief of Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department.

Question. During 1862, while acting in that capacity, did you have anything to do, on the part of the Government, with contracting for the construction of steam machinery and appurtenances for a class of vessels called double-enders?—Answer. Yes.

Question. Was the *Lenapee* one of that class of vessels?—Answer. It was.

Question. State, if you please, what you had to do with the making of the contracts for said machinery?

(Objected to by counsel for the United States as immaterial.)

Answer. By the direction of the Department, advertisements were put in the principal papers of the country, asking for sealed proposals (objected to by counsel for the United States) for the construction of the class of machinery referred to, according to specifications and plans prepared by the Bureau. In response, a number of proposals were received at varying prices, the lowest being \$80,000, the next lowest \$82,000; the contract for two vessels was awarded to the bidder for \$80,000, and also a contract to the bidder for \$82,000. The Department then decided that it would not exceed this

latter price, but would offer as many contracts at that price as it could get taken. To the best of my recollection the highest bid was \$125,000. No additional offers were received for contracts at \$82,000, and I was directed by the Department to personally visit the principal shops and urge upon them the acceptance of this work for the \$82,000, a sum which the Department had decided not to exceed. I accordingly visited the shops, and used all the arguments I could devise to induce them to accept the work on these terms. In this way contracts for the machinery of twenty-six or twenty-seven vessels were made, and the *Lenapee* was one of that number. Said twenty-six or twenty-seven vessels include those that were awarded on the original proposals, as well as those taken on my personal solicitation.

(Counsel for the United States objects to whole of last answer as immaterial; and also objects to such parts of it as state the contents of written instruments, and such as state what the Department decided and ordered.)

Question. State, if you can, the names of vessels for which machinery was contracted under the circumstances you have just related.—Answer. *Sassacus, Patuxet Tallapoosa, Winooska, Mackinaw, Shamrock, Tallahoma, Taconey, Iosco, Agarcam, Pontosuc, Massasoit, Osceola, Mattabessett, Chicopee, Ascutney, Otsego, Metacomet, Chenango Lenapee, Mendota, Mingoe, Wyalusing, Pontiac, Wateree, Eutaw, Peoria.*

Q. Which two of those were awarded on the bids?

Adjourned at 11.55 a. m. till 1 p. m. November 6, 1873.

NOVEMBER 6, 1873—1 p. m.

Present for the United States, Samuel Huntington, esq.; for the claimant, Martin V. B. Bachman, esq.

Direct examination of BENJAMIN F. ISHERWOOD—Continued.

Answer. The *Mendota* and the *Metacomet*.

Question. State, if you please, what arguments you used to induce the parties who took this contract to construct the machinery to so take it.

(Counsel for the United States objects to as immaterial.)

Answer. The general scope of the arguments was, that the Government was very greatly in need of this work, and that, as loyal supporters of the Government, they were bound to meet its needs; that a refusal to do so would place them in the category of those not entitled to the patronage of the Department hereafter. I also stated that unless the shops responded to the best of their ability to the exigencies of the Department I would recommend, what I had before suggested to the Department, to take possession of the shops and have them operated exclusively for the Government work.

Question. Were the engines put in the twenty-seven vessels you have named similar to those put in the vessel called the *Paul Jones*?

(Counsel for the United States objects to question as immaterial.)

Answer. They were of the same type, but of very different dimensions.

Question. In what respect?—Answer. The engines of the *Lenapee* were about 81 per cent larger than those of the *Paul Jones*, making the comparison by capacity of cylinder. The diameter of the cylinder of the *Paul Jones* was 48 inches, and its stroke of piston 7 feet. The diameter of the cylinder of the *Lenapee* was 58 inches, and its stroke of piston 8½ feet.

Question. What was the weight of the machinery and appurtenances in the *Paul Jones*?

(Counsel for the United States objects to question as immaterial.)

Answer. It was 387,398 pounds.

Question. State, if you can, the weight of the machinery and appurtenances in the *Lenapee*?—Answer. Five hundred and thirty-two thousand and ten pounds.

Question. Were you at that time acquainted with the costs of construction of naval machinery of that class?—Answer. I had a general opinion of it, but, not being a builder, I could not depend on that opinion as precise.

Question. Have you since that time become familiar with the subject?—Answer. I have.

Question. Was, or was not, \$82,000 a fair price for the construction of the machinery and appurtenances for the *Lenapee*, in your opinion?

(Counsel for the United States objects to question as immaterial.)

Answer. I think it was inadequate.

Cross-examined by Samuel Huntington, esq., counsel for the United States.

Question. How do you know the weight of the machinery and appurtenances of the *Lenapee*?—Answer. The contract requires the contractor to furnish an inventory of the weight and material of each part of the machinery and of all its appurtenances; and from these inventories the above weights are given.

Question. Did you ever see these inventories?—Answer. I did; they came to me in my official capacity as chief of Bureau.

Question. Did you take copies of memoranda from the inventory of the weight

and material of the machinery of the *Lenapee*?—Answer. I had the inventories of the weights of the machinery for a large number of these vessels, all of which differed more or less, and I took the average, which is the weight given in my testimony, and the average for the whole of them was 532,010 pounds.

Question. Then, do I understand you to mean that 532,010 pounds was the exact weight of the machinery and appurtenances of the *Lenapee*?—Answer. No. It was the average weight of the machinery of that class, and probably varied a few per cent from the weight of the *Lenapee*.

Question. By whom was that average computed?—Answer. By myself.

Question. When?—Answer. In 1864 and 1865, and published in 1865 in a work entitled *Experimental Researches in Steam Engineering*, volume second.

By the Commissioner:

Question. Do you know of any other matter relative to the claim in question?—

Answer. Not that I am aware of.

B. F. ISHERWOOD.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 6th day of November, A. D. 1873.

WILLIAM BLAIKIE,
Commissioner of the United States Court of Claims.

That claimants were losers on this contract to an amount nearly, if not quite, equal to one-half of the whole contract there can be but little doubt, as were most, if not at all, of the contractors engaged in the construction of the 27 gun-boats mentioned in the report of the Selfridge Board. These contracts were entered into in abnormal times. War was raging, it is true, but many were the predictions then made, by some of our ablest statesmen, that it could not and would not last more than a few months at most. Those who, gifted with the greatest prescience, could not and did not predict as to the future with any degree of accuracy, and few there were, indeed, who, in August, 1862, the date when these contracts were entered into, could have been made to believe that nearly three years from that date would find the war still raging with unabated fury, millions of men still in arms, and prices of all kinds of labor, materials, and provisions doubled or trebled in amount.

In discussing this very claim, and others of like character, Senator Sumner (see *Cong. Globe*, 1865, p. 1892) said:

"The Senator from Kentucky said that they took the war into their calculations. Perhaps they did; but who among these contractors could take that war adequately into his calculations? Who among those sitting here or at the other end of the avenue properly appreciated the character of the great contest that was then going on? Sir, we had passed half a century in peace; we knew nothing of war or of war preparations, when all at once we were called to efforts on this gigantic scale. Are you astonished that these contractors did not know more about the war than your statesmen? Be to these contractors as gentle in judgment and as considerate as you have been to others in public life who have erred in their calculations with regard to it. (*Cong. Globe*, p. 1987.)

"The building of that invulnerable Navy was one of the great victories of the war, not to be commemorated on any special field, but to be seen in those mighty results which we all now enjoy.

"And now again I ask, Are you ready to see these contractors who have done this service sacrificed? You do not allow the soldier to be sacrificed, nor the national creditor who has taken your stock; will you allow the mechanic to be sacrificed? * * * My friend on my right (Mr. Nye) asked you to be magnanimous to these contractors. I do not put it in that way. I ask you simply to be just. Do by them as you would be done by. The Senator from Nevada also very fitly reminded you of the experience of other countries. He told you that England, at the close of the Crimean war, when her mechanics had suffered precisely as your mechanics have suffered, did not allow them to be sacrificed, but every pound and shilling of their liabilities under their contracts was promptly met by that Government. Will you be less just to your mechanics than England? It is an old saying that "republics are ungrateful." I hope that this Republic may certainly vie with any monarchy in gratitude to those who served it. (*Cong. Globe*, p. 1987.)"

During the same debate Senator Hendricks, of Indiana (see *Congressional Globe*, p. 1964, 1865), said:

"I am of the opinion that these sums ought to be paid, as a matter of justice and right, by the Government to these contractors. Each case, of course, has its special merits or demerits. But, sir, I believe in the doctrine that where a man contracts to do a great and very important work for the Government, he ought not to be allowed to be a large loser, and, in some cases, as will be the result here, to be broken up by the contract that he may have made, and especially in the case of contracts made at such a time as these were made and for such work as they were made. * * * We had to have these ships; the Government could not progress in the war without

them, and great numbers had to be manufactured or contracted for about the same time. What was the effect of that? The Government made a contract with one man, then with another, then with another, and started her own shipyards with all the force it was possible to command. What was the effect of that? Of course, to increase the price of labor; of course, to increase the price of material required in the construction of the ships. There are some general views about the equity of these claims without reference to the particular merit of each case.—(Cong. Globe, p. 1890, 1866.)

“The point is that, these contracts being made in 1862 and 1863, the prices continued to advance during all the time that these parties were building the vessels and constructing the machinery for them, so that they were overtaken by this enormously high rate of prices and destroyed. (Cong. Globe, p. 1892.)

“These contracts were made by some below their own propositions, and at barely fair prices at the then current rates. Is there any Senator here who wishes to see these men broken up merely because they entered into a contract with the Government? Is there any Senator here who wishes to say to these men, We have your bond, and we will hold you to your bond; we will take the blood out of your business; we will have the pound of flesh? (Cong. Globe, p. 1964.)”

That Congress has in the past comprehended the injustice of permitting these contractors and others similarly situated to bear the immense losses they suffered under the circumstances stated has been made apparent in various proceedings, had at different times since the close of the war, sometimes by one House acting separately and independently, sometimes by the joint action of both Houses—notably in the former case the action of the Senate of March 9, 1865, which led to the organization of the Selfridge Board, and of the latter by the act of March 2, 1867, which resulted in the organization and report of the Marchand Board, to say nothing of the various special acts of Congress and numerous reports submitted from the committees of the respective Houses from time to time. Among the latter reference might be properly made to the following: Report of Senator Nye, Senate Report No. 45, second session Twenty-ninth Congress; Senate Report No. 37, second session Forty-second Congress; Representative Stone’s report, No. 17, second session Thirty-ninth Congress.

A bill to pay these claimants directly the amount of their claims, as reported by the Selfridge Board, passed the House of Representatives unanimously in the third session of the Twenty-seventh Congress. Various special acts have been passed covering similar cases. Some of them included in the report of the Selfridge Board, to wit:

One of the awards has been paid by joint resolution of March 30, 1867 (15 Stats., 353), by which Donahue, Ryan & Secor were paid \$179,000 for losses sustained by them in constructing the *Camanche*. Amount allowed by the Board, \$179,993.80.

In addition, the following special acts have been passed to relieve contractors in similar cases, to wit:

Act of February 18, 1873, to relieve the heirs of George C. Bester, \$125,000. (17 Stats., 733.)

Act of June 1, 1872, to pay Charles W. Whitney \$50,000. (17 Stats., 671.)

Act of June 10, 1872, to pay J. S. Underhill \$23,310.75. (17 Stats., 691.)

Act of March 2, 1875, to pay Daniel S. Mershon, jr., \$46,715.08. (18 Stats., 635.)

The contractors for building the Dome of the Capitol were awarded and paid \$96,000 for increase in the price of labor and material during its construction. The Government prolonged the time of its completion. (See Senate Report No. 132, first session Thirty-ninth Congress.)

John Ericsson was paid \$1,070,438.93 on the Puritan (U. S. Statutes, June 25, 1864, vol. 13, 409) for increased cost of labor and materials.

Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, Ohio, was paid \$76,000 for increased cost of labor and material in building the United States vessel *Tippecanoe* in 1873.

CAMP TYLER, COOK COUNTY, ILL.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

MR. OTJEN, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 7659.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7659) for the relief of the owners and occupants of Camp Tyler, in Cook County, Ill., report that they concur in the conclusions embodied in the report of this committee in the Fifty-third Congress, a copy thereof being hereto attached and made a part of this report, and recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 171, Fifty-third Congress, second session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3973) for the relief of the owners and occupants of Camp Tyler, in Cook County, Ill., report as follows:

After a full investigation of the facts involved, the report of the Committee on War Claims of the Fiftieth Congress on this case is adopted and made a part of this report, a copy thereof being hereto attached.

Your committee recommend the passage of the bill.

[House Report No. 2089, Fiftieth Congress, first session.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6207) for the relief of the owners and occupants of Camp Tyler, in Cook County, Ill., report as follows:

The bill is claimed to provide for payment to certain parties by the United States for property of various individuals taken for the use of the Government in 1862, situated on what was then known as Camp Tyler, in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois.

The facts in the case are as follows:

It seems that on the 26th of September, 1862, a body of paroled Federal soldiers having arrived at Camp Douglas, near the city of Chicago, which was already crowded with soldiers, the officer in command, without any express contract made with Foster & Smith, took possession of a certain race course and fair grounds, and the same were used as a camp for paroled prisoners up to November 24, 1862, known as Camp Tyler. During this occupation portions of the fence about the inclosure and portions of other structures on the grounds were used as fuel by the soldiers; other portions were burned up wantonly by the soldiers; but what portion was wantonly destroyed it is impossible from any evidence before the committee to determine with exact accuracy.

By order of Brig. Gen. Tyler, then in command of Camp Douglas, a board of survey was appointed November 25, 1862, who made full examination of the damage done to said premises and the loss occasioned to the owners by the occupation of the troops. This board of survey reported the entire damage to Smith & Foster, and

other parties who were owners of small structures on the premises by virtue of contracts made by Smith & Foster with them prior to said occupancy by the Government, at \$7,937.84. This estimate does not include anything for loss of business, but does include property destroyed by the troops wantonly. These claims were submitted to the Quartermaster-General years ago for allowance, and payment refused for want of jurisdiction.

For that portion of these claims arising from wanton destruction by the soldiers no compensation can be made.

"No government has ever held itself liable to individuals for the misfeasance, laches, or unauthorized exercise of power by its officers and agents. It does not undertake to guarantee to any person the fidelity of any of the officers or agents whom it employs, since that would involve it in all its operations in endless embarrassments, difficulties, and losses which would be subversive of the public interest." (*Gibbons vs. The United States*, 8 Wallace, page 269, and authorities there cited.)

Upon careful consideration of the evidence, the committee decide that, as nearly as can be ascertained, the property for which the Government ought to be held to account amounts to \$5,868.49, as follows:

Foster & Smith.....	\$2,901.01
Reynolds & Smith.....	1,187.95
Lill & Diversey.....	274.57
Smith & Katz.....	36.37
John Comfort.....	49.30
John Halloran.....	35.00
Mary Ormsby.....	31.50
Gasterich & Erbe.....	179.48
George Vogwill.....	30.00
John Keane.....	69.52
W. W. McFarland.....	175.09
Hugh O'Connor.....	69.46
Craig & Fuller.....	75.05
Edward Kehoe.....	163.85
Edward McCarthy.....	25.00
Andrew Moynihan.....	76.25
H. H. Yates.....	62.85
George Smith.....	321.24
Jared Bassett.....	105.00

Your committee therefore report back the bill and recommend its passage.

A. T. SANDS.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 515.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 960) for the relief of A. L. Sands, have had the same under consideration and submit the following report:

That this is a claim for stores and supplies furnished the Army of the United States during the late war by A. T. Sands, of Christian County, Ky. Claim stated at \$6,530.

Claimant alleges that on or about September 10, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn., he entered into a contract with Colonel Minty, commanding the Fourth Regiment Michigan Cavalry Volunteers, to furnish for the use of the United States certain quartermasters' stores and subsistence supplies; that pursuant to said contract he did furnish said Colonel Minty with stores and supplies of the value aforesaid.

The claim was not presented to the quartermaster-general as required by the act of July 4, 1864. The claimant prepared his claim for submission to the quartermaster-general, and believed that his then attorney did present his said account, but is now advised that no such claim appears of record.

It seems to your committee that an investigation by the Court of Claims is necessary before intelligent action can be had upon the case, and report herewith a resolution referring the claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act of March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act, and recommend its passage.



C. S. LOBDELL.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 516.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3299) for the relief of C. S. Lobdell, submit the following report:

This claim for stores and supplies taken by or furnished to the Federal forces for their use was referred by the Committee on War Claims of the House of Representatives of a previous Congress to the Court of Claims for determination under the act of Congress approved March 3, 1883, known as the Bowman Act.

Much testimony was taken and submitted to the court pursuant to its rules, but no determination of facts as to the loyalty of the claimant or the appropriation of the stores and supplies by the Federal forces, as alleged, was made by said court, for the reason that the court held that the single action of the House committee in referring said claim was not sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon it to hear and determine those questions under said act of March 3, 1883.

Hence, the above-numbered bill was introduced for the relief of the said claimant.

Your committee have fully considered the facts of said claim, and upon this consideration and it being manifest that all the parties have proceeded in entire good faith before the Court of Claims and at considerable expense in taking testimony, they recommended the passage of the accompanying resolution transmitting said bill to the Court of Claims to find and report the facts in said case as provided in the act "to provide for bringing suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887.

NATHANIEL AND WILLIAM OFFUTT.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following
REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 517.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5615) for the relief of Nathaniel and William Offutt, having considered the same, submit the following report:

It appears from the evidence on file in the case that Nathaniel and William Offutt, late of the parish of St. Martin, State of Louisiana, were the owners of a sawmill, a large amount of lumber in said parish during the late war, and also of a steamboat—the *Elmere*—which was appropriated by the United States troops in the course of the suppression of the rebellion without compensating the owners therefor; that the value of the property so taken was and is \$110,000; that the owners of said property did not file their claim to compensation before the Southern Claims Commission because they believed it would not be considered as stores and supplies within the meaning of that act. It would seem proper under the prima facie showing made before this committee that a judicial investigation by the Court of Claims would subserve the ends of justice, and it is hereby recommended that said case be referred to the said court for investigation in accordance with the act of March 3, 1887.



LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF PATRICK ELLIOTT,
DECEASED.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to
be printed.

Mr. PUGH, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following
REPORT.

[To accompany H. Res. 518.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3879) for the relief of the legal representatives of Patrick Elliott, deceased, submit the following report:

This is a claim for property taken and used by United States troops during the late war, alleged to have been owned by Patrick Elliott.

The proof shows that in 1861 and 1862 the Fourth and Fifth regiments of California troops used and occupied the decedent's property, used and destroyed large amounts of grain and other supplies.

If the claimants have a just claim it ought to be paid, and there is no reason why the proper facilities should not be afforded them to establish its validity. The committee therefore recommend that the claim be referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the Tucker Act, and report herewith a resolution to that effect and recommend its passage.

MARGARET HAGAN.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. COOPER, of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

ADVERSE REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 9550.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9550) entitled "A bill for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Hagan, widow of John C. Hagan, deceased," beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend that said bill do not pass.

This is a bill enacting that the Secretary of the Treasury pay to Mrs. Margaret Hagan the sum of \$2,000 for services rendered and money expended by her late husband, John C. Hagan, in the construction of the gunboat *J. C. Hagan* in 1863.

The records of the Quartermaster-General show that Mrs. Hagan filed a claim in that department for services of her deceased husband, John C. Hagan, in superintending the construction of the gunboat *J. C. Hagan*, or *Rosecrans*, from April 1 to July 25, 1863, 115 days, at \$5 per day—\$575.

In transmitting the claim for action of the accounting officers, the Quartermaster-General stated:

That in 1863 Mr. Hagan was employed by General Rosecrans to construct a gunboat for service in the Department of the Cumberland, and the sum of \$6,230 (Government funds) was turned over to him for that purpose, and that of that sum he has accounted for \$4,207.11 only, for which he presents receipts, leaving a balance of \$2,022.89 unaccounted for.

No action, it seems, has ever been taken by the accounting officers in this case, except to call upon Mrs. Hagan for explanation of the deficiency, which she has been unable to make.

It will be necessary for Mrs. Hagan to account for the deficiency of \$2,022.89 by producing vouchers therefor. These vouchers have never been presented to the Quartermaster-General and the case has remained suspended to the present time.

Your committee decline to reopen the case and report adversely, and recommend that the bill do lie upon the table.

COL. WILLIAM E. SIMMS.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GILLETT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10102.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10102) to remove the political disabilities of Col. William E. Simms, report in favor of the passage of the bill. Mr. Simms was a Member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, entered the Confederate service, and now asks for the passage of this bill.



GEORGE W. SMITH.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. McCLELLAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3329.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3329) to increase the pension of George W. Smith, having considered the same, respectfully adopt the report of the Senate Committee on Pensions, and recommend that the bill do pass without amendment.

[Senate Report No. 1250, Fifty-fourth Congress, second session.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3329) to increase the pension of George W. Smith, late a captain, Seventh Regiment New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, have considered the same, and submit the following report and recommendation:

George W. Smith enlisted and was appointed a sergeant in Company C, Seventh New Jersey Infantry Volunteers, on the 23d day of August, 1861, and was discharged as a captain of said company on the 11th day of January, 1864, on surgeon's certificate "on account of inability to continue his duties, owing to disabilities incurred in the service."

"At the battle of Chancellorsville, Va., May 3, 1863, he received a gunshot wound through the lower jaw, tongue, and neck, the submaxillary bone being badly shattered, and resulting in serious complications and permanent disability."

He filed a claim for this disability, and was allowed \$8 from the 6th day of October, 1874. On the 6th day of April, 1889, he filed a declaration for increase, alleging same disabilities, and was allowed \$15 from March 14, 1890.

On December 28, 1893, he filed a declaration for increase, in which he alleged not only the disability for which he draws pension, but alleged also "that on the third day of the battle of Fredericksburg I strained my back." He again filed a declaration for increase November 7, 1895, alleging same disabilities.

In the claimant's affidavit of October 3, 1895, among other things, he states:

"I sprained my back at the battle of Fredericksburg, as follows: On the third day of the battle in the afternoon both armies ceased firing, when both armies threw out skirmish lines. I was ordered out from our regiment with one hundred men. * * * Night came on, and our army in the darkness withdrew to the easterly side of the Rappahannock River. About 2 o'clock in the morning I was ordered to rally the line on the left very quietly and go for a light, which was at the pontoon bridges. In going we had to cross a creek or ditch about five or six feet wide and about four or five feet deep. I attempted to jump it, but slipped and struck the other bank and fell back into the water. I could scarcely get out and over to the pontoons myself, as I had sprained my back so bad. Every man was looking out for himself, as the army was in a hurry to take up the pontoons. Next morning I was taken in an ambulance to the brigade hospital, where I was treated for sprained back for over six weeks before I could report for duty. From that time to this I have been doctoring more or less for my back, until some years ago it run into the spine disease, and now I am entirely incapacitated for any kind of business." * * *

This evidence is corroborated by a number of the claimant's comrades, whose testimony is on file with the papers in the Pension Bureau, and who were either eyewitnesses of the claimant's mishap or became acquainted with the fact immediately after he had reached the bank. There are some nine or ten affidavits of his comrades on file, which show conclusively that the claimant was taken to the brigade hospital for treatment, but in answer to the Pension Commissioner's request for a military and medical history of claimant, the War Department reports as to medical record "that there are no records on file for brigade hospital, Second Brigade, Second Division, Third Army Corps, bearing on this case.

This mishap affected the claimant's spine, producing nervous disabilities which have resulted in a bad case of locomotor ataxia.

The claimant is now paralyzed from his waist down, and it is impossible for him to get about or help himself in any manner and needs the constant aid of another person.

His physical condition has been recited by numbers of witnesses in their affidavits, both lay and medical, from the time prior to his entering the Army and during his service therein and down to the present time. These witnesses have all been examined by special examiners sent out by the honorable Commissioner of Pensions in the claimant's behalf, and their depositions are all on file with the papers in the claim. In no instance has the statement previously made been shaken, but rather have these special examinations of the witnesses only served to strengthen the claim of the soldier. The claimant himself has been examined at his home on several occasions, and as many depositions appear of record in the Pension Bureau. Every special examiner who has seen the soldier is positive in his declaration that he is totally disabled, and that he will not live long, and recommend the rate for total disability. The best evidence of his present condition can be gleaned from the statement of the pension examining physician, Dr. H. C. James, secretary of the board of pension examiners, Atlantic City, N. J., who was sent by the honorable Commissioner to the home of claimant, there to examine him and report in full. Copy of this statement is hereto attached and marked Exhibit A, and made a part of this report.

The question here is whether the locomotor ataxia, from which the soldier is suffering, is the result of the injury of the spine which he incurred in the service. It seems to be conceded that the injury of the spine, with its subsequent effects upon the nervous system, may be the primary cause for the development of the disease of the character suffered by claimant. In this case, however, the medical referee of the Pension Bureau declines to accept the injury of the spine as the cause of locomotor ataxia, although it is admitted that there is no other cause shown for the disease, even though the soldier has been examined time and again by the best medical men the Bureau can produce. There is nothing whatever in the testimony on file, medical or lay, nor has any statement been brought out by the numbers of special examinations made which in any way show that the claimant has suffered at any time or is now suffering from any disease or injury other than the injury to the spine which could have resulted in his present condition. The examining surgeons, some of whom have known him quite well, report that he is a man of the highest character and of absolutely correct and temperate habits.

It is believed, after considering all the circumstances and the evidence, that it would be but a matter of justice and equity to allow this claim at the rate of \$50 per month. The doubts in the case are not such but that they can very properly be resolved in the claimant's favor.

Your committee therefore recommend the allowance of the claim at \$50 per month, and further recommend that the bill be amended, in line 6, by adding, after the word "month," the following: "in lieu of the pension he is now receiving," and by striking out the words "seventy-two" and inserting "fifty."

EXHIBIT A.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., *July 17, 1896.*

We hereby certify that in compliance with the requirements of the law we have carefully examined this applicant, who states that he is suffering from the following disability incurred in the service, viz, injury to spine, or spinal trouble (back), and gunshot wound of lower jaw, and that he receives a pension of \$15 per month.

He makes the following statement, upon which he bases his claim for increase: Claimant dates the beginning of his back trouble in 1863, while in active service. He attempted to jump a ditch and miscalculated the width of the ditch and fell short of the opposite side, and this threw him backward and sprained his back; he was carried to the hospital, where he was treated six weeks before he was able to walk. He has always been troubled with his back, and has spent hundreds of dollars for medical treatment, without avail. The gunshot wound pains him considerably during stormy weather.

Upon examination we find the following objective conditions: Pulse rate, 96; respiration, 18; temperature, 99; height, 5 feet 9½ inches; weight, 140 pounds; age, 67 years.

Injury to spine: We find claimant very tender to pressure over the backbone, from the fifth dorsal vertebra to the base of the sacrum. We discover no curvature of spine. The muscles over the lumbar region are somewhat emaciated. He has, at times, attacks of vertigo; no spasms or convulsions. The pulse rate is 96; the pulse seems to beat regularly, and we discover no diseased condition of the heart.

The patellar reflex of both legs is entirely lost. There is a loss or impairment of sensation in both legs below the knees and in both feet. He is unable to determine the seat of sensation when pricked with a pin on either leg or foot. There is paralysis of both legs.

He is unable to stand on his feet and has been unable to take a step for four years, although while sitting in a chair he is able to work the ankle joint a very little and also lift the foot about 6 inches from the foot rest. There is also a paralysis of the bladder, an inability to pass water, except a very little at a time, and then after a prolonged effort. There is also a paralysis of the lower bowel, or a chronic constipation, and he has to be given an enema daily to move the bowels. No paralysis of any other portion of the body; no evidence of epilepsy; no aphasia; no disturbance of special senses, except a loss of memory to a certain extent, and impaired vision, which may result from age; no impairment of hearing; no evidence of insanity; breathing regular; no difficulty in swallowing or speech; pain at times at nape of neck and shoulders; at times a sense of constriction around abdomen. * * *

Gunshot wound of lower jaw: We find scar of wound on right side of face over the lower edge of inferior maxillary bone, about midway between the mental process and the posterior inferior angle.

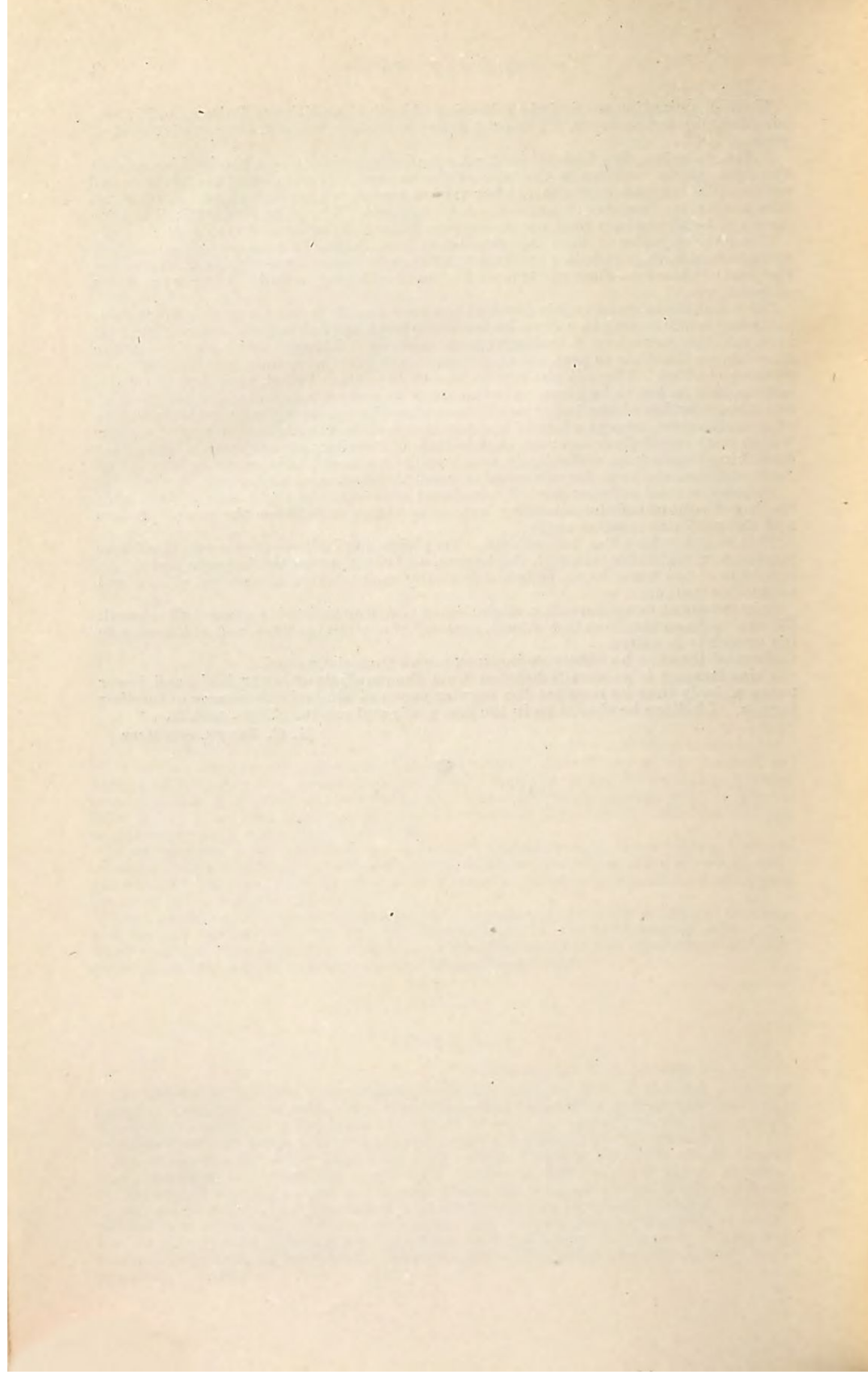
This scar is where the ball entered. He claims the ball went through the lower jawbone on right side, through the tongue, and came out on the left side just below the edge of the lower bone, or left side of the neck. There is a wound of exit and no scar on tongue.

Scar is tender, nonadherent; a slight loss of tissue on right side where ball entered. He claims he suffers from this wound, particularly on stormy days, and at those times his speech is impaired.

Most of the time he suffers no inconveniences from the wound.

This claimant is so totally helpless from the paralysis of lower limbs and lower parts of body that he requires the regular personal aid and attendance of another person. I believe he should be in the first grade and receive \$72 per month.

H. C. JAMES, *Secretary.*



DAVID J. NEWMAN.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. THOMAS, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 6972.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 6972) granting an increase of pension to David J. Newman, having considered the same, respectfully report:

David J. Newman served in Company G, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteers, from which he was discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability April 9, 1865, on account of "loss of left leg below the knee, the result of a gunshot wound received in action at Kennesaw Mountain on the 27th of June, 1864." He is now pensioned at \$30 per month on account of the loss of that leg. The condition of the stump is such that he can not wear an artificial leg, but he does strap to his knee a peg leg, or has in the past and while using such peg leg, it appears from the evidence, it slipped from under him and he fell in such a way as to fracture the patella of the right leg, in consequence of which, together with the loss of his left leg, he is now almost totally helpless. His condition was thus described by the Bay City, Mich., board, May 13, 1891:

Can not bear the weight of body on right leg if the knee is at all flexed. Stump of left leg can not be fully extended. Knee joint is partially ankylosed; pieces of bone have come out of the stump. Muscles above knee of left leg are atrophied. Has to have assistance part of the time. Can not stand still by reason of weakness of right knee. Rated \$36 for loss of left leg and \$36 for injury to right knee and results.

Your committee are satisfied that, though the medical officers of the Pension Bureau hold that the injury to right leg is not a pathological result of the amputation of his left leg, yet it is an actual result, and so disabled claimant as to entitle him to the rate of \$50 per month, and it is therefore recommended that the bill do pass after being amended as follows:

Strike out all after the word "to," first occurring in line 4, and add, "place on the pension roll the name of David J. Newman, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month, in lieu of that which he is now receiving."

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to David J. Newman."

JOHN W. HARTLEY.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. WOOD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 8422.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 8422) granting a pension to John W. Hartley, submit the following report:

John W. Hartley was a soldier in Company A, Second Regiment of Illinois Volunteers, afterwards Sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteers, in the Mexican war, serving from June 3, 1847, to July 21, 1848.

He was first lieutenant Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Illinois Infantry Volunteers up to May 26, 1862, when he resigned on account of an injury received by the falling of a log upon him during the siege of Corinth by which he was ruptured, causing double hernia.

He is pensioned at \$12 per month under certificate No. 666999.

He is now paralyzed from his hips downward and totally incapacitated for manual labor, and is also very deaf. He is now 69 years of age and without means.

The committee recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments:

Strike out, in sixth and seventh lines, the words "One hundred and;" strike out of third and fourth lines the words "place upon the pension roll the name" and insert in lieu thereof the words "increase the pension."

Amend title by striking out the words "granting a" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "to increase the."

JOHN TAYLOR WOOD.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. GILLETT, of Massachusetts, from the Committee on the Judiciary, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2746.]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (S. 2746) to remove the political disabilities of Col. John Taylor Wood, reports favorably and recommends the passage of the bill.

Colonel Wood was an officer in the United States Navy before the war of the rebellion, when he entered the Confederate service. He now asks that his political disabilities be removed.



MRS. DANIEL M. FAIREX.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BUCK, from the Committee on War Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T.

[To accompany House Res. No. 519.]

The Committee on War Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10151) for the relief of Mrs. Daniel M. Fairex, administratrix of Daniel Fairex, deceased, submit the following report:

That this claim was referred to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the Bowman Act by the Committee on War Claims on May 2, 1884. The court, on a preliminary inquiry, found that Daniel Fairex (since deceased), the person alleged to have been the owner of the property, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case was dismissed for want of jurisdiction. The decision of the court is as follows:

This case being a claim for supplies or stores alleged to have been taken by or furnished to the military forces of the United States for their use during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, the court, on a preliminary inquiry, finds that Daniel Fairex (since deceased), the person alleged to have furnished such supplies or stores, or from whom the same are alleged to have been taken, was loyal to the Government of the United States throughout said war.

The case having been brought to a hearing on the 10th day of December, 1888, on a motion by defendants to dismiss for want of jurisdiction, the court, upon the record and after considering the briefs and arguments of counsel on both sides, finds that the claim is for the use and occupation of certain real estate in New Orleans, La., by the forces of the United States Army under General Butler from the time said city was captured and taken possession of by said forces in April, 1862, to the close of the war of the rebellion, and that said use was in the operations of said military forces while occupying said territory as aforesaid.

And the court decides as a conclusion of law that it is without jurisdiction by reason of the provision of the third section of the Bowman Act (act of March 3, 1883), ch. 22, ch. 116 (22 Stat. L., p. 485), which enacts "that the jurisdiction of said court (of claims) shall not extend to or include any claim against the United States * * * for the use and occupation of real estate by any part of the military or naval forces of the United States in the operation of said forces during said war (of the rebellion) at the seat of war." The motion is allowed, and the claimant's case and petition is dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

BY THE COURT.

If the claimant has a just claim it ought to be paid, and there is no reason why the proper facilities should not be afforded her to establish its validity, and your committee report herewith a resolution referring the claim to the Court of Claims for a finding of facts under the terms of the act approved March 3, 1887, and generally known as the Tucker Act, and recommend its passage.

ALICE DEK. SHATTUCK.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MILES, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 3319.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3319) to increase the pension of Alice DeK. Shattuck, widow of Lucius H. Shattuck, late hospital steward, United States Army, having considered the same, respectfully report that on January 12, 1897, this committee favorably reported H. R. 9481, granting a pension of \$30 per month to this beneficiary, and same is now No. 1541 upon the Private Calendar.

Without change of opinion as to the merits of that bill and the amount she ought to receive, in order, if possible, to prevent failure of the bill to pass during this session, and with the hope that this bill (S. 3319) may be reached, the committee report back this bill with the recommendation that it do pass without amendment.



GUARDIAN FOR PENSIONERS IN CERTAIN CASES.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, submitted
the following

REPORT.

[To accompany S. 2237.]

The Committee on Invalid Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2237) providing for the appointment of a guardian for pensioners in certain cases in the District of Columbia, having considered the same, report:

This bill provides that any judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, upon petition alleging that a United States pensioner residing in said District is squandering his pension money in drinking or by vicious habits of life, may, after service of a copy of petition on the pensioner, upon satisfactory evidence, appoint a guardian for such pensioner, to whom such pension shall thereafter be paid and who shall expend the same under direction of the court.

It is designed to save to the families of the improvident and those who squander their pensions in drink and bad habits the pension money for their support and maintenance, and we recommend the passage of the bill without amendment.



ELECTORAL VOTE.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Con. Res. No. 68.]

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred concurrent resolution No. 68, have had the same under consideration, and hereby report the same back with the recommendation that it pass.

ADMISSION TO HOUSE GALLERIES ON FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

FEBRUARY 2, 1897.—Agreed to and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDERSON, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the
following

REPORT.

[To accompany House Res. No. 521.]

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred House Resolution No. 509, have had the same under consideration, and hereby report the following substitute therefor and recommend that the same do pass:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, February 10, the whole of the gallery, except that which is designated as the executive, diplomatic, and reporters' galleries, and two sections of the east end of the public gallery, shall be reserved for the use of the families of Senators, Members of the House of Representatives, and Delegates, and their visitors.

The Doorkeeper shall strictly enforce this order.

The Speaker shall issue to each Senator, Member of the House of Representatives, and Delegate two cards of admission, and only persons holding these cards shall be admitted.

○

ELIZABETH M. TUMY.

FEBRUARY 3, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BROMWELL, from the Committee on Pensions, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 1742.]

The Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1742) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Tummy, have considered the same, and report:

The claimant was formerly the wife of Solomon P. Tummy, deceased, whose service in the war with Mexico is reported from the records as follows:

RECORD AND PENSION OFFICE, WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, January 2, 1896.

SIR: Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo, received to-day, in which you request information concerning the military record of Solomon P. Tummy, late of Company K, Third Indiana Mexican War Volunteers, I have the honor to inform you that the records of this office show that Solomon P. Tummy was enrolled June 11, 1846, at New Albany, and was mustered into service as corporal in Company K, Third Indiana Volunteers, Mexican war, June 18, 1846, at the same place, and that he was mustered out with his company as a sergeant, June 27, 1847, at New Orleans, La.

Very respectfully,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Colonel, United States Army, Chief Record and Pension Office.

Hon. J. H. BROMWELL,
House of Representatives.

The claimant married the soldier at Cincinnati, Ohio, April 8, 1850, and continued to live with him (bearing him three children) until October 12, 1859, when, without fault on her part, he abandoned her and eloped with another woman, with whom he began a life of adultery. In consequence of this, the claimant brought suit for divorce in the courts of Dearborn County, Ind., and the same was granted to her, together with the custody of the children, and with judgment for costs and alimony.

Mrs. Tummy never remarried, and there is no evidence that the soldier ever entered into lawful marriage relation with anyone else. He died December 30, 1877, having been drowned at that time in Lake Michigan, at Chicago, Ill.

The claimant made application at the Pension Bureau for the Mexican war pension provided by the act of January 29, 1887, but the same was rejected, on the ground of her divorce from the soldier.

No other claim based upon Tummy's service has ever been filed.

The papers accompanying the bill show that the claimant is about

74 years old and in a dependent condition. If it were not for the soldier's own wrongdoing this woman, to whom he was lawfully married, and who bore and raised his children, would, without question, have been entitled to a pension under the general laws, and your committee, after full consideration of all the facts, are of the opinion that justice and equity demand that the relief prayed for by special enactment should not be withheld from her.

A precedent for the proposed legislation will be found in a bill which passed both Houses of Congress at this term.

The passage of the bill is respectfully recommended with an amendment, adding after the last word the words "and pay her a pension rated at eight dollars per month."



TO INCREASE WATER SUPPLY OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY 3, 1897.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BABCOCK, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, submitted the following

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 10133.]

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10133) to amend an act approved July 15, 1882, entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes," have had the same under consideration, and your committee recommend unanimously that the bill do pass.

The bill entitled "An act to increase the water supply of the city of Washington, and for other purposes," provides for the acquirement by the United States, by right of eminent domain or otherwise, of the title "to all the water rights at and in the vicinity of Great Falls, on the Potomac River, the water so taken to be used for any and all purposes, and also such land as may be necessary for these purposes."

The Great Falls are located about 14 miles above the city of Washington. In 2,000 feet the river falls 76 feet, as shown by the report of the Engineering Department of the United States. At the head of the falls is the dam of the Washington Aqueduct, 2,807 feet long, extending across the river from the Maryland to the Virginia shore. The Aqueduct connects with the waters above the dam and furnishes the city of Washington with its supply of water. Under the present improvement it is estimated by the Engineering Department 75,000,000 gallons of water per diem is the maximum amount of water that can be carried through the Aqueduct, and this constitutes the present provision for water for domestic use in the District of Columbia. It can not be long before this amount of water for domestic purposes will be insufficient, and further diversion for this purpose will be necessary. As claims are now pending against the United States for the water already diverted, and the subject of the purchase of the entire water rights is now proposed, we review the principal reasons presented in support of these claims and this bill.

(1) *Water power.*—The amount of water that can be diverted for domestic purposes under the present improvement is equal to 116 cubic feet per second, and reduces the available power at the falls that amount, and for this diversion damages have been claimed by the owners of the power at Great Falls. A record of the amount of water passing over the Government dam has been kept since the completion of the dam, in 1886, and from this and other data the minimum effective power at the falls is estimated to be about 10,000 horsepower. Taking

85 per cent as the efficiency of turbines, the power of a series of turbines below the falls at the lowest stage of the river would be about 8,500 horsepower. This power, transformed into electrical power, can be readily transmitted from the Great Falls to Washington.

It is believed to be very desirable that the United States should acquire this entire water right, and thereby secure for all time a sufficient water supply for the District of Columbia, and use the surplus water as power to generate electricity for lighting the Government buildings and the streets of the District of Columbia and for power to run the elevators, printing presses, and other machinery in the Government buildings and at the navy-yard.

(2) *Water supply.*—The water supply for the District of Columbia was first provided for under various acts and appropriations prior to 1882, the maximum supply being about 25,000,000 gallons of water daily. In the year 1882 the dam was extended across Conns Island to the Virginia shore, and thereby the maximum quantity of water provided for was increased 25,000,000 gallons per day, and in 1895 provision was made to increase the height of the dam about 3 feet, thereby making the present maximum amount of water available for domestic use 75,000,000 gallons per day, as above stated. It is estimated in the report compiled by Col. George H. Elliott upon the subject that "other increases of the amount of water required for the supply of Washington will be necessary from time to time, and it is estimated that not less than 200,000,000 gallons per day will ultimately be required." These diversions are, and further diversion will continue to be, subjects of claims and litigation on the part of the owners of the water power at Great Falls, unless the entire water rights are acquired.

Already suits for the value of the water diverted by the increase in the length of the dam and the height of the dam are pending in the Court of Claims, the claims aggregating \$773,000. These claims are based upon the theory that the permanent diversion of water above the falls reduces the available waterpower at the falls, and thereby injures the property rights of the Great Falls Power Company. These claims are estimated by taking a principal sum, which, at 4 or 5 per cent, will produce a yearly income equal to the value per annum per horsepower of the water so diverted. It can readily be seen that, figuring upon such a basis—and we believe this to be the rule adopted in similar cases—the damages for the diversion of the water under the present improvement and the further diversion which will be necessary in the future, estimated by Colonel Elliott, will amount to very large sums of money—more, possibly, if private developments of the water power are proceeded with, than it will now require to condemn the whole water right. It is, therefore, a wise and economical policy to condemn all the water rights at the Great Falls, thereby giving the United States the entire control of all the water, rather than to pay for the water diverted from time to time as it shall be taken.

(3) *Electric light and power.*—If the entire right to the water is secured the surplus water can be used by the Government in generating and transmitting to the District of Columbia electricity, to be used for illuminating and power purposes. A very careful estimate has been made by the Government engineers of the cost of putting up a plant sufficient to utilize the power at the Great Falls and light the public buildings, the streets of the District, and furnish power for the Government buildings. These estimates, together with the estimate for maintenance, show that the lighting and power can be furnished by using the surplus water at the Great Falls, at much less than can be done by

the use of steam power, and a much more desirable result obtained. The use of electricity for power purposes will also dispose of the smoke caused by the increased use of coal, already a subject of complaint and threatening injury to the beauty of public buildings and works of art in this District.

(4) As stated, it is believed that all the water rights and land necessary to carry out this plan can be condemned for a sum much less than the claims already made and which will be made for the diversion of water for domestic purposes, leaving the surplus water for use as power in generating electricity; and by the condemnation of the whole the Government will be rid of the litigation and claims for damages for the water diverted and will own and control for all time the entire water rights at the Great Falls. The improvements outlined can be made whenever it shall be deemed best.

The bill presented does not provide for any present appropriation of money, but does provide for the immediate condemnation of the entire water rights and lands required, the amount to be taken to be ascertained within three months by the Secretary of War and Attorney-General. It also provides for the ascertainment of the value of these water rights and lands, together with the settlement of all existing claims, by the Secretary of War and Attorney-General, these officers being given the power to appoint three disinterested persons to ascertain and advise them in reference to the values. If the Secretary and Attorney-General can not agree with the owners then the Attorney-General shall, within six months, bring suit in the supreme court of the District of Columbia and have the value ascertained by the court. This is believed to be a fair and just method of ascertaining the value of the property condemned.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

Washington, January 13, 1897.

DEAR SIR: I had expected to be present at the meeting of your committee this morning, and to show by my presence the interest which the Commissioners of the District of Columbia have in the proposed legislation embodied in the bill entitled "An act to increase the water supply of Washington, and for other purposes." I know of no measure before the Congress of more importance to the present and prospective best interests of the Capital.

As is well known to your committee, there are important interests belonging to the Great Falls Manufacturing Company and to the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company at the Great Falls of the Potomac. The proposed legislation, as I understand it, is to empower the supreme court of the District of Columbia to ascertain the value of these respective interests, and to provide by said legislation for the acquisition of the said rights by the United States. It would seem to be important to acquire these interests before any improvements shall be made, which may increase the cost of the condemnation.

As may be seen by the report of Col. George H. Elliott, of the Corps of Engineers, the amount of water flow at the Great Falls during low water periods is about 700,000,000 gallons per diem, and the amount diverted from the river for the supply of Washington is about 50,000,000 gallons per diem; that the raising of the dam at Great Falls would permit to be diverted from the river for the supply of Washington about 75,000,000 gallons per diem, and that 200,000,000 gallons per diem will ultimately be required for the uses of the people of the District of Columbia. He then shows that, after this amount shall have been diverted for the water supply, there will still run to waste at low water periods a water power of about 7,500 horsepower, of which about 6,400 horsepower could be used for generating electrical power, which would be more than sufficient, in his opinion, to light all public buildings and grounds of Washington and replace all of the gas lights of the city with electric lights. He estimates also that this would furnish sufficient electric power for pumping water to the high-surface areas of the city, for running the elevators in the public buildings, for heating these buildings, and for other public purposes.

He also says that the rights of the United States, but a fraction of which have ever been utilized, have for many years been disputed and they are now disputed, and that large amounts of claims for damages are now pending against the Government. His conclusion is that the rights of the respective owners should be settled now and forever, and that the bill under consideration furnishes not only the best means of doing this fairly and with full justice to all parties; and that it is also a means for acquiring the remainder of the water rights at the Great Falls not now owned by the Government.

The Commissioners therefore earnestly beg that your committee give to this important measure early and favorable consideration.

Very respectfully,

JOHN W. ROSS, *President.*

Hon. J. W. BABCOCK,
Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia.



House documents

Bd.: [480.] 1896/97, Reports 2 = Congress 54, Sess. 2

Washington, DC 1897

Am.b. 3040-480,2

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